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Kartika 12, 1888(Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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1837 (ai) LS—1.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 3, 1966/Kartika
12, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendra Pal
Singh.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा
एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri M. R. Krishna: It has started
even in the Question Hour.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी तो प्रश्न शुरू
ही नहीं हुआ। व्यवस्था किस चीज के बारे में।

श्री मधु लिमये: प्रश्न की सूची के बारे
में है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Let there be
some procedure followed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस पर व्यवस्था का
प्रश्न क्या हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये: प्राप सुनेंगे तब पता
चलेगा। उस के बाद अगर प्राप समझें कि
वह ठीक नहीं है तो प्राप खारिज कर
दोजिये। मेरा प्राप से निवेदन है कि प्रश्नों
के सम्बन्ध में जो नियमावली है उस को ले
कर ही मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उत्पन्न
होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या गलत ऐडमिट
हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये: हुआ ही नहीं है जिस
को सवालों की सूची में लाना चाहिये था।
मैं प्राप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि प्राप जरा
नियम 41 को देख लीजिये। उस में लिखा
हुआ है कि :

"41(1) Subject to the provisions
of sub-rule (2), a question may be
asked for the purpose of obtaining
information on a matter of public
importance within the special cog-
nizance of the Minister to whom
it is addressed."

किर नं० (2) में लिखा हुआ है कि :

"(2) The right to ask a question
is governed by the following con-
ditions, namely:—

मैं इस को पढ़ने में समय बरबाद नहीं करना
चाहता। इस में 22 शर्तें बतलाई गई हैं।
नियम 42 में जिस चीज का उल्लेख है उस
में भी यह नहीं आता है। अब प्राप
नियम 43 को ध्यान चाहिये :

"43(1) The Speaker shall decide
whether a question, or a part there-
of is or is not admissible under these
rules and may disallow any ques-
tion, or a part thereof, when in his
opinion it is an abuse of the right
of questioning or is calculated to
obstruct or prejudicially affect the
procedure of the House or is in con-
travention of these rules."

मैं प्राप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि
मेरे पास ऐसी बिट्टियाँ घाई हैं जिन में इन
22 शर्तों का वा नियम 42 या नियम 43
किसी का भी आधार नहीं लिया गया है।
बिला बजह सवालों को नामंजूर किया गया है।
यह मेरा प्रश्न

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस वक्त नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तब फिर किस समय उठाया जाये कि किस नियम के अन्तर्गत प्रश्नों को अस्वीकार किया . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप समय बतलाइये कि कब इसे उठाया जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मुझे आगे चलने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे बतलाइये तब मैं बैठ जाता हूँ । मैं समय नहीं बर्बाद करता नहीं तो मैं 22 शर्तें पढ़ता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे रास्ता बतलाइये किस किस तरह से इसे उठाया जाये । यहाँ पर नियमों का भंग हो रहा है और नियमों के पालन की बार बार चर्चा भी हो रही है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should see the Speaker in the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing that is to be seen. Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

Transport Policy

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*61. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back, the Central Government set up a joint technical group for transport planning in order to go

into all the various techno-economic problems connected with transport policy; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the group in this regard?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning has been set up jointly by the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Railways and Transport to undertake technical economic studies concerning the requirements of transport. These studies include investigations pertaining to major commodities, regional transport studies, and studies on traffic flows etc. The studies are in progress and help identify problems of planning and development of transport in different parts of the country. Specific recommendations will be available when the studies are completed; meanwhile inferences from studies in progress are being taken into account in formulating plans for transport, both at the Centre and in the States.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that a survey recently carried out by this technical group reveals that all the transport systems in the country have made a very good inroad into the industrial areas and developed them considerably, but have not developed to the same extent in the rural areas as a result of which the agricultural growth rate has remained very low all through the Third Plan period? May we know if any special steps are going to be taken to remove this imbalance between the rural and urban areas in the Fourth Plan period?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Among the transport surveys that are being carried on there are eleven surveys which are concerned about transport problems in different regions of the country. These regions are Assam and adjacent areas, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Punjab, H.P., Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan etc

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My question, has not been answered. What measures are proposed to be taken to remove this imbalance between the rural areas and the urban areas?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Studies are going on and they will throw up the problems and show what solutions have to be found; measures will be indicated only when the studies are over.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that in regard to U.P. because the railway traffic there had increased considerably, a recommendation has been made by this group that certain metre-gauge sections of the Eastern railway in U.P. should be converted into broad-gauge, and if so, is that recommendation acceptable to the Government?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not have that recommendation before me.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the transport policy committee will consider the transport difficulties in Calcutta also?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Yes. They are being studied by the metropolitan authority also and various measures are being taken.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्रालय की ओर से इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया था कि कोई भी बड़ा गांव ऐसा नहीं रहेगा, जिसमें कि पोलिंग होगी, जो सड़क से मिला हुआ न हो, विशेषकर इस लिये कि देहात के लोगों को बाजार तक माल ले जाने में बड़ा मंहगा पड़ता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I think about 20 per cent of the provision that is made for roads in the Fourth Plan is being earmarked for rural roads.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What directive if any, has been given to any of the study teams to go into the development possibilities of inland water

transport and to say whether possibilities are lagging far behind the capacity at the moment?

Shri Asoka Mehta: To the best of my knowledge the studies are mainly confined to roads and railways.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether recommendations made by the transport policy co-ordination committee which had a long chequered career under different chairmen have been finally put under good storage or have any decisions in respect of the various recommendations by that committee been arrived at and, if so, what are they?

Shri Asoka Mehta: All these recommendations and the advice received from the various Ministries concerned have all been brought together and they will soon be considered by the Transport Sub-committee of the Cabinet.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: In view of the fact that maximum benefit could not be derived by the areas which have been brought under irrigation, due to lack of communication facilities in the ayacut areas, may I know whether this committee will also be asked to go into the matter and suggest a crash programme for laying of the roads in the ayacut areas?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This group is mainly concerned with the transport problem looked at from the point of the development of railways and roadways. The mainroads that we have in our mind are already being taken care of by the plan that has been prepared by the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade.

Shri Subodh Hansda rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I have been trying to locate him there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Should I not given a chance? Even in the last session, I had tabled this question.

Mr. Speaker: It is not over yet he should not get impatient. I will call him though it is not necessary that every signatory should be called. **Shri Bade.**

श्री बड़े : जो टेकनी-एकानमिक स्टडी हो रही है उस में मध्य प्रदेश की रेलवे नहीं है और मोटर ट्रक्स से माल आता है । इसकी बजह से मोटर ट्रक्स और रेलवे में बढ़ा कम्पिटिशन हो रहा है और मोटर पर स्टैंडर्स टैंक्स बढ़ा रही हैं। क्या आप ने कोई निर्देश दिया है स्टैंडर्स को कि जब तक यह स्टडी न हो जाये तब तक मोटर ट्रक्स जो माल ले जाती हैं उस का टैंक्स न बढ़ाया जाये। इस से मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को काफी लाभ होगा ।

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस स्टडी का वहां के टैंक्स सिस्टम से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: Has the study team on road transport recommended financing of small units of the road industry and, if so, has that recommendation been accepted by the Government, and how long will the Government take to implement that recommendation?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is a whole road programme in the different States which is being taken into account. This is concerned with the major problems and therefore every little problem is not being looked into by this group.

Devaluation

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- *62. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri K. S. Pandey:
Shri Saxhiyan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri. Ram Harkh Yadav:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the follow-up measures taken after the devaluation to re-invigorate the economy of the country; and

(b) their impact on the Indian economy?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Immediately after the devaluation of the rupee, several transitional problems relating to the external trade of the country arose and these were solved by the mutual agreements between Government of India and the foreign governments concerned. Requirements of imported materials, spares and components for 59 priority industries have been liberalised. The import requirements of export industries are also being met through special arrangements. Cash subsidies have been announced for certain export products. These measures are designed to increase industrial production and exports. Continuing action will also be required to maintain strict fiscal and monetary discipline.

(b) It is too early yet to assess the impact of these measures on the economy.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether, in view of devaluation, the prices of essential commodities have risen in the internal market and, if so, what steps have

been taken to arrest the rise in prices?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There has been a certain rise in internal prices but that is entirely unrelated to devaluation.

An hon. Member: Why? (Interruption).

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Well, I will answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: He might answer.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The reason is this. There has been a rise of 3.4 per cent since devaluation up to October 15. These are the figures we have up to October 15. In the same period last year, the rise in price was 5.3 per cent. The reasons for the rise in prices are primarily the shortage of food articles which has already been there, such as edible oils, vegetables, fruits, meat and eggs, and in part, it also reflects the fear that the production of food this year, the current year, will not be as much as was expected. These are the reasons really which affected the prices.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: It is stated that the decision for devaluation in the country was taken at the instance of the World Bank and with the advice of foreign countries. May I know the extent to which assistance has been made available by the World Bank and other countries to finance the Fourth Plan?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am afraid I could not hear the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: From what I could hear, he says it was believed that the decision for devaluation has been done at the instance and the advice of the World Bank and other foreign countries and he is asking whether, after devaluation, those countries have given us the aid that was expected.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The premise is wrong. I have said repeatedly in this House that the advice was given but the decision was taken on our own on consideration of the circumstances. Therefore, there is no linking between any aid that might be given and any advice that was given for devaluation. So, I cannot say that it had any effect. But there has been the promised aid, the non-project aid, this year to the tune of 900 million dollars. As for the project aid, the matter will have to be considered by the consortium countries which generally give us project aid.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: In the context of the announcement made by the Government that it would avoid deficit financing, may I know what is the amount of deficit financing which has been resorted to subsequent to devaluation?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I must say with due respect to the hon. Member that this is hardly a question which arises from the question which was put for reply. But I would try to answer that. I cannot say what would be the amount of deficit financing, if any, until the end of the year when it will be realised as deficit.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that out of the recommendations given by the Bell Mission, the first recommendation is that India must devalue her currency and, if so, may I know whether it is a fact, as reported in certain newspapers, that the Bell Mission has advised further devaluation of Indian currency and, if so, do the Government propose to carry out this recommendation of the Bell Mission as it has carried out its recommendation in the first instance?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am afraid this is what I call a loaded question. This Government has not carried out the recommendation of the Bell Mission or anybody else. I said the advice was given and inde-

pendently there was consideration given.

There is no compulsion in the matter. Secondly, the Bell Mission has not made any recommendation yet; therefore, the question of further devaluation does not arise as a recommendation of the Bell Mission. Thirdly, there is no question of our taking into consideration at the present moment any question of further devaluation.

श्री किशोरी मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि कपड़े और गल्ले की कीमतें डिवैल्यूएशन के बाद बढ़ गई हैं? यदि हां, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से प्रिवेटिव स्टैंप्स गवर्नमेंट ने इसके बारे में लिए हैं? क्या गवर्नमेंट यह सोच रही है और इसके लिए क्या कोई कदम उठा रही है कि किसी भी चीज के दाम न बढ़ने पायें, न सरकारी नौकरों की तन्ख्वाहें बढ़ने पायें और न किसी माल के दाम बढ़ने पायें, यदि उठा रही है, तो वे कौन से कदम हैं ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as prices are concerned there has been, as I pointed out, a slight rise in the prices—3.4 per cent—but as compared to the year before it was less in terms of percentage. The Government is trying to take every step possible by way of direction, procurement and so on to see that the prices are held. So far as the remuneration of Government employees is concerned, there was an agitation for dearness allowance. That matter was referred to a very high-powered Commission. That Commission has made its recommendation and submitted its report and effect has to be given to that. As for the general question as to whether there should be further dearness allowance and what should be the principle on which it should be given, that matter is still before that Commission.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि रुपये का अवमूल्यन करने से एक रात में भारत के ऊपर 21 अरब रुपये का

कर्जा और ज्यादा हो गया ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका हां या न में जवाब दिया जाए ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Well, I am afraid, I cannot answer the question; I will have to find out whether it is Rs. 21,000 crores or how much it is.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आपकी प्रदाजा नहीं था कि कितना हमारे ऊपर कर्ज बढ़ जाएगा ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि डिवैल्यूएशन के पहले जो आइंटर विदेशों में सामान के लिए प्लेस किए गए थे उन चीजों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए और इस वजह से वहां से माल आना रुपये की कमी की वजह से कम हो गया, और इस कारण से इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर सफर कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Well, Sir, so far as increase in prices is concerned, there has been increase in prices in terms of rupees and not in terms of foreign currency. It is not a fact that there has been any diminution in the imports by reason of prices having been increased and our having not been able to pay the price.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the significant disparity between the official value of the rupee and the actual value of the rupee does not already call for a further devaluation; if so, by how much?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is a question of policy that the hon. Member is asking. I have already said there is no intention in the mind of the Government to devalue the rupee any further.

Shri Hem Barua: You said the same thing before also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yugoslavia, with which we have very good relations, devalued its currency and as a result of that the economy of that

country brightened up. May I know what measures Yugoslavia took in order to do so and what measures we have not taken that our economy is getting more and more downgraded?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know what happened in Yugoslavia and therefore I cannot give a comparative statement, but I refute the suggestion that the economy of this country is getting downgraded because of devaluation. Devaluation does not show its effect overnight. There has to be a time-lag. The real assessment will be done in a few months time.

Shri Daji: Has the Government made any assessment of this fact that exports have gone down dangerously after devaluation because of withdrawal of export subsidies? Is it not a fact that the export earning has not reached even the pre-devaluation figure in terms of foreign exchange? Since a most dangerous situation has developed in the export trade, what steps are the Government taking to reverse this trend?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Since devaluation there has been a certain amount of fall in exports. Whether it is dangerous or not is a matter of opinion. I do not want to express any opinion on that. Government is taking steps to see that the exports go up by giving encouragement to exporters by way of relief in duties sometimes, by trying to see that more effort is made by the exporters by giving them assistance in getting import quotas for the purpose of exports. These are some of the important measures.

Shri Tyagi: In the case of UK, I understand they have taken advance action before devaluing their currency. In our case, has any action been taken in India to check the rise in prices by way of effecting economy in public expenditure? What is the follow-up action which has been taken?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: A 20-member Cabinet in a small State.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I do not know what special knowledge the hon. Member has, but I have no knowledge that Britain is thinking in terms of devaluation. They have taken certain steps to gear up their economy.

Shri Tyagi: Freezing of wages.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: They have taken that action. So far as this country is concerned, the attempt is to economise in public expenditure. So far as the Central Government is concerned, the economy is to the tune of Rs. 91 crores. But, as against that, there is an increase in expenditure because of increased demand by a certain category of Government servants. This matter was referred to a high-powered commission and, as I said, on the basis of its report a certain amount of money will have to be paid.

Shri Tyagi: I was referring to the general economy in expenditure.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: General economy has been effected to the tune of Rs. 91 crores.

Shri Nath Pal: Among the justifications that were offered on behalf of the Government for the step in the dark that is devaluation, one was that all prospects of foreign aid hinged—that was the phrase the commune of the Finance Ministry used—on devaluation and (b) it is to correct the imbalance and distortion in the national economy. How far have these prospects of foreign aid improved? Are they not as bleak as ever? Secondly, has not the distortion become worse since devaluation? One example is that there is a fall in exports in spite of the efforts to boost exports.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is an economic theory which has been put forward. I will try to answer the question as far as I can. So far as the hinging of the foreign aid is

concerned, the hon. Member reminds me of something that has been said about the hinging of foreign aid on devaluation; I cannot readily recall that statement.

Shri Nath Pal: I am quoting verbatim—the prospects of foreign aid hinges on devaluation. This is the term the official communique has used.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If it is so, what I have to say is this. So far as putting our economy in order is concerned, that has naturally to be taken into account by foreign aid-givers and the result of that has been that we have been able in this year to get a commitment for 900 million dollars.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Only commitment, not real aid.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Well, I do not think aid comes in immediately. Aid comes in when it is called upon to be paid. On top of that, there is consideration going on about our projects. When those projects have been considered, I expect the project commitment will also be given.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, let him complete the answer to the other part of the question also.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I thought the hon. Speaker wanted the next question to be answered.

The third part of the question is about distortion in the economy which is exemplified by there being a general fall in exports. There has not been any distortion of that by reason of devaluation. If anything, devaluation has upheld exports at the figure at which it stands today. It is the other reasons which have really distorted it.

Third Pay Commission

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- *63. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged upon by the Central Government Employees' Unions and Federations to appoint a Third Pay Commission to determine the scales of pay, allowances and other working conditions of the Central Government employees including those in Defence Establishments in view of the material change that has taken place in the country; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to appoint Third Pay Commission at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the ad hoc increase in DA and the interim increases in allowances which the Government has been giving from time to time, will it not be in the interest of Government that it should have a Third Pay Commission so that this question is not dealt with on a piecemeal basis but is dealt with on a scientific, objective and all-India basis?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The DA increase is given in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission and whatever increase is given in dearness allowance is to neutralise the rise in prices. This increase is given on a rational and scientific basis. So far as the appointment of a Third Pay Commission is concerned, the issue will not be confined to payment of dearness allowance only as we have been doing at the moment; it will refer to the pay

structure of all the Government employees and for that we think the situation is not ripe.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister has not read my question. I have referred in my question to scales of pay, allowances and other working conditions and he has been talking about the salaries which are not mentioned there. In view of the fact that the First Pay Commission had postulated that the salary and allowances—dearness allowance and all these—should be looked into after every ten years, these things require a look after ten years and will not the Government be justified in appointing a Third Pay Commission in 1967 when the Second Pay Commission has become almost as dead as mutton?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The present pay structure is based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. We have accepted most of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. In view of the recommendation made by them we have been appointing commissions for recommending scales of dearness allowance etc. and it is perfectly in consonance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. To the best of my knowledge there is nothing like what the hon. Member said. The Second Pay Commission is just under ten years old, but we are examining the proposal and we feel that this is not the right time to have a Third Pay Commission.

Shri Tyagi: They have not yet started burning buses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether State Government Employees' unions also are demanding pay commissions; if so, whether an overall commission is going to be set up by the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are mainly concerned with Central Government employees and so far we have received demands from the Railwaymen's Federation and the Indian National

Defence Workers' Federation. We are not concerned with the salary or emoluments of State Government employees.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the ad hoc rates of DA from time to time due to increase in prices, may I know whether Government have experienced that the prices of essential commodities shoot up immediately because of granting DA; if that is so, whether Government proposes to give them relief in kind and not in cash?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is a very good proposal and suggestion. The Finance Minister and we all were at it and tried to have some kind of an agreement with the workers' federation representatives also but we could not come to any concrete decision. Then the Gajendragadkar Commission was appointed. The interim report of the Commission has already been laid on the Table of the House and we are awaiting the final recommendation of that high-powered commission.

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वेज फ्रीज के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव सरकार के सामने है, यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं है और व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि वेज फ्रीज किया जाये, जब तक कि प्राइव फ्रीज भी न हो। जब तक प्राइवज को न रोका जाये, तब तक तन्हायों को कैसे रोका जा सकता है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि सरकार जानती है, दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें बेकार हो चुकी हैं, क्योंकि जहाँ छोटे कर्मचारियों के वेतन में केवल पांच रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है, वहाँ गेज का भाव बीस रुपये मन बढ़ गया है—पहले उस का भाव

16 रुपये मन था और अब वह 48 रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिक रहा है, अर्थात् गेहूँ के दाम तीन गुना हो गए हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने यह सजैस्ट किया था कि भ्रमीर आदमी के लिए अलग भाव होने चाहिए और गरीब आदमी के लिए अलग भाव होने चाहिए। इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार छोटे कर्मचारियों के लिये गेहूँ, धाटे और दाल आदि के ऐसे दाम निश्चित करेगी कि जिस से वे जिन्दा रह सकें ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सही है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और लोगों की हालत ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह भी देखना होगा कि छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए हम ने को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज की दुकानों और फ़ेयर-प्राइस शाप्स आदि की सुविधायें उपलब्ध की हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दाम बताया है, वह खुले बाजार का हो सकता है, लेकिन फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स में वह कीमत नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा दी जाती है कि वे उन दुकानों से उचित भाव पर चीजें खरीद सकें। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितना काम होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हो पाया है। हम उस को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस धारणा का सम्बन्ध है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, कीमतों के साथ साथ तन्ख्वाहें भी बढ़ी हैं। उदाहरण के लिए क्लास फ़ोर एम्पलाईज का वेतन पहले 70 रु० था। सैकंड पे कमीशन ने उस को बढ़ा कर 80 रुपये किया, लेकिन आज उन को 117 रुपये मिलते हैं, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि उन का वेतन 47 रुपये बढ़ गया है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं मानता हूँ कि जितना होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कर्मचारियों की सैलरीज स्टेनरी हैं, स्टेटिक है और उन को बढ़ाया नहीं गया है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A little while ago, the hon. Minister stated that the Central Government is not concerned at all with the emoluments of the State Government employees and that they are concerned only with their own employees and, if that is so, may I know why the Central Government in framing the terms of reference for the Gajendragadkar Commission, which is going into the question of the formula of dearness allowance, directed that Commission to keep in mind the fact that Central Government employees have been getting higher emoluments than State Government employees and that this should be kept in view while coming to a decision.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question refers to the Central Government employees. Primarily, State Governments are responsible for their own employees. As to why in the terms of reference the question of State Government employees was mentioned, it is because any increase in the emoluments of the Central Government employees will have a reaction on the emoluments of the State Government employees and that point has to be taken into consideration because the State Governments come to us and ask for additional money or assistance. Therefore, this point cannot be ignored.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में जो बढ़ोतरी की गई है, क्या उस में भागों की बढ़ोतरी और तन्ख्वाहों की बढ़ोतरी में कोई सम्बन्ध रखा गया है; यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की तन्ख्वाहों में यह बढ़ोतरी की गई है। दिल्ली की पुलिस केन्द्र के शासन में है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतावेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली के पुलिस कर्मचारियों को भी इस में शामिल किया गया है, जिन को आज-कल तन्ख्वाह न लेने की हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन वगैरह चल रहे हैं; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहाँ तक तन्त्रवाहों और कीमतों की बढ़ोतरी का सवाल है, जब डीयरनेस एलाउंस में वृद्धि की सिफ़ारिश आती है, तो उस में कीमतों का खयाल रखा जाता है। आप को याद होगा कि सैकंड पे कमीशन के अनुसार जब कीमतें दस पायंट बढ़ती हैं, तब डीयरनेस एलाउंस में एक नई बढ़ोतरी होती है। इसलिए कीमतों से तन्त्रवाहों का बहुत ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है। जहाँ तक दिल्ली की पुलिस का सवाल है, मुझे ज्ञान नहीं है कि वह इस में आती है या नहीं। माननीय सदस्य इस के लिए नोटिस दें।

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली की पुलिस केन्द्र में तो आती है न ?

श्री बलजीत सिंह : जो मुलाजिम इस वक्त चंडीगढ़ में ऐसे प्रदारों में काम कर रहे हैं, जिन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, जैसे भाखड़ा डैम और नांगल डैम वगैरह, कमीशन के फ़ैसलों के आधार पर जो ये तमाम सुविधायें दी गई हैं, क्या वे उन एम्पलाईज पर भी आयद होगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सब एम्पलाईज इस में आते हैं, लेकिन सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस में भ्रलग भ्रलग शहरों की आबादी के हिसाब से फ़र्क होता है। पांच लाख की आबादी वाले शहर में एक सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस होता है और तीन लाख की आबादी वाले शहर में दूसरा सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस होता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज के एलाउंस में जगह जगह में भी कुछ फ़र्क है। सरकारी कर्मचारी जिस शहर में रहते हैं, वहाँ कितनी आबादी है, उसके अनुपात से एलाउंस में वृद्धि या कमी होती है।

Old Age Pension Scheme

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- *64. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2010 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) when the old age pension scheme will be introduced throughout the country;

(b) the salient points of this scheme and the extent of the contribution to be made by the State Governments towards the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the number of persons likely to get benefit from this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The Scheme is still under consideration.

श्री विश्वनाथ पान्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बुढ़ावस्था पेन्शन की योजना का क्या आधार है, क्या मापदंड है, किम आधार पर पेन्शन दी जायेगी।

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): It is unlikely that any concrete proposals will emerge and will be taken up during the Fourth Plan because calculations show that the amount required would be of the order of Rs. 160 crores over the five-year period, of which Rs. 80 crores would have to be found by the State Governments and Rs. 80 crores by the Central Government. With the present resources position and the high priority that has to be given to other programmes, particularly agricultural and industrial, and also other programmes in Social Welfare which

are more pressing like those of tribal welfare, welfare of scheduled castes, etc., I doubt very much whether this scheme can be taken up in the Fourth Plan. But the reason why the reply has been given as 'under consideration' is that we would not just like to throw it out; we would like to study it more carefully and see whether we can fit it in a longer period.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी तक देश में बूढ़ों की किस परसेंटेज को पेंशन दी जा चुकी है ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is no scheme as far as the Government of India is concerned. There are certain schemes in certain State Governments, but the figures about what the State Governments are doing are not available with me.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the Minister has said that the scheme is under consideration, I would like to know whether they have any definition about 'old age' because the longevity of the Indian people has gone up I would like to know whether they have any definition about 'old age.'

Shri Asoka Mehta: There are so many desirable things that we would like to do, but our resources are very limited and we have to decide what to take up. There are other schemes also. This question came up before. Some of the State Governments have introduced the scheme in a very partial and fragmentary manner. Therefore, in the Department of Social Welfare as well as in the Planning Commission, these problems are being studied, but as I made it very clear, when we say that it is under consideration, it means that it is under study but I doubt very much whether, by any stretch of imagination, Rs. 160 crores can be available for this purpose.

Shri Subodh Hansda: My question was altogether different. My question

was whether they have defined 'old age'.

Shri Asoka Mehta: In the scheme as it is being considered. The definition is given. He has to be a destitute. A destitute is a person without any income or source of income, who has no relative of 20 years of age and over of the following categories sons, son's sons, husband, wife. The following categories of persons are proposed to be covered: destitute persons of 65 years of age and over, all destitute persons of 60 years of age and over who are incapacitated to earn their living due to blindness, leprosy, loss of limb or any other total infirmity.

But as I said, these are mere proposals which we are considering but are unlikely to be taken up.

श्री म० ला० रिशेरी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों ने इस योजना को चालू किया है, उन में कौन कौन से राज्य इस पर कितना व्यय कर रहे हैं और उन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से क्या सहायता प्राप्त होती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम को स्टेटेज में लाने में क्या कठिनाई मालूम होती है कि मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए कोई रकम नहीं रखना चाहते हैं।

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैं ने पहले भी जवाब दे दिया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस में कोई भी हिस्सा नहीं लिया जा रहा है। न तो कोई स्कीम सेंटर में है और न स्टेट्स की कोई मदद की जा रही है। कुछ स्टेट्स में कुछ मामूली तौर पर इस स्कीम पर धमल हो रहा है। वे स्टेट्स धाने क्या करना चाहती हैं, मुझे वह मालूम नहीं है और न उनके धाकड़े मेरे पास हैं। अगर इस स्कीम पर धमल करना हो, तो इस पर पांच साल में 160 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे और इस स्कीम के लिए इतना पैसा निकलना नामुमकिन है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : सब स्टेट्स में नहीं हो सकता तो स्टेटेज में, कम से तो हो सकता है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : वह तो नहीं हो सकता ।

The State Governments are free to do what they like, but the Government of India cannot say that they will apply a particular scheme to one State.

श्री कुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि हम इस के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, तो यह कब तक करेंगे, कितना समय लगेगा ? और उन्होंने बताया कि कुछ राज्यों में प्रारम्भ किया है तो वह कौन कौन से राज्य हैं और उन राज्यों में जो प्रारम्भ हुआ है, उनका क्या अनुभव आया ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : अनुभव का सवाल नहीं है जनाव, पैसे का सवाल है । पैसा हो तो चाहे जितने लोगों को मदद कर सकते हैं । मद्रास में सब से पहले यह स्कीम शुरू हुई । पैसे की कमी की वजह से जिन चन्द लोगों को देना शुरू किया, उनको देना जारी है, लेकिन स्कीम का एक्सटेंशन और एक्जंपेंशन नहीं हुआ । इधर यू० पी० में कुछ हुआ है, उस की इतिला मेरे पास नहीं है । और जो आपने पूछा कि प्रत्येक के लिए कितना समय लगेगा, तो मैं मंता हूँ कि काफी समय लगेगा क्योंकि यह सोशल सेक्योरिटी का प्रोग्राम जो है, इन्टीग्रेटेड सोशल सेक्योरिटी, उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं । लेकिन इस वक्त जो लिमिटेड साधन हैं, उन साधनों को जुटाना पड़ेगा, भ्रमली कामों के लिए, बेलफेयर के इन कामों में इनका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have

taken into account the startling facts revealed by the census figures that in each State there are more than 10,000 century scholars, that is, those who have crossed the barrier of 100, and whether this has any damping effect on the Central Government as well as the State Governments?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There are enormous problems in this country. There are enormous issues which evoke our instinctive and overwhelming sympathy. But the point is that we have to deploy our limited resources for purposes which will enable us to tackle the more urgent problems. We have also to think of the welfare of children, we have to pregnant mothers and the backward classes. Even in a limited welfare programme there are so many claimants that and it is not easy to assign a high priority to old age pensions.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: When did the Government of India think about resources?

Shri Asoka Mehta: What else are we thinking of?

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether any model rules have been evolved by the Central Government with regard to this scheme, and whether it has come to the knowledge of the Government that in States like Andhra Pradesh, there is a long, time-lag between the actual sanction of the pension and the disbursement of the amount, and most of these persons are dying in the hope of getting it but are actually not getting it?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I think there is some difficulty in my making myself understood. I have made it very clear that as far as the Government of India are concerned, they have no scheme at all. Therefore, the question of drawing up model rules and asking the States to take it up does not arise

As far as the State Governments are concerned, some of the State Governments have got this scheme, but I do not know how they are operating.

If in Andhra Pradesh, the scheme is operating somewhat haltingly, I can understand it, because with limited resources and with very pressing claims from other sectors, this scheme is likely to suffer.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न इतना आर्थिक नहीं है जितना मानवता के दृष्टिकोण का है और जो बूढ़े लोग हैं जिनके बारिस नहीं हैं उनके लिए प्रश्न पैदा होता है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन को आप सहायता नहीं देंगे तो क्या इन को भूखा मरने देंगे और क्या वह सड़ सड़ कर मरते रहेंगे ? क्या यही स्वाधीनता का मतलब है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैं आपसे पूरा इत्फाक करता हूँ । हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बूढ़े, कंगले, वगैरह ऐसे लोग जो हैं सबके लिए हर तरह से मदद करने का काम हमें करना चाहिए । यह कोशिश है, लेकिन जब साधन कम हैं, आप सब जानते हैं कि हमारे पास साधन कितने हैं, साधनों को मटेनजर रखते हुए कौन सा काम किस समय कितने हद तक हो सकते हैं, इसका विचार करना है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जवाब नहीं है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : तब तक क्या वह भूखे मरेंगे ? साधन नहीं हैं तो क्या उन्हें सड़ सड़ कर मरने देंगे ? (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को ज्ञान नहीं है, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में और अन्य प्रदेशों में पेंशन जारी है, पर उन्हें उनका ज्ञान नहीं है, मैं उन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार

ने उदारतापूर्वक 15 से 20 रुपये कर दिया है । क्या आप मेहरबानी करके 30 रुपये उसे कराने की मदद हम को करेंगे ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जी नहीं ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि जैसे उन्होंने अभी बताया हाउस को कि भूखे नंगे या बूढ़े जो समाज कल्याण के अधीन आते हैं, सरकार ने क्या मालूम किया है कि उनकी कितनी संख्या है और उन में से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कितने लोग हैं जो इस कैटेगरी में आते हैं और सरकार उन को सहायता देने के बारे में क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जी, मैंने इस का पहले जवाब दिया कि यह स्कीम जो सोवी गई, उसके ऊपर अमल किया जाय तो पांच साल में 160 करोड़ रुपये लगेगा और मैंने यह भी अर्ज किया कि इसमें से 80 करोड़ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देना पड़ेगा और 80 करोड़ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देना पड़ेगा । लेकिन आज हमारी हालत यह नहीं है कि स्कीम के लिए हम 160 करोड़ क्या उसका कोई थोड़ा मामूली हिस्सा भी निकाल पायें ।

श्री गुलशन : मेरे क्वेश्चन का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैंने पूछा कि इनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कितने हैं ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने कहा कि यह 60 या 65 के ऊपर के जो हैं जिनकी देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है उनको जितनी मदद देने की स्कीम है उस में 160 करोड़ रुपये लगेगा । उनकी संख्या के लिए नोटिस की आवश्यकता होगी । लेकिन ओवर आल इम्प्लीकेशन मैंने बता दिया ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्कीम के बारे में जो मंत्री जी का जवाब है उससे

इनकी उदासीनता और अज्ञानता का तो ज्ञान हुआ है लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जवाब की आशा रखूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में 1 करोड़ से लेकर 45 लाख ऐसे इन्सान हैं जिन की आमदनी 50 अरब रुपये ? और यह खर्चा 160 करोड़ का मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है तो जब एक तरफ बड़े भूखे मर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ 50 अरब की सम्पत्ति यह लोग रख, तो क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम विचार कर रही है कि उन की आमदनी 50 अरब से 48 अरब करके 2 अरब रुपया इस कार्यक्रम पर लगाये ? अगर सोच रही है तो कैसे और कब इसको लागू करेगी ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : सब प्लान से मुल्क के अन्दर कितना उत्पन्न होगा उस में से कितनी बचत हो पायेगी, इस बचत का कहां किस तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा, यह सारी बातें तफसील में हमने साने रखी हुई हैं। इस के अन्दर जो बचत सरकारी तौर से होती है या समाज के अन्दर जो बचत होती है उस बचत को मटेनजर रखते हुए इस स्कीम के लिये 160 करोड़ रुपया निकालना नामुमकिन है सारी बातें जो मेम्बर साहब ने बतायीं उन सारी तफसीलों के ऊपर गौर करने के बाद, सोच विचार के बाद, इस नतीजे पर हम पहुंचे हैं कि नहीं हो सकता।

सोने की तफरी

* 65. श्री ठुफम चन्व रुद्धराय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री प्रो. फार लाल बरेशा :

श्री कौल्ला बर्कया :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1966 में पुलिस ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में छापे मारकर बड़ी भारी मात्रा में अवैध सोना बरामद किया है ;

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(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना सोना बरामद किया गया है ; और

(ग) अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राश्व-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख) सितम्बर, 1966 में पुलिस द्वारा सात मामलों में कुल 18 किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क विभाग को कार्यवाही के लिये सौंप दिया गया। पकड़े गये सोने का प्रचलित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य करीब एक लाख बावन हजार रुपये होता है और बाजार भाव पर मूल्य अंदाजन दो लाख बावन हजार रुपया है।

(ग) एक मामले में अपराधी पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और उसे सजा हो गई है। दो मामलों में सोने पर किसी ने दावा नहीं किया और अपराधी का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका। दूसरे मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

श्री ठुफम चन्व रुद्धराय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सोना पकड़ा गया अभी तक उस में भारतीय सोना कितना था और विदेशी सोना कितना था ? क्या इसके अन्दर जो नियम विदेशी सोने पर लगाए गए, पकड़ने के बाद उसी प्रकार भारतीय सोने पर भी उसी कानून का इस्तेमाल किया गया ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो कहना मुश्किल है कि कितना भारतीय सोना है और कितना फारेन मुल्कों का सोना है। इस की सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री ठुफम चन्व रुद्धराय : अभी तक जो सोना पकड़ा गया, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण के बाद में यह कितनी तादाद में पकड़ा गया और क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले के केस की ओर गया है जिसमें 45 मन सोना पकड़ा गया और जिसमें अनेकों राजनीतिक नेता और सरकार का भी हाथ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सोना जैसी मेरे पास फहरिस्त है, बम्बई, दिल्ली और नम्रास में पकड़ा गया, मन्दसौर जिले के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह पूछा था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पूछ रहे हैं, उसका भलेहदा सवाल कर दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 25 मन सोना पकड़ा गया, आखिर मंत्री महोदय को पता होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया है कि उनको पता नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े : आपने जो फिगर्स दी हैं क्या यह जो फौरेन गोल्ड इम्पोर्ट होता है, उसकी है, तीन केल्वेज पकड़े गये, एक का चालान किया गया, दो का पता नहीं है, ऐसा आपने बताया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जवाब आपने दिया है यह इम्पोर्टेड गोल्ड के बारे में है या हिन्दुस्तान में जो लोगों के पास इल्लिगल गोल्ड है, गोल्ड कंट्रोल के विरुद्ध जो सोना लोगों के पोजेशन में है, उसका जवाब है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो पुलिस द्वारा पकड़े गये सोने का जवाब है । कस्टम्स द्वारा पकड़े गये सोने के लिये भलग सवाल दें तो जवाब दे सकता हूँ ।

Shri Bade: No. Part (a) of the question is like this:

"Whether it is a fact that the Police had recovered a large quantity of illegal gold by raiding various parts of the country in September, 1966;"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुलिस द्वारा जो पकड़ा गया है, उस के बारे में उन्होंने बतलाया है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं दिसम्बर, 1965 की बात बतलाता हूँ, छोटी सादड़ी में 51 इंटें सोने की पकड़ी गई,

जोकि एक-एक इंट तीन किलो का थी, जिसके बारे में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने निर्णय किया कि उस सोने से शस्त्री जी को तोला जाय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह सोना कहाँ पर है, अगर आपके रिकार्ड में यह नहीं आया तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रसं में कौन कौन सा सोना पकड़ा गया है, इस का जवाब उन्होंने दिया है, बाकी के लिये उन्होंने कहा है कि मूझे पता नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सोना पुलिस ने पकड़ा था ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सवाल है कि पुलिस ने एक महीने में, सितम्बर के महीने में कितना होना पकड़ा है, इस में 1965 का जिक्र नहीं है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Arising out of this, may I ask now whether in the same month of September a very large quantity of gold was seized by the customs authorities in Bombay, valued at nearly Rs. 2 crores, and whether those people responsible, the smugglers or any of them, have been apprehended or not, and also whether it is a fact that the smuggling from outside is on the increase due to the high prices prevailing here?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is a separate question on that. It is a fact that customs seized gold to the extent of 816.6 kg., that is a large quantity of gold, and we have a separate question on that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any of those people responsible for the smuggling have been caught or not.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. As I said, there is a separate question; a number of people have been apprehended, arrested and all that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार रोजाना इस सिरदर्द को क्यों मोल लेती है । सोने के ऊपर

सरकार का एक-छत्र राज्य होना चाहिये। जब यहां समाजवाद है तो सोना स्टेट का होना चाहिये। जित्त दिन स्टेट का सोना हो जायेगा, उसी दिन स्मर्गलिंग बन्द हो जायेगा, सरकार ने जो वायदा किया है, उसे पूरा क्यों नहीं करती ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : एक-छत्र राज्य होने का भी एक तरीका है। आप जानते हैं कि अभी गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल लागू हुआ है, उसमें एक नियम लागू किया गया है कि सोने को प्राइमरी गोल्ड के फॉर्म में कोई नहीं रख सकेगा। कुछ दिन में ऐसी स्थिति आ जायेगी कि सोना प्राइमरी फॉर्म में किसी के पास नहीं रहेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: One question which was put by Mr. Kachhavaia was not answered. If you permit me, I would like to ask that question. Probably the hon. Minister did not understand it. It is very important. The question is like this. I will not put any other question. I will just explain it.

This question is in relation to gold seized in Rajasthan in Chittorgarh District, by which gold it was promised to weigh the late Prime Minister, Shri Shastri.

Mr. Speaker: Who seized it? Was it seized by the police?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This gold was alleged to have been seized by the police on the one hand and alleged to have been deposited with the collector on the other hand. The police say that they have seized it and put in the treasury and the man who brought it says: I have brought it and the collector has put his signature. There was a dispute and the police arrested the man and made a recovery memo that this gold was seized from such and such place and this gold was smuggled out from the house of the merchant whose house was being searched.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into those details here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to know whether any action has been taken.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let him put a question and I will answer. As he himself said, it relates to 1965.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सितम्बर तक का सवाल था सितम्बर महीने के लिये नहीं था। सितम्बर तक कितना पकड़ा गया इसकी भाषा अगर बदल दें तो हम क्या करें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : "तक" नहीं है, सितम्बर में है।

श्री बड़े : वह छपाई में गलत हो गया होगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं क्या करूं। आप नया सवाल दे दीजिये।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : इस में राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भड़काई की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन—
श्री बरुआ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह तो बैंकों का सवाल आ गया, मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल जब आपके पास आया था अगर वह "इन सितम्बर" था "अपटू सितम्बर" नहीं था, तो आपको मेरे नोटिस में लाना चाहिये था। अब फिर सवाल का नोटिस दे दीजिये।

Nationalisation of Banks

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*66. Shri Daji:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Sezhiyan:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Basappa:

Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of nationalisation of Banks in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The question of the nationalisation of banks in the country has been considered on a number of occasions but such a step has not been considered necessary so far. Measures to tighten the control of the Reserve Bank over the working of the banks have, however, been taken.

Shri Daji: In view of the contradictory and therefore confusing statements made by the high functionaries of the Congress Party, I would like to know from the Government whether social control of banks includes nationalisation or not.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Social control is not a new word. It has been there and it has been used in various places. The moot question is: what is the policy of the Government about nationalisation. On this we have been taking a purely pragmatic view. If the economic situation demanded taking a step, we have taken that step in the past and even

in the future, if such a situation emerges, we will take that step. We cannot say at this stage whether we are going to do this or that.

Shri Daji: My question was simple. In the interpretation of the Government, does the word 'social control' as used by the AICC include nationalisation or it does not include nationalisation? You may implement it or not; that is different. When you implement it, is also a different question. In your interpretation, does it include nationalisation or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have answered that question; it is not the dictionary meaning of a word; it is the policy behind that. These words 'social control' are not only in the last resolution of the Congress; they had been there before also. We have nationalised institutions when we thought that they were necessary in the interest of the country, and we will do so if we think it is necessary in the interest of the country. That is the answer to the question about the words 'social control'.

Shri Daji: I seek your protection. It is a specific question. If he does not understand English, I can put the question in Hindi. I just want to know whether the term 'social control' includes nationalisation or not. He is giving a reply saying that it is not a new term; Government has nationalised in the past and so on. I only want to know the facts of the situation. I want to know whether, according to Government, the words "social control" include nationalisation or not. (Interruption).

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. When we have said in the past that we will nationalise it, certainly it is within the ambit of this word that if we think so we will nationalise it in future also.

Mr. Speaker: He might put his next question now.

Shri Daji: In view of the fact that at least the Government's policy is to go towards more social control and also control of banking, how does the Government square it with the recent decision for relaxation in credit control of the Reserve Bank or other banks? How is this policy consistent with the growing social control of banking?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is control not relaxation; it is selective control. When we have that situation, for example, for export or for importing various things for production, certainly relaxation is in the interests of production. Therefore when he says relaxation, it is part of the control exercised by the Reserve Bank.

श्री दजि : अत्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से गलती हो गई। मैं ने गलत बतलाया।

अत्यक्ष महोदय : गलती है यह ठीक है लेकिन इस तरह से चार्ज तो नहीं करना चाहिये इसने जोर से कि हमारे दफ्तर से यह हो गया।

श्री दजि : हमारे पास जो नोटिस है उस में लिखा हुआ है . . .

अत्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आप का लिख हुआ है। आप के हाथ से लिख हुआ है "सितम्बर में"। फिर आप चार्ज करते हैं हमारे दफ्तर को।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Splitting of Life Insurance Corporation into Zones

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

(a) whether the decision regarding the splitting of the Life Insurance Corporation into several Zones in order to provide stimulant to efficiency has been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bell Mission to review India's Fourth Plan

*68. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Basappa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vasudevan Natr:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the World Bank's scrutiny of resources programme of the Fourth Plan generally and foreign exchange component in particular, conducted by Bernard Bell Mission in the months of September and October, 1966;

(b) the requirements of India which she expected from the World

Bank and if 100 per cent of her demands are likely to be accepted; and

(c) the time by which the World Bank will be able to announce the quantum of aid asked for by India?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A Team set up by the World Bank consisting of experts under the leadership of Mr. Bernard Bell is currently engaged in the appraisal of the foreign exchange requirements of the Fourth Five Year Plan as contained in the Draft Outline. The Team has not yet completed its assignment.

Agitation by LIC Employees against Electronic Computers

- *69. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daji:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation's employees throughout the country are contemplating to launch a direct action against the introduction of electronic computers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) One of the three associations representing the Class III and IV employees of the Corporation, viz., All India Insurance Employees Association has called upon the L.I.C. employees to strike work for a day on November 25, 1966.

(b) In view of the categorical assurance given by the Corporation that there would be no retrenchment as a result of introduction of elec-

tronic computers, Government see no reason why the employees should oppose their introduction which is necessary for the efficient handling of the growing business of the Corporation.

Gold Control Order

- *70. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how far hoarded gold has come out to the open as a result of the recent announcement of the relaxation of the Gold Control Order;

(b) whether Government have exercised any watch to see as to how far the measures of relaxation have affected the smuggling tendency; and

(c) the overall effect on the price level of gold in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Notification implementing the modifications and relaxations of the Gold Control Rules has been issued on 1st November, 1966 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary. The copies of the notifications have been laid on the table of the House. It is too early to report on the results and effects of the modified scheme on smuggling and price level of gold, etc.

L.I.C. Premia

- *71. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted in principle that the premium rates charged by the Life Insurance Corporation should be reduced;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and when it would be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
 (a) to (c). It is for the Life Insurance Corporation and not for the Government to determine or revise the premium rates. The Corporation is currently carrying out an investigation into the mortality of the lives assured, covering the period 1961-64 and in the light of results of this investigation, it might look into the question.

High Level Irrigation Commission

*72. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether the Committee on Plan Projects in the Planning Commission has suggested the setting up of a High Level Irrigation Commission; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a)

The Irrigation Team of the Committee on Plan Projects has suggested the setting up of a High Level Irrigation Commission.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Gold Smuggling in Bombay

*73. Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big gold smuggling racket has been unearthed in Bombay with its national and international links in September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the progress made to weed out the ramifications?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) The reference would appear to be to the case in which Customs authorities in Bombay seized inter alia a total of 69,960 tolas of gold Rs. 1,69,800 in currency and other contraband worth Rs. 50,000 during mid-September, 1966.

(b) Eighteen persons have been arrested in this connection. The case has been made over to the Central Bureau of Investigation due to its wide ramifications.

Gold Control Act

*74. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Nath Pai:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of modification in the Gold Control Act have been worked out;

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

(c) the anticipated implications of such modifications?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir. Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968 incorporating the modifications have been issued as Gazette of India Extraordinary on 1st November, 1966.

(b) Copies of the Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968 along with an explanatory note have already been placed on the Table of the House. However, the broad outlines of the modification of Gold Control are as follows:

- (1) The withdrawal of all restrictions to goldsmiths concerning ornaments of more than 14 carat purity.
- (2) Prohibition on private possession of primary gold.
- (3) Provision for a period of six months allowed for disposal of legally held primary gold either by sale or tender to dealers/goldsmiths for conversion into ornaments.

(4) Provision for a further period of six months for the dealers and goldsmiths to manufacture the ornaments from such gold.

(5) Government control on gold refineries and on manufacture of primary gold which will be in form of standard gold bars of prescribed specifications only.

(6) Declaration of ornaments and other articles of gold held by private persons above certain specified limits.

(7) Restriction on further manufacture of articles of gold.

Rules withdrawing 14 carat restriction and allied matters come into force immediately. Other rules linked with or dependent on the manufacture of standard gold bars will come into effect from a date to be notified later.

(c) The main anticipated implications are:

- (1) Greater employment opportunities to goldsmiths consequent on withdrawal of 14 carat restrictions and permission to sell or convert into ornaments legally held stocks of primary gold.
- (2) Ban on private possession and hypothecation of primary gold and requirement of declaration of ornaments and articles of gold in excess of 2000 gms. per individual and 4000 gms. per family is calculated to serve as a check against easy circulation of smuggled gold and its conversion into ornaments.
- (3) Continuance of rehabilitation assistance to goldsmiths who do not elect to revert to the profession and the ban on manufacture of articles of gold are steps calculated to discourage the gold habit.

Central Housing Board

- *75. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Dighe:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 114 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government regarding the proposal to set up a Central Housing Board to co-ordinate the activities on housing front; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration in the Planning Commission.

M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Firms

- *76. Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Customs authorities have detected large quantities of steel imported after the expiry of the import licences;

(b) whether the importing party (Aminchand Pyarelal Group of firms) has secured somehow forged cross border certificates from the country of supply;

(c) the value of these goods detected and seized;

(d) whether the investigating agencies of the Central Government have carried out a thorough inquiry into this affair; and

(e) if so, the results thereof and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Bombay Custom House have detected three consignments of steel imported by M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal Group of firms, after the expiry of the import licences.

(b) The cross-border certificates produced at the time of clearance of the consignments were held by the Customs authorities to be not valid.

(c) The c.i.f. value of the goods seized is Rs. 7,73,363.

(d) The cases were investigated by the Customs authorities Bombay, before adjudication

(e) The goods were confiscated. The importers were however given the option to redeem the goods for home-consumption on payment of a fine of Rs. 2,58,000 in all. A total personal penalty of Rs. 2,28,000 was also imposed.

Taking Over or Financing of Big Projects

- *77. Shri Basappa:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shrimati Savitri Nagay:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 791 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision with regard to the

proposal to take over or finance some major projects;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) the projects proposed to be taken over?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

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

Reserve Bank Governor's criticism of Fourth Plan

***78. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri Sezhiyan:

Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Shri Basappa:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Dr. L. M. Singhal:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has given a warning about the danger of recurring balance of payment crises, which are inherent in the plan outlay approved by the National Development Council;

(b) whether he has advised Government to reduce the size of the Plan; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Governor of the Reserve Bank has given his comments on some aspects of the Fourth Plan including the size of the Plan and its possible impact on the balance of payments.

(c) These, along with comments from other sources, will be taken into consideration in finalising the Fourth Plan.

Seizure of Gold in Bombay

***79. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether the Customs authorities seized 70,000 tolas of contraband gold valued at over Rs. 1.15 crores in Bombay between the 14th and 18th September, 1966;

(b) whether the smugglers responsible have been detected and arrested; and

(c) whether such smuggling of gold from abroad is on the increase because of the high price of gold prevailing in India?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The reference is apparently to the case in which Customs authorities in Bombay seized interalia a total of 69,960 tolas of gold valued at about Rs. 69 lakhs (at International rate) and Rs. 1.15 crores at the local market rate between 14th and 17th September, 1966.

(b) Eighteen persons have been arrested in this connection.

(c) It cannot be concluded from this seizure that the smuggling of gold is on the increase.

D.A. to Central Government Employees

***80. Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Daji:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Sezhiyan:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Ramapathi Rao:
 Shri C. M. Kedaria:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Priya Gupta:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.A. Commission headed by the Ex-Chief Justice Shri Gajendragadkar has submitted its report about the Dearness Allowance payable to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) Government's decisions in the light of these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Commission on Dearness Allowance has submitted its report on the question of the adequacy of the Dearness Allowance granted from 1st December, 1965 to Central Government employees drawing pay below Rs. 400 and on the rates of Dearness Allowance to be granted to the employees with effect from 1st August 1966, the 12 monthly average of Working Class Consumer Price Index Number having reached 175 in July, 1966.

(b) The main recommendations of the Commission are as under:

- (i) dearness allowance be paid to the employees at the percentages of neutralization specified by the Das Independent Body in regard to the four categories of pay ranges, viz., 70—109, 110—149, 150—209 and 210—399 respectively, with effect from 1st December 1965 for the entire rise of

65 points over 100 in the 12 monthly average of the Working Class Consumer Price Index Number;

- (ii) the adequacy of the rates of dearness allowance payable to the employees, for the period prior to 1st December, 1965 should not be reopened; and

- (iii) the average of Working Class Consumer Price Index Number having reached the level of 175 in July, 1966, for the entire rise of 75 points, dearness allowance be paid at the percentages of neutralisation specified by the Das Independent Body to the categories of staff in pay ranges below 400 with effect from 1st August, 1966.

(c) Government have accepted the above recommendations in full. They have further decided to revise the rates of Dearness Allowance admissible to employees drawing pay of Rs. 400 and above but below Rs. 1000. Orders in this regard have been issued on 19th October, 1966.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

*81. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to India's reserve of foreign exchange;

(b) whether there has been any substantial increase in export earnings since after devaluation;

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to the impact of devaluation on exports and imports; and

(d) if so, the result of such assessment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The latest figures published by the Reserve Bank of India show India's foreign exchange reserves including gold as Rs. 428.19

crores at the end of August, 1966. The current level of reserves is approximately Rs. 405 crores.

(b) to (d). There has been as yet no rise in exports after devaluation. This is partly a result of the adverse agricultural season. It is also partly due to the fact that it will be some-time before raw materials and components arrive in the country, as a result of liberalisation, and industrial production, as a consequence, picks up. It is therefore, not possible to isolate and determine the effect of devaluation on export. So far as imports are concerned, the liberalised scheme of imports has not yet been in existence long enough to draw conclusion on the precise commodity-wise readjustment of imports that might result from devaluation. The matter is, however, under careful watch and study.

Prices of Drugs

*82. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether she has observed recently that the prices of drugs are beyond the reach of the common man;

(b) whether she had exhorted the manufacturers of drugs to bring down prices so that the common man may not feel the pinch; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in regard thereto?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No Sir.

(b) The prices of drugs are generally high in this country and it has therefore been the policy of the Government to have them brought down to the extent possible.

(c) Steps have been taken to stabilise the prices of drugs as obtaining on 1st April, 1963 by issuing the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966. Under this order manufacturers are required to print the maximum retail prices of drugs on the container of each drug for the convenience of the purchaser. Manufacturers have also to obtain Governments' prior approval to increase the prices of products already in the market or to fix the prices of new drugs which are not included in the catalogues already published by them. In order to ensure that the consumer is not being over-charged, the dealers are also required to display price list on the premises. Further, realising that the price line of drugs cannot be maintained unless the supply position is adequate, measures for ensuring a satisfactory supply position have been taken. Raw materials are being licensed to manufacturers on a liberal scale. The quantum of imports by Established Importers has been raised four fold. Individuals can import drugs for personal use upto Rs. 200. Hospitals and Research institutions can now import drugs, chemicals, reagents required by them upto Rs. 500 at a time.

Holding of Price Line

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

(a) the major steps taken by Government in the wake of devaluation to hold the price line;

(b) the result of these steps; and

(c) at what level and index, Government hope to hold the price line of essentials?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) The major steps taken by Government to hold the price line after devaluation include the subsidy on food-grains, fertiliser and petroleum products, liberalisation of imports to stimulate production, appointment of the

Civil Supplies Commissioner to take prompt corrective action in regard to prices of essential commodities as and when necessary and the setting up of consumer cooperative and department stores in major cities;

(b) The effects of liberalisation of imports and other measures taken by Government will show only over time. Meanwhile the price situation is also affected by the reports about damage to crops in some parts of the country due to drought and floods. Wholesale prices have risen by 3.4 per cent since devaluation and upto October, 15 as compared to the rise of 5.3 per cent in the corresponding period last year. The Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949—100) has gone up from 181 in May to 190 in August.

(c) There is no pre-determined level of the index which is sought to be maintained. Government hope to check excessive rise in prices.

पिछड़े क्षेत्र

- * 85. श्री म० सा० डिबेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरगुप्ता :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० पं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात भी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के अभी तक पिछड़ा बने रहने के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि प्रत्येक योजना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए तथा उन्हें अन्य क्षेत्रों के बराबर लाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई थी ;

(ख) चौथी योजना में इन कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने क्या योजनाएं बनाई हैं ;

(ग) यदि देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या देश के उन क्षेत्रों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिन्हें सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित किया है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) से (घ). देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के दीर्घकालीन उद्देश्यों में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना एक उद्देश्य स्वीकार किया गया है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की परिभाषा से ही स्पष्ट है कि इन क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त अवस्थापना (इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर) की कमी है और इनमें राष्ट्रीय संसाधनों की भी कमी है। अनिवार्यतः इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों के विकास में समय लगता है। अतः जो प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं उनके प्रतिकर को जानकारी काफी समय बाद प्राप्त होती है।

तीसरी योजना के दौरान विकास के सूचकों के एक सेट द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को निर्धारण करने का प्रयत्न किया गया था। इसके साथ साथ कतिपय निर्दिष्ट पिछड़े क्षेत्रों विशेषकर सीमांत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के द्रुत विकास के लिए कुछ राज्य योजनाओं में विशिष्ट व्यवस्था की गई।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सन्दर्भ में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का तेजी से विकास की समस्या का सामना, आदिम ज.ति क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों, दीर्घकाल से सूखे से ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट व्यवस्था कर तथा राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बहुत अधिक आवादी वाले कतिपय जिलों जिनमें आमदनी कम हो और रोजगार के अवसर कम हों उनका द्रुतगति से विकास किया जा रहा है। राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के मसौदों पर जो विचार-विनिमय किया जा रहा है उनमें क्षेत्रों, उनकी विकास की समस्याओं और विकास के कार्यक्रमों

को निर्धारित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इन विचार-प्रमर्शों के जो निष्कर्ष होंगे उनको चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन में निदिष्ट किया जायेगा। तैयार होने पर प्रतिवेदन को नभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

Earnings from Exports kept abroad

***86. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Shri Imblichbava:

Shri Umanath:

Shri P. Kunhan:

Shri Nambiar:

Dr. Saradish Roy:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the *Blitz* of the 24th September, 1966 entitled "Reserve Bank or Private Reserve Bank" which mentioned that no less than Rs. 100 crores per year are kept hidden every year out of our export earnings;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been conducted in this matter; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop this drain on foreign exchange?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the information available it is not possible to state the precise amount concealed. The cases reported in the *Blitz* are being proceeded with and examined. When the examination is completed Government will consider the appropriate action to be taken.

(c) The Reserve Bank have instructions to watch closely repatriation of foreign exchange earnings.

Plan Projects

***87. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**
Shri Sezhayan:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether curtailments have been made in the provisions of the Plan projects provided in the budget for 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). A statement indicating by individual States the Annual Plan outlays for 1966-67 approved by the Planning Commission and as included in the State Budgets is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library]. See No. LT-7196/66]. Information as to any further curtailment or adjustment as compared to the budget provisions is not available.

Fall in National Income

***88. Shri A. P. Sharma:**

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall of 3.7 per cent in *per capita* national income during the year 1965-66 as revealed by the Central Statistical Organisation;

(b) the causes therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to raise the level of the national income?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):

(a) According to the quick estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, *per capita* national income in 1965-66 was 5.9 per cent lower than in 1964-65.

(b) and (c). The 5.9 per cent fall in *per capita* national income has been the result of 3.7 per cent fall in national income and about 2.3 per cent rise in population. The fall in nation-

al income has been due to (i) marked decline in the net output of agricultural and allied sectors (ii) a markedly slower rate of growth of mining and manufacturing, and (iii) a substantial decline in the net income generated in commerce and transport sectors other than Railways. The set-back in agriculture was due to the unprecedented drought and that in manufacturing due mainly to shortage of raw materials and components. Lower income in the commerce and transport sectors was a consequence of the set-back in agriculture and industry.

Steps are being taken to raise national income through (i) fuller utilisation of potential already created, and (ii) creation of additional potential by means of development outlays. These measures have been detailed in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan already laid on the Table of the House.

नई दिल्ली के सरकारी मुद्रणालय में हड़ताल

*89. श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में स्थित भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय के एक हजार कर्मचारी 19 सितम्बर, 1966 से हड़ताल पर हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनकी मांगें पूरी न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरमन्द खन्ना) :

(क) नई दिल्ली के गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया प्रेस में मुलाजिमों की संख्या लगभग 2500 है। उनमें से लगभग 82 ने जो कि लाइनों और मोनों अपरेटर हैं, 24 अगस्त, 1966 से 7 सितम्बर, 1966 तक काम करना बंद कर दिया था।

(ख) अपनी तन्ख्वा को बढ़ाने के लिए।

(ग) हालांकि तन्ख्वा के बढ़ाने के लिए कोई खास वजह नहीं थी फिर भी यह महसूस किया गया कि एक ऊँच स्केल में सलैक्शन प्रेक्टा दे दिया जाय। इस मामले में तिस मंत्रालय की मंजूरी लेनी होगी।

Ways and Means Position of States

*90. Shri Wadiwa:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the various proposals received from the concerned State Governments for ad hoc assistance to improve their ways and means position for meeting expenditure on relief work; and

(b) the decision of Government on each such request?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7197/66].

M/s Bird and Co.

284. Shri Uttiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in the hearing and disposal of the appeal against the adjudication order in the case of foreign exchange lapses/violations by M/s Bird and Co.; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The personal hearing in the appeals started on the 5th of September and, with short adjournments, is still in progress. The appeals will be disposed of as soon as possible after the personal hearing is over and the voluminous evidence has been shifted.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Irrigation and Power Potential in India

265. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Namblar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1280 on the 19th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the preliminary work of the perspective plan for the development of irrigation and power potential in the country; and

(b) when the preliminary work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Collection of hydrological data and preparation of master plans for the west-flowing rivers north of Tapi, namely, Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati, is proposed to be taken up by the Central Water and Power Commission. Similar studies for the Ganga basin are being undertaken in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Necessary financial provision for the work is being proposed for 1967-68. The State Governments have also been advised to prepare Master Plans for long-term irrigation development. A survey of the country's hydro resources indicating the location of possible sites for power development has been completed. The Energy Survey Committee has made a study of the energy resources in the country.

(b) As the work involves collection of hydrological and other data, it would take considerable time.

Accommodation for Press Representatives

266. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3932 on the 1st September, 1966, regarding accommodation to accredited Press representatives and state:

(a) out of 78, how many are accredited Press Correspondents and how many are accredited Press Photographers; and

(b) the number out of them in each category who are being charged market rent?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The number is as follows:—

Accredited Press Correspondents.	72
Accredited Photographers.	3
Accredited Cartoonists	3
Total 78	

(b) None.

Funds for Housing Schemes

267. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated funds for housing and urban development plans for 1966 to the various States;

(b) if so, the amount allotted, state-wise; and

(c) the demands of the States for the above purpose for 1966?

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

(b) and (c). Funds as proposed by annual plans and allocations made for the State Governments in their annual plans and allocations made for the year 1966-67 are given below:—

S. No.	Name of State Government	1966-67		
		Funds proposed by State Governments.		Funds allocated
		(Rupees	in	lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.55		21.00
2	Assam	20.00		12.00
3	Bihar	30.00		30.00
4	Gujarat	50.00		50.00
5	Jammu and Kashmir.	30.00		25.00
6	Kerala	20.00		20.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	44.75		35.00
8	Madras	143.00		133.00
9	Maharashtra	322.00		274.00
10	Mysore	40.00		45.00
11	Orissa	20.00		20.00
12	Punjab	11.03		11.00
13	Rajasthan	15.00		10.00
14	Uttar Pradesh.	75.00		65.00
15	West Bengal	160.38		150.00
16	Nagaland.	36.00		25.00
Total		1042.71		926.00

Development loans subscribed by the Cooperatives in September, 1966

floated by the States in September, 1966 were—

268. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(In crores of Rs.)

(a) the total figures of development loans State-wise subscribed in September, 1966;

(b) the break-up of the main sectors including Cooperatives which have subscribed to the development loan in each State;

(c) whether Government and the Reserve Bank of India approve of the idea of cooperatives participating in such development loans; and

(d) if so, how they are going to reimburse such shortage of this co-operative fund?

Andhra Pradesh	9.11*
Assam	3.00
Bihar	4.05
Gujarat	7.71
Kerala	4.28
Madhya Pradesh	5.11
Madras	13.27
Maharashtra	15.36
Mysore	4.13
Orissa	6.22
Punjab	4.02
Rajasthan	5.04
Uttar Pradesh	11.07
West Bengal	6.02
Total:—	98.39

*As subscriptions exceeded 10% over the amount of issue (Rs. 7.5 crores), the amount to be retained is Rs. 8.23 crores approximately.

T1 Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The subscriptions to the development loans 1837 (Ai) LSD—3.

The figures are provisional.

(b) The details of subscriptions to loans by categories of subscribers are treated as secret and, therefore, cannot be divulged.

(c) and (d). There are no restrictions on cooperatives subscribing to State loans but no refinance is granted for this purpose.

Raid on Shri Chagganlal Godavat

269. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise or any other Central Investigating Agency raided one Shri Chagganlal Godavat;

(b) if so, the value of the gold/silver/money seized from him at international and 'free market' Indian rates;

(c) whether any FIR or case has been filed by the said Shri Godavat or his relations against one Shri Ganapatlal for his having stolen some gold from Shri Godavat;

(d) whether part of this stolen gold or any other gold was seized by the Rajasthan Police from the farm/house/place belonging to the said Shri Ganapat Lal and some others and a panchanama made of the seizure;

(e) whether any receipt was passed by Rajasthan Government/authorities to the said Shri Ganapatlal for his having surrendered to the Treasury 44 kilos of gold for weighing the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri;

(f) whether the Central Government have taken possession of the Treasury gold and the Panchanama gold for the sake of safety and passed receipt therefor; and

(g) If not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The

raid was made by the Central Excise Officers of Delhi Collectorate.

(b) The value of gold seized at the then prevailing international rate is Rs. 12.58 lakhs; value at market rate is Rs. 36.15 lakhs. The value of silver seized at market rate is Rs. 10.54 lakhs. No money was seized.

(c) to (g). Some gold was recovered by the Rajasthan Police from Shri Ganapatlal and a few others. Steps are being taken to get the gold from the police for action under the Gold Control Rules. The matter concerns the State Government and no further information is available.

M/s. R. S. Madhoram & Sons

270. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether on complaints being made, the Income Tax authorities at Dehra Dun have looked into the books and accounts of R. S. Madhoram & Sons, a firm with its head office at Dehra Dun;

(b) whether they found that customers are paid discount on defective goods received by them from the Mills;

(c) whether they maintain and show to the Income Tax authorities separate accounts of the receipt and sales of defective goods;

(d) whether they show the Income Tax authorities stock position and stock registers from time to time; and

(e) if so, the findings of the Income Tax authorities and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Only the stock position as at the end of each accounting year is

shown to the Income-tax authorities. Stock registers showing day-to-day stocks are not kept;

(e) Minor defects were found in the books of accounts for which suitable additions have been made.

Burner River Valley Project

271. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Jamui Anumandal of Monghyr District is a deficit area and has been seriously affected by the drought conditions this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the execution of the Burner River Valley Project will greatly reduce this deficit;

(c) whether his Ministry and the Central Water and Power Commission have recommended inclusion of this project in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether they have recommended quick execution or start of this project and other projects in South Bihar as part of the relief programme this year;

(e) whether any special central assistance has been offered for the Burner River Scheme; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not giving this assistance in view of the famine conditions in the State?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) It is a fact that quite a large area in South Bihar has been badly affected by drought this year.

(b) to (d). Yes.

(e) and (f). Lump sum provision has been made in the Fourth Plan of Bihar for new medium irrigation schemes in the State. Scheme-wise details are yet to be worked out by the State Government.

Sabarigiri Hydro-electric Project (Kerala)

272. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the Sabarigiri Hydro-electric Project in Kerala State is likely to be fully commissioned shortly;

(b) if so, when the project will be fully commissioned;

(c) whether the original schedule has been delayed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) and (b). Yes, by July, 1967.

(c) and (d). Yes, by about ten months due to strike in the penstock fabrication factory and also on account of a serious sliding of the hill adjacent to the power house during construction, which necessitated relocation of the switchyard and other protection works.

M/s. Bird and Co.

273. Shri Uttiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 517 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the appeal on the original adjudication order involving the two penalties of rupees one crore and twenty lakhs, and one crore and sixty lakhs involving M/s Bird & Co. has since been disposed of; and

(b) if not, the action taken by Government to speed up the disposal of the appeal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The adjudicating Officer passed two

orders on M/s. Bird and Co. and other parties concerned imposing penalties aggregating Rs. 1,65,35,000 (Rs. 37 lakhs by one order and Rs. 1,28,35,000 by the other). The personal hearing in the appeals started on the 5th of September and, with short adjournments, is still in progress. The appeals will be disposed of as soon as possible after the personal hearing is over and the voluminous evidence has been sifted.

Farakka Barrage

274. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial allocation made for the Farakka Barrage for the current year falls short of the actual requirement by Rs. 7.5 crores; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fill up this gap?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The sanctioned budget allotment for Farakka Barrage Project for 1966-67 is Rs. 12.5 crores. The requirement of the programme drawn-out would need additional funds for which efforts are being made.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

275. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delhi Labour Court has held that the Bharat Sewak Samaj is an industry and not a social welfare organisation;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to secure the observance of labour laws by the samaj;

(c) whether the Samaj is being given any special status or assistance as a social welfare organization; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made to reorganize the Samaj to enable it to function as a social welfare organization effectively and in con-

sonance with the basic principles on which it was founded?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A Delhi Labour Court has held that the Bharat Sevak Samaj is an industry as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act. It has not been held that it is not a Social Welfare Organisation.

(b) The Bharat Sevak Samaj proposes to contest the judgement of the Delhi Labour Court in the Delhi High Court. So far as the Construction Service of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, which is a purely industrial activity, is concerned, the Bharat Sevak Samaj has advised that it is already observing the Labour Laws.

(c) The Samaj is receiving Government grant as an All India Voluntary Organisation for Plan Programmes.

(d) The Samaj has advised that they are already functioning in consonance with the basic principles on which it was founded.

Aid to Fishermen Students

276. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aid given to fishermen students had been stopped by Government in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Economy in Government Expenditure

278. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of Government's efforts for economy and a Secretaries' Committee for the purpose, Government expenditure on wages and salaries rose from Rs. 253 crores in 1962 to over Rs. 500 crores in 1965-66;

(b) the break-up of the increase; and

(c) the justification for such a state of affairs and the lessons learnt in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chandhuri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total wages and salaries under Civil and Defence estimates (excluding departmental commercial undertakings like Railways, Post and Telegraphs, Overseas, Communication Services, etc.) has risen from Rs. 253 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 516 crores in 1965-66. The bulk of the increase is under Defence, the increase under other civil departments being about Rs. 51 crores and includes development.

(c) The increased expenditure is due to the growth in the tempo of Government activities and the requirements of security and development of the country. Apart from these, normal increments to staff and grant of additional allowances from time to time due to the increase in cost of living (e.g., Dearness, Compensatory and House Rent Allowances, educational allowances, etc. have contributed to the increase in expenditure.

The need for economy in expenditure consistently with efficiency is receiving the continuous attention of Government. Economy in staff is secured through improvements in methods of work and procedure and a

programme of work measurement studies.

ग्लोब चिट फंड (ग्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली

279. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधुलिमये :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि अप्रैल, 1964 में दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में मद्रास चिट फंड अधिनियम, 1961 लागू हो जाने के कारण दिल्ली की बहुत सी चिट फंड कम्पनियों ने उस तिथि से पहले की जारी की गई चिटों के अंशधारी लोगों को उनकी चिटों की राशि देना बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या ग्लोब चिट फंड ग्राइवेट लिमिटेड दिल्ली के विरुद्ध उसके अंशधारियों को धन न दिये जाने तथा उसके पास जमा धन के बारे में अंशधारियों से कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मद्रास चिट फंड अधिनियम, 1961 के दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में लागू होने की तिथि से पहले जिन लोगों ने चिटों में धन लगा रखा था उनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) कम्पनी के शेयर-होल्डरों से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है । पर संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में मद्रास चिट फंड अधिनियम, 1961 के लागू किये जाने से पहले कम्पनी द्वारा शुरू की गयी चिटों में छपया लगाने वालों से कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ।

(ग) मद्रास चिट फंड अधिनियम, 1961, जिस रूप में दिल्ली में लागू किया गया है, उसके अन्तर्गत उन चिटों से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों के बारे में, कोई कार्रवाई करना सम्भव नहीं है जो संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में उक्त अधिनियम के लागू किये जाने से पहले शुरू की गयीं थीं। फिर भी, जहां आवश्यक है, पुलिस भारतीय दंड संहिता की धाराओं 406, 408, 420 या धारा 294क के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए शिकायतों की जांच कर रही है।

Sobbing Gas

280. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. O. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of residents of West Patel Nagar came out of their homes in confusion on the night of 20th September, 1966 due to sobbing gas;

(b) if so, whether the causes thereof have been investigated; and

(c) the action taken against the party concerned in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The cause could not be investigated. The effect was only temporary, and by the time the health officials reached the spot, the nuisance was over.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

281. Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration issued any instructions in August, 1966 to the Station House Officers of various Police Stations to

report any unauthorised construction in their locality;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that not one report has been received for one month;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Executive Councillor blaming colonisers for unscrupulously selling the unauthorised lands; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government against the colonisers?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The Station House Officers of the Police Stations are required to convey promptly to the District Superintendents of Police, information about the erection of unauthorised constructions in the areas under their respective charges.

(b) No. A consolidated District-wise statement showing unauthorised constructions made, has been received.

(c) Yes.

(d) The provisions of sections 312 and 313 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 require the owner of the land to get his layout plan sanctioned before disposing it of in small pieces for the purpose of constructing buildings thereon. These provisions however do not prohibit sale of land for any purpose. Thus, the sale of land is illegal only if it is sold as a building plot, without getting the layout plan approved.

The question of action against colonisers who are selling land under public notification, etc. is under consideration. In a large number of cases, action is rendered difficult, as the colonisers have mentioned in the transfer deeds that the land is under notification. The public has however been advised to check up, before purchasing any land, that the land in question has not been notified for acquisition; does not fall in an unauthorised colony and the seller has got its lay-out sanctioned under the provisions of the

Delhi Municipal Act and the Delhi Development Act.

Smuggled Gold seized from a Taxi on Saharanpur Road

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one hundred and fifty tolas of smuggled gold was recovered by the Central Excise Staff from a taxi on the Saharanpur Road on the 19th August, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 19th August, 1966 the Central Excise Officers intercepted a taxi on the Sharanpur Road in Dehra Dun and seized 150 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings from one of the persons travelling in the taxi.

(b) The person was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under adjudication.

Sharing of Waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

283. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 395 on the 11th August, 1966 regarding the sharing of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in the matter;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and by what time a decision in the matter will be taken; and

(c) whether the dispute is proposed to be referred to arbitration?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Discussions have been held individually with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. A decision is likely to be taken after the joint meeting with the Chief Ministers of the States concerned, the date for which has yet to be fixed.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

284. श्री हुकूम खन् खड्गबाय :

श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1966 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2046 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने एक और कम्पनी के साथ में रांची की हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन से तथा ऊटकमंड की हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कारपोरेशन से लगभग क्रमशः 36 लाख रुपये और 71 लाख रुपये के दो ठेके लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो फर्म ने कुल कितना धन कमाया है और सरकार ने उससे कितनी राशि आयकर के रूप में प्राप्त की है ; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में फर्म को कितनी राशि के ठेके मिले और सरकार को कितनी राशि आयकर के रूप में इस फर्म से मिली ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जो, हां। दोनों फर्मों में से प्रत्येक फर्म में मैसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड की एक अन्य कम्पनी के साथ भागीदारी है और उन दोनों फर्मों को इन दो ठेकों के कारण 34 लाख रुपये और 71 लाख रुपये मिले हैं।

(ख) कर-निर्धारण विचाराधीन है इसलिए अर्जित लाभ की मात्रा अभी तक निश्चित नहीं की गई है। विवरणी में दिखायी गयी आमदनी के आधार पर आयकर के रूप में अभी तक 64,419 रुपये अदा किया जा चुका है।

(ग) उक्त दोनों फर्मों को इन ठेकों बाटे प्राप्त हुई रकमें नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :—

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	ठेके की रकम	स्वतः निर्धारण के आधार पर जमा कराया गया आयकरया (नियमित कर-निर्धारण विचाराधीन है)
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(1) रांची के ठेके का काम करने वाली फर्म:

	लाख रुपये	रुपये
1963-64 . . .	13	15,558
1964-65 . . .	15	6,952
1965-66 . . .	6	कुछ नहीं

(2) ठाकुरमण्ड के ठेके का काम करने वाली फर्म:

	लाख रुपये	रुपये
1963-64 . . .	14	12,552
1964-65 . . .	29	29,357
1965-66 . . .	28	कुछ नहीं

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1963-64 से पहले कोई व्यापार नहीं था।

तिलक नगर दिल्ली में चरम और अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

285. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2081 के उत्तर के

सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिलक नगर दिल्ली में चरम तथा अफीम के पकड़े जाने के बारे में जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके पूरे होने में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौबरी) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) अदालत में मुकदमा चलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

बम्बई में सोने के सिक्कों तथा घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

286. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री उदिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री जम्बू लल्लु :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2060 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में सोने के सिक्कों तथा घड़ियों के पकड़े जाने के मामले में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके पूरे होने में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौबरी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जांच-पड़ताल पूरी करने में कुछ समय और लगेगा।

बरेली में स्वर्णकारों के पास से बरामद किया गया विदेशी सोना

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

287. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री उडिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु सिमये :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1966 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 479 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरेली में दो स्वर्णकारों से बरामद किये गये 50 तोला सोने के मामले की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
श्रीर

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच पूरी होने में कितना और समय लगने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सोना जब्त कर लिया गया है और दोनों स्वर्णकारों में से प्रत्येक पर एक हजार रुपये का व्यक्तिगत दण्ड लगाया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Losses incurred by Public Sector Undertakings

288. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the accumulative losses worth Rs. 111 crores at the end of 1964-65 incurred by the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) whether any Enquiry Committee has been set up to look into the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The cumulative losses amounting to Rs. 111 crores, at the end of 1964-65, related to Hindustan Steel (Rs. 77 crores), 5 Enterprises in various stages of construction and development and not yet fully commissioned (Rs. 31 crores) and 4 running concerns (Rs. 3 crores). These figures have been shown in their accounts after providing for depreciation, writing off deferred revenue expenditures etc. The main reasons for these losses are:-

(i) Highly capital intensive and technologically complex nature of these industries;

(ii) Long gestation periods involved in establishment of full production resulting in heavy overheads in the initial stages; and

(iii) Programmes for expansion of original capacities have been undertaken in the midst of the enterprises having gone into partial production.

With further development of their potentialities, these Enterprises are expected to improve their performance.

(b) No, Sir, The position is being constantly reviewed.

राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय

289. श्री भागवत झा आजाव :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० चं० बल्ला :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 डा० म० मो० दास :
 श्री ब० कु० दास :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय स्थापित किया है ;

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

(ग) इस निदेशालय के कार्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री(श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी): (क) जी, हाँ । दरअसल निदेशालय दिसम्बर 1957 से बना हुआ है ।

(ख) चोरी छिपे माल लाने ले जाने की गतिविधियों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करने तथा उसका अध्ययन करने से सम्बन्धित एक मात्र कार्य के लिए तथा तस्कर विरोधी उपायों को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर अपनाने के लिए इस निदेशालय की स्थापना की गई थी ।

(ग) निदेशालय के मुख्य कार्य ये हैं :—

(i) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कर अपवंचन के बारे में तथा चोरी छिपे माल लाने-ले जाने के बारे में सूचना का संग्रहण, प्रसंग-सम्बन्ध स्थापना तथा अध्ययन ।

ii) इस प्रकार के कर-अपवंचन तथा चोरी छिपे माल लाने ले जाने को

रोकने के लिए सभी तस्कर विरोधी उपायों को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रबल तथा सुचारू ढंग से अपनाना ।

(iii) आसूचना तथा निरोधक एककों का, आवश्यक मामलों में कार्यात्मक निरीक्षण तथा मार्गदर्शन ;

(iv) सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता कार्यालयों के आसूचना तथा जांच-पड़ताल अफसरों के सुचारू प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध करना ।

(v) तस्करी और कर अपवंचन के महत्वपूर्ण मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल में सहयोग देना ।

Disease due to Loop

290. Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how far the report that in quite a few cases the loop has been the cause of some kind of disease and that there have been cases of death due to such disease is correct;

(b) whether any such complaints have come to notice in countries other than India where loop might have been put to use; and

(c) whether there is any adverse reaction to the use of the loop in any quarter of the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) such reports are not correct. The loop does not cause any disease.

(b) No, Sir. None of the reports reaching us from other countries using loop refer to any disease or deaths due to the use of the loop.

(c) A few minor side effects, like bleeding and pain, have been reported after the loop insertions. These are generally transient in most of the cases.

T.B. Hospital at Kanpur

291. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a T.B. Hospital with Central financial assistance is proposed to be established in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, when and the financial assistance given by Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pilot Rural Electrification Cooperatives

292. Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri M. L. Dwivedy:

Shri Subodha Hansda:

Shri Bhagwat Jha' Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

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

(a) whether a team of five American experts is conducting a survey of selected areas of the country to determine possibilities of establishing pilot rural electrification cooperatives;

(b) how long the survey is likely to take and what are the areas of the country to be covered; and

(c) how this scheme will differ from those undertaken by the Government undertakings?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) A team of four American experts arrived

in India in the middle of September, 1966, and is carrying out feasibility studies for purposes of establishing some Pilot Rural Electric Cooperatives in India on the analogy of Rural Electric Cooperatives in the USA.

(b) The team has carried out surveys in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal. Their report is awaited.

(c) Details are yet to be worked out. However, it is being considered that under the new scheme a licence under Indian Electricity Act, 1910, will be granted for supply in a specified area to an electrical cooperative to be constituted by the consumers themselves which will own and operate the electric supply system. Power in bulk will be obtained from the concerned State Electricity Board. Technical expertise and necessary finances will be made available by the Board/Government.

Bill to Control Pollution

293. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the replies given to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1484 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the draft of the Bill to control the pollution, by industrial effluents of rivers in our country has been finalized; and

(b) if so, when it will be introduced in Parliament?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Bill is being drafted by the Ministry of Law.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Planning are anxious to introduce the Bill during the life time of the present Parliament. However, in view of the large number of bills pending in the Parliament at present, some

delay in the introduction of the Bill in the Parliament seems to be unavoidable.

Planning and Development Departments of M.P.

**294. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to abolish the Planning and Development Department;

(b) if so, whether the approval of the Central Government was sought and obtained by that State Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for approving the proposal; and

(d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Ashoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

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

आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा रखे गये दस्तावेज

**296. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 2 फरवरी, 1966 को पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय ने 1965 की एक दीवानी लेख याचिका संख्या 550-डी के सम्बन्ध में यह निर्णय दिया है कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की असम्बद्ध कीमती पुस्तकों तथा अन्य दस्तावेजों को आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने कब्जे में ले लेना गलत है और ऐसे कागजातों को जबर्दस्ती कब्जे में लेने के बाद उन्हें तुरन्त न सौटना गैर-कानूनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में मारे गये छात्रों के दौरान कब्जे में लिये गये असम्बद्ध कीमती दस्तावेज, शेयर सर्टीफिकेट, बहीखाते पिछले आठ या दस महीनों से आयकर अधिकारियों के पास पड़े हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय के बावजूद भी आयकर अधिकारियों ने उन दस्तावेजों को गैर-कानूनी रूप से अपने पास क्यों रखा है और ये कागजात सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को कब तक लौटा दिये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचिन चौरा) :

(क) जी, हां। पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय ने यह फैसला दिया है कि गृहादि स्यातों में पड़े किताबों / बहियों और कागजों को विवेकहीन ढंग से तथा प्रसंगानुकूलता अथवा उपयोगिता का ध्यान रखे बिना पकड़ने की छूट प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों को नहीं है।

(ख) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि प्रश्न का अभिप्राय किस छात्रों से है। पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

Assistance to Physically Handicapped Old Persons and Children

**297. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enlarge the scheme to provide assistance to the physically handicapped old persons unable to work and women and children lacking the means of livelihood and support; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to advance the scheme during the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Birla Rayon Factory, Calicut

298. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 462 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have taken any action against the Birla Rayon Factory, Calicut as suggested by her to maintain purity of water in the Chaliyar River;

(b) if so, the nature of proceedings taken; and

(c) the results of the hydrological and planktological conditions of the river conducted by the Assistant Director of Fisheries to assess effects of pollution so far?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Gwalior Rayon Pulp Factory, Calicut

299. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 464 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the management of the Gwalior Rayon Pulp Factory, Calicut has taken any steps, as directed by the State Government, to treat the effluents before discharge into the river; and

(b) the action taken by the State Government against the management of the factory for causing large scale mortality of fish on the 3rd and 4th May, 1966?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is being

collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Cochin Thermal Power Plant

300. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 523 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the specifications for the Cochin thermal power plant and equipment has been prepared;

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise the capacity; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to instal a Thermal Generating Unit of 55 MW instead of 30 MW originally sanctioned. The specifications for the enlarged plant are being finalised.

Breakdown of Power Supply in Delhi

301. **Dr. Eanan Sen:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still a regular breakdown of power supply in Delhi area resulting in dislocation of industrial production; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy it?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No. The number of interruptions are considerably reduced.

(b) Does not arise.

Bilateral Agreements with Countries for Foreign Aid

302. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of entering into bilateral agreements with the Western Countries for foreign aid instead of the present system of seeking aid through the World Bank and the Aid India Club; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been and are entering into bilateral agreements with the Western countries for foreign aid. This is not an alternative to the system of seeking aid through the Aid-India Consortium but a follow-up action after the pledges are announced at the Consortium meeting. The Government expect the same procedure to continue. As regards other Western countries which are not members of the Aid India Consortium, the question of aid is taken up, as usual, directly with the country concerned.

Inflation

303. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to fight the rising inflationary tendencies in the Indian economy?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Inflationary tendencies are sought to be curbed through measures to expand agricultural and industrial production, restraint on expenditures in the public and private sectors, equitable distribution at reasonable prices of food-grains and other important essential commodities, to the extent feasible,

through consumer co-operatives, department stores, fair price and ration shops etc., selective credit control on commercial bank advances against essential commodities and regulation of trade to the extent necessary.

D. A. Commission

304. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gajendragadkar Commission is being boycotted by the National Council of the Confederation of the Central Government employees and certain other bodies;

(b) if so, the central issues towards which the boycott is directed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The Confederation of Central Government Employees has decided not to cooperate with the Commission on Dearness Allowance in their examination of the principles which should govern the grant of dearness allowance. However, according to the Commission, Federations/Associations representing about 17 lakhs of Central Government employees have decided to assist it in its work.

(b) Objection has been taken on the ground that the terms of reference of the Commission were framed without consulting the employees' organisations and are allegedly loaded against the employees.

(c) The Government does not propose to revise the terms of reference

of the Commission on Dearness Allowance. The Chairman of the D.A. Commission, when he met the representatives of different Unions of Government Employees' Associations on 7th August, 1966, has also explained to them that though the terms of reference require the Commission to make its specific findings on four definite points specified in Clauses (a) to (d) of paragraph 2(4), the terms of reference considered as a whole made it necessary for the Commission to take into account all the relevant factors dealing with the issues.

Fly in a Drug Bottle

365. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether she has investigated the case of a dead fly in a bottle of medicine sent to her by a Member of Parliament on the 8th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the results of the investigations, and the names of the firm and of the medicine; and

(c) the action taken so far against the firm?

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

(b) the bottle which was suspected to contain a fly was got tested and it was reported that the drug was contaminated with foreign material which was identified as an intact dead fly and debris from body of another fly. The name of the firm as stated on the vial is M/s Merck Sharp and Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay and the name of the drug is Penstrep 4:1, a preparation containing Procaine and Sodium Penicillin with Streptomycin.

(c) The stocks lying with the firm have been frozen and further samples have been drawn and sent for testing. The firm has also been asked to withdraw the stocks of the relevant batch from the market. Further, the circumstances leading to the presence of

an intact fly in the bottle along with debris of another fly are being investigated.

C. H. S. Doctors

366. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint action Council of the Central Health Service Doctors has made a fresh representation;

(b) whether Government have afforded any relief to the Doctors serving in the Central Health Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No fresh representation from the so-called Joint Action Council of the Central Health Service doctors has been received.

(b) and (c). The Central Health Service (Amendment) Rules, 1966, were published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary on the 9th September, 1966, incorporating the decisions of the Government regarding the liberalised terms and conditions of Service of the Central Health Service doctors which meet all their reasonable demands.

Projects in India

367. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to develop indigenous organisations for design, construction and engineering of projects in India;

(b) the approximate expenditure on foreign engineering services in terms of foreign exchange during the Second and Third Five Year Plans; and

(c) the extent to which it would be considerably reduced in the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (c). A Committee on Technical Consultancy Services set up by the Government of India is at present engaged in the study of the steps necessary for rapid development of indigenous organisations for technical consultancy, design, construction and engineering of projects. It is expected that it will also make recommendations for achieving a substantial reduction in the outgo of foreign exchange on consultancy services in the 4th Plan period.

(b) No estimate is available regarding the expenditure on foreign engineering services incurred during the Second and Third Plan periods as apart from the direct outgo on account of engagement of consultancy services, very often the consultancy charges get included in the price of plant and machinery imported.

Target of Loop Insertions

308. Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the target of loop insertions from six millions to four millions in 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this scaling down of the target and its impact on the Family Planning campaign?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Shri Sushila Nayar): (a) The targets for loop insertions were tentatively proposed as six million, and after consideration of the replies received from the various States, they have now been fixed at 4 million.

(b) The targets have been scaled down keeping in view the difficulties experienced by the State Governments in the initial phase of the programme due to shortage of lady doctors, lack of trained personnel, transport, equipment, etc. The revision of targets is intended to achieve the maximum results for the programme consistent with the availability of resources.

Tax Evasion by Transport Firms in Rohtak

309. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Namblar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1333 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the case of tax evasion by the transport firms in Rohtak District (Punjab) have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in completing investigations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The alleged evasion extends over a number of years. The scrutiny and examination of the accounts are therefore likely to take some more time.

Income-Tax Arrears against a Kanpur Industrialist

310. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bado:

Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into the circumstances under which Income-tax arrears amounting to Rs. 31 lakhs outstanding in the name of a Kanpur industrialist which were written off have been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information received since indicate that all the assets owned by the assessee were not disclosed.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Grant to Voluntary Organisations

311. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Uttiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants given by the Centre to voluntary organisations engaged in welfare activities for the Scheduled Castes during the First, Second and Third Plan periods;

(b) the names of the organisations which received grants from the Centre during the above period;

(c) whether all these organisations had submitted their audited accounts and utilisation certificates as stipulated by Government;

(d) whether financial assistance had been discontinued in the case of any such organisations due to non-receipt of audited accounts and utilisation certificates;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the names of the organisations involved; and

(f) the total amount of grant proposed to be given to the voluntary organisations during the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) First Plan Rs. 12,23,000.

Second Plan: Rs. 36,60,000.

Third Plan: Rs. 41,56,000.

- (b) 1. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.
2. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.
3. Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.
4. Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh, Poona.
5. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram Narendrapur, West Bengal.
6. Backward Classes Hostel, Jalgaon, Maharashtra.
7. Jai Jawahar Nagar Colony Committee, Ammuguda, P.O. Trimulgherry, Andhra Pradesh.
8. Bapuji Technical Educational Trust, Bolarum, Andhra Pradesh.
9. Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, West Bengal.
10. Sham Bazar High School, Calcutta.
11. Hind Sweepers' Sevak Samaj, Delhi.
12. Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad.
13. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Deoghar (S.P.), Bihar.
14. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi, district Ganjam, Orissa.
15. Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpith, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.
16. Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, Bombay.
17. Kumar Ashram, Meerut.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) Rs. 3 crores.

Consumption of Electricity in the Country

312. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the percentages of electricity consumed annually by the Industry, house-hold consumption, Railways and Agriculture respectively out of the total quantity of electricity produced in the country; and

(b) which of the above four brings the largest and which brings the smallest revenue to Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The percentages of power consumed during 1964-65 by Industry, Household, Railways and Agriculture are 71.8, 9.2, 3.7 and 5.8 respectively.

(b) While Industry brings the largest revenue, the Railways bring the smallest.

Cost of Rural Electrification

313. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of rural electrification is the highest; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Cost of rural electrification is higher than that of urban electrification.

(b) The Union and the State Governments are working hard to devise ways and means to reduce the high cost of rural electrification works, which is due to the small and scattered nature of load in the rural areas requiring longer transmission and distribution lines than that required in other schemes as also due to lower factors of utilisation of loads. Certain recommendations have been made after detailed study for reducing the cost of rural electrification as enumerated below:

(1) A construction manual on Rural Line Standards for 11 KV, and 400/230 volt distribution lines has been brought out so that these lines could be created in an economical way.

(2) For effecting further reduction certain provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules have been relaxed as recommended by a Committee of experts who had gone into the question and a manual to show the effects of these relaxations has been brought out.

(3) Wood poles|jointed wood poles, and where the same are not available at economic rates, Pre-stressed concrete|Reinforced Cement concrete, poles manufactured at site or close to the site of works have been recommended for use as the cost of supports constitute 30 per cent of the cost of rural electrification. Use of single phase, single wire earth return system for distribution has been recommended to be experimented for rural electrification. Use of flyash to a certain extent in lieu of cement has also been recommended.

Revision of Market Rent of Private Property

314. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of periodical revision of market rents of private property in Delhi has been considered to enable the landlords to maintain their properties properly;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Section 7(1) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (No. 59 of 1958) provides that if the landlord wants to make any improvements, additions or structural alterations in the premises other than tenable repairs, he can lawfully increase the standard rent to the extent of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of such cost (expenditure).

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

Transfers of C.G.H.S. Doctors

315. Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.G.H.S. Doctors are against transfers in the service and have urged Government to have volunteers for the purpose;

(b) whether they have also demanded an allowance to meet the expenditure on two establishments;

(c) whether they have also suggested that remote areas should be separated in sub-cadres and in the first instance, officers belonging to the areas, should be sent there; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The so-called Joint Action Council of the C.H.S. in a circular letter to all officers of the Service at

present posted in Delhi suggested that there should be no transfers in the medical and health service and that if it was necessary to transfer some officers to fill the posts in rural and remote areas, the medical officers should be asked to volunteer for service in such unpopular areas. These officers should be given an allowance of Rs. 350/- p.m. to compensate them for the expenses of maintaining two establishments and even to younger officers who have yet to settle down to a family life and have less liabilities, the allowance mentioned above should be given as an incentive. It was further suggested that posts in the Union Territories like NEFA, Manipur, Tripura, Andamans and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, etc. should be separated in sub-cadres and medical officers belonging to such territories should be sent in those Territories in the first instance. After filling these posts by officers belonging to those Territories if more doctors were required then officers serving in Delhi might be shifted by turns, according to a transfer pattern for a limited short period and brought back to Delhi after that period. Those members of the Service who are at present posted in Delhi are now basically opposed to the concept of transfer in the medical and health services.

The Central Health Service has been constituted to cater to the requirements of all Union Ministries other than the Ministries of Defence and Railways, and the Union Territories and all members of the Service have a liability to serve anywhere in the country. The demand of the doctors mentioned above runs counter to the basic concept of a Central Service. It will also be unfair to those members of the Service who have put in long years of service in the remote and difficult areas and affect their prospects of promotion. Government have already decided that stations where the members of the Service are to be posted should be classified into three

categories, namely, (i) metropolitan cities, (ii) smaller cities and towns, and (iii) remote areas including rural areas, and that there should be a system of rotation of the members of the Service so that all members thereof will have the opportunity of serving in different stations during the span of their career.

M/s Bird and Co.

**316. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3979 on the 1st September, 1966, and state:

(a) the results of the appeal preferred by Messrs Becker Grey against the adjudication in the case of under-invoicing leading to loss of foreign exchange;

(b) whether the discrepancy of Rs. 25 lakhs has now been fully investigated and the responsibility of the Director/Directors properly fixed; and

(c) the action taken under the relevant laws?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) the hearing of the appeal before the Central Board of Excise & Customs is in progress.

(b) and (c). Infringement of the provisions of the Companies Act will be assessed by the Department of Company Affairs by inspecting the books of accounts as soon as these books of the Companies seized under the Customs Act are returned to the concerned companies.

**Bent paid by M/s Lufthansa Airlines
in New Delhi**

**317. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 3951 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether there are any legal difficulties in recovering Income-tax on the basis of the market rate prevailing at the time premises were rented out or at the market rate at present prevailing from the landlord of Lufthansa premises;

(b) whether the Enforcement Directorate has taken into consideration the possibility of the difference between the rent shown in the actual receipts and the actual market rate being paid in West D-Mark in West Germany to the landlord or his agent;

(c) whether any action has been taken under Sections 19A/19B or any other provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act to interrogate the landlord and the tenant; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Income-tax is chargeable in respect of the annual value of a building. Annual value is deemed to be the sum for which the building might reasonably be expected to be let from year to year. The market rate of a building may or may not be the same as the annual value of the property; legal difficulties arise in recovering income-tax on the basis of market value only if it does not correctly represent the annual value;

(b) Yes, Sir. However, as there was no evidence establishing any contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, no action was taken.

(c) and (d). The facts of the case did not warrant any action under section 19A or 19B of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Enquiries were made by the Enforcement Directorate under Section 19 (2) of the said Act both against the landlord and the tenant. In doing so the cash books and other records of

the former and bank accounts, etc. of the latter were also examined.

Street Lighting in Shahjahan Road, New Delhi

**318. Shri Lahri Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:**

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

(a) whether any representation has recently been received from Members of Parliament, organisations and individuals of Shahjahan Road area, New Delhi for providing street lights in that locality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Representations about provision of street lights in the Shahjahan Road colony have been received from some M.P.s, individuals and the residents' association.

(c) As was indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4881 on the 5th May, 1966, provision and maintenance of street lights is the responsibility of the local body. Government have provided street lights in the Shahjahan Road area but these have not been taken over and energised by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the ground that the roads are not 'public streets' within the meaning of the Punjab Municipal Act. Despite several discussions, the New Delhi Municipal Committee could not be persuaded to take over these street lights. The matter has now been taken up with the Lt. Governor of Delhi and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution will be found soon.

Sabarigiri Hydel Project

**319. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:**

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

(a) whether replacements for the steel stampings imported earlier from the U.S.A. for the fourth, fifth and sixth generators of the U.S. aided Sabarigiri Hydel Project in Kerala which were found to have got rusted have since been obtained;

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

(c) how far the defect in the earlier imported steel stampings has affected the work on the project; and

(d) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The replacement for the steel stampings for the 4th, 5th and 6th generating units have been shipped from USA in September, 1966, and their arrival at Cochin is awaited.

(c) The defects in the originally imported punchings not adversely affected the commissioning of 4, 5 and 6th generators.

(d) The project is expected to be completed during 1967-68.

Power Engineers of Kerala

**320. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Manlyangadan:**

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

(a) whether the Power engineers of Kerala had submitted a memorandum to the State Electricity Board about their Pay, emoluments etc.;

(b) whether the Board had refused to take any action on the points raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to restore contentment among

the power engineers employed by the Kerala State Electricity Board?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes. The Kerala State Electricity Board Engineers' Association submitted a memorandum to the State Electricity Board about their pay, emoluments etc. on 8th August, 1966.

(b) and (c). On 13th October, 1966, the Board and the Association mutually agreed that a retired judge of the Kerala High Court be appointed as an Arbitrator to settle the dispute. Further action in this behalf is being taken by the Board.

Fake Currency Notes in Mysore

321. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore State C.I.D. charged some persons of criminal conspiracy for manufacturing and selling forged currency notes in September, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case has been investigated by the State C.I.D. who have charge-sheeted a few persons. The case is now sub-judice.

Counterfeit Notes in Madras

322. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the counterfeit Currency notes have been found recently in the districts of Madras State; and

(b) if so, how many and whether any persons have been arrested in this connection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2,898 pieces of counterfeit notes of the value of Rs. 6,314 were seized by the State Police authorities and, 40 persons have been arrested in this connection.

Supply of Electric Power to Goa

323. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of electric power proposed to be supplied to Goa from Mysore for the next two years; and

(b) whether the same will be stepped up by the end of Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The quantity of electric power expected to be supplied to Goa from Mysore in the next two years is 10,000 KVA in addition to 500 KVA already being supplied.

(b) Yes. Power supply from Mysore to Goa is likely to be stepped up to 50 MW by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

Housing Problem in Delhi

324. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back, the Citizens Council, Delhi submitted a 16-point plan to Government for the solution of the housing problem in the Capital;

(b) whether the plan been examined by Government; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A 12-point plan was received from the Citizen's Council Delhi in April, 1966 for solving the housing problem.

(b) and (c). The position of each point is indicated in the statement. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7198/66]

Devaluation and Foreign Investments

325. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made to ascertain as to how far the devaluation of the rupee has been helpful in persuading foreign entrepreneurs to increase their investments in the country; and

(b) if so, the conclusions drawn from that assessment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is considered too early to take any view on the subject to draw any useful conclusions.

Draft Plans of States

326. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warlor:

Shri Basappa:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised draft plans have been received from the State Governments; and

(b) if so, how much pruning has been done by each State to conform to the guidelines of the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). In reply to Planning Commission's letter of September 5, 1966 on

the preparation of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plans, 11 State Governments have submitted Draft Fourth Plan proposals. Others are expected to send them shortly. Almost all the State Governments have reduced the total outlays of their Plans, as compared to the outlays which they had shown in their Plan Memoranda last year. It is difficult to give comparative figures of outlays, without going into the details of the schemes and programmes which are included in the respective Plan formulations. The latest Plan proposals received from the State Governments, are now being discussed in details between the Planning Commission and State Governments. The final outlays of the State Plans will emerge after all these discussions are completed and it is expected that these will conform generally with the principles and guidelines contained in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Second Bridge over River Hooghly at Calcutta

327. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri B. K. Das:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for excluding the project for a second bridge over the River Hooghly at Calcutta from the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether this matter is likely to be reconsidered in view of the serious effect on Calcutta's transport problem implied in the absence of a second bridge.

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer given by the Minister for Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism to Starred Question No. 6 on November 1, 1966.

Demands of L.I.C. Agents**328. Shri Indrajit Gupta:****Shri P. C. Borooah:****Shri Vasudevan Nair:****Shri Warior:****Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation agents all over the country observed a token hunger-strike on the 14th October, 1966 in protest against the non-fulfilment of their long pending demands;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to meet the agents' complaint regarding delay in settlement of agency commissions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) A few agents observed a token hunger strike on the 14th October 1966 in front of Central and some other offices of the Corporation.

(b) Government do not propose to intervene in the matter as the Corporation is fully competent to deal with it.

(c) The Corporation has assured the agents that excepting for unforeseeable circumstances like break-down of machines, heavy absenteeism, there will be no delay in settlement of commission dues to agents.

Bonus to L.I.C. Class I and II Officers**329. Shri Subodh Hansda:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri P. C. Borooah:****Shri M. L. Dwivedi:****Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:****Dr. M. M. Das:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation propose to offer bonus to Class I and Class II Officers of the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the Officers have accepted the bonus offer;

(c) if not, what are their objections; and

(d) the percentage of profit offered as bonus to them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While the Class I officers have accepted the bonus offer, the Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India representing the Class II Officers, has not accepted the offer so far and is demanding a higher rate.

(d) The question does not arise, as the bonus under negotiation between the Life Insurance Corporation of India and its Class I & II Officers is non-profit sharing bonus.

Use of Loop by Rural Women**330. Shri Subodh Hansda:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri P. C. Borooah:****Shri M. L. Dwivedi:****Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:****Dr. M. M. Das:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether using of loops among the rural women has become popular for Family Planning;

(b) whether a survey has been made to assess that there are no cases of removal of loops by those who used it for sometime and to ascertain reasons for their removal, if any; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Although no specific survey has been instituted, complete records are kept and reports are constantly received and examined. The general reasons for removal in a small percentage of cases, of IUCD are bleeding, pain etc.

Literacy among Tribal People

- 331. Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made by Government or by any other agency about the percentage in literacy and advancement among the Tribal people; if so, when;

(b) the communities which are highly advanced; and

(c) the steps taken to bring the less advanced communities on par with the more advanced ones?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). In so far as the Department of Social Welfare is aware, no survey or studies have been undertaken to investigate these matters.

(c) Special efforts are being taken for the educational development amongst backward Scheduled Tribes and for this purpose a number of educational Institutions, specially Residential Schools, have been started and new ones are being set up, wherever necessary subject to the availability of funds.

Kalinga Trust

- 332. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations by the Income-Tax Department into the affairs of the Kalinga Trust, sponsored by Shri Biju Patnaik have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Enquiries by the Income-tax Department relating to Kalinga Foundation Trust have been completed and the evidence gathered by the Department has been put to the assessee. Final findings can be arrived at by the Income-tax authorities only after considering the reply and the evidence that may be produced by the assessee.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid from Japan

- 333. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Government have agreed to increase its aid to India for the current year; and

(b) if so, to what extent and on what terms?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Negotiations for aid from Japan are at present in progress. Information as regards the quantum of aid and the terms and conditions thereof will be made available soon after the conclusion of the negotiations.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Memo. on Fourth Plan

- 334. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum from the Federation of Indian Chambers of

Commerce and Industry urging cut in the outlay of the Fourth Plan by Rs. 6,000 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the Federation in support of their demand; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes.

(b) The reasons advanced by the Federation are as follows:

- (i) The investment envisaged should not exceed the administrative capacity of Government to undertake that level of development.
- (ii) The total investment undertaken should not exceed the potential resources and push prices up.
- (iii) The Plan should lead up to conditions in which larger revenue will result from lower rates of taxation. On the other hand, it should not lead up to conditions in which indiscriminate deficit financing will be called for.

(c) The views of the Federation, alongwith other views on the subject, will be taken into account in finalising the Plan.

Per Capita Availability of Electric Power

335. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the per capita availability of electric power in Assam and other States/Union Territories and also on all-India basis at the end of Third Plan;

(b) the total generating capacity in each State; and

(c) how far this is proposed to be augmented in each State under the Fourth Plan, both in terms of per-capita consumption and the total generating capacity in each State?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). Two statements showing the total generating capacity and per capita generation and consumption potential in each of the States and on all India basis at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and that at the end of the Fourth Plan are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7190/66]. The figures given for the Fourth Plan are tentative and are yet to be finalised.

Sub-Tenants in Delhi

336. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to give any tenancy protection to sub-tenants in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Under the existing provisions of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (No. 59 of 1958), consent of the landlord must be obtained in writing before the tenant could sub-let the house. Section 16(3) of the above Act states as under:

"Section 16(3).—After the commencement of this Act no tenant shall, without the previous consent in writing of the landlord:

- (a) sub-let the whole or any part of the premises held by him as a tenant; or
- (b) transfer or assign his rights in the tenancy or in any part thereof."

Section 48 of the Act provides the penalties which could be imposed in

the event of contravention of these provisions by the tenant.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting with Pakistan on Economic Affairs

337. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of India and Pakistan under the auspices of the World Bank to discuss the economic affairs of the sub-continent has taken place;

(b) if so, the nature of the subjects discussed;

(c) the conclusions reached thereat; and

(d) the circumstances under which this meeting was suggested by the World Bank?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Such a meeting has not been in the contemplation of Government and has not been held.

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

Rural Manpower for Defence and Development

338. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri M. Malachami:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the implementation of the proposals to utilise the vast reserves of rural manpower for defence and development;

(b) whether any precise and definite steps have been taken in the direction of forming a 750,000 strong rural youth corps; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) During the Third Plan a rural works programme aiming at utilisation of rural manpower for economic development involving a total expenditure

of Rs. 19 crores was undertaken. With small beginning it provided employment opportunities to about 400,000 persons for 100 days in a year during 1965-66 and helped building up community assets in various areas. A provision of Rs. 90 crores is envisaged in the Fourth Plan for undertaking rural works programmes. In addition to expenditure on works, a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for imparting skills to rural youth in the age group 15 to 25 years.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare of Harijans and Scheduled Castes

339. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so, what progress has been made in the direction of forming a trust on an All-India basis for the welfare and uplift of the Harijans and Scheduled Castes;

(b) the precise nature of the proposal under consideration; and

(c) the time it would take to finalise the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

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

Western Kosi Canal

340. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhawaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether agreement with the Government of Nepal regarding Western Kosi Canal has been signed;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Formal approval of His Majesty's Government of Nepal of the draft agreement is awaited.

किराये की वसूली

341. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष सरकार कितने मकानों का किराया वसूल नहीं कर सकी है;

(ख) किराया वसूल करने के लिये कितने मकानों के बारे में सरकार को अदालत में मामला ले जाना पड़ा;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों को किराये का भुगतान करने से छूट दे दी गई थी अथवा उनके मामले न्यायालयों से वापिस ले लिये गये; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध बिल्कुल भी कार्यवाही न करने अथवा उनके मामले वापिस ले लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा संसद सदस्यों से किराये की वसूली उनके वेतन बिलों के मूल स्थान से की जाती है। इस वर्ष में, सामान्य पूल के निवासों के आवाटियों में से 59 मामलों में किराये की वसूली नहीं की जा सकी।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Night Soil Work System

342. **Shri Utiya:**

Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have submitted their comments in respect of abolishing the system of night soil work by manual labour and its replacement by mechanical system in the urban areas; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Local Self Government Working Group which was set up to consider and make recommendations for the Local Self Government Schemes to be included in the 4th Plan had, *inter-alia* recommended the following provisions:

(1) Mechanisation of transport for the removal of rubbish & night soil and composting

(a) Procurement of Trucks, Trailers, etc. 10.00 crores

(b) Compositing Plants 10.00 crores

(2) Conversion of dry latrines into flush ones 10.00 crores.

The Planning Commission have now expressed the view that this expenditure on conversion of dry latrines into flush ones in urban areas might be met from the provision made under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. They have also tentatively allocated a sum of Rs. 4.00 crores only for mechanisation of garbage removal. Details of the proposals are still to be worked out.

Medical Aid to Central Government Employees

343. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the treatment to the Central Government Employees in various hospitals of Delhi is given on the basis of their pay;

(b) if so, the reasons for making such a disparity among the Government employees; and

(c) the steps taken to remove this inequality among the Government employees?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). In so far as Delhi is concerned Central Government servants are governed by the Central Government Health Scheme in the matter of medical attendance and treatment. They are treated in the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals. The former hospital provides hospital beds under three categories namely Nursing Home, Special Ward and General Ward. Government employees whose total emoluments are Rs. 501 and above p.m. are entitled to admission to the Nursing home; those whose emoluments are Rs. 251 to Rs. 500 p.m. are admitted to Special Wards and the rest in general wards.

There is no classification in the Safdarjang Hospital.

Further, employees drawing Rs. 1200 and over are entitled to have direct consultation with specialists.

In the matter of actual treatment and disbursing of medicines and drugs, there is no difference and all are treated alike.

Family Planning

344. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bombay Doctor has recently evolved a new procedure for sterilization of the female; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of popularising this procedure for family planning on mass scale?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. Only some exploratory work is being done on rabbits and monkeys.

(b) The question does not arise.

Private Medical Practitioners' Association of India

345. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4091 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the representation of the Private Medical Practitioners' Association of India; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration. It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when it would be finalised.

Rajasthan Canal

346. Shri Karnj Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to abridge the 1963 Master Plan of the Rajasthan Canal; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). An Expert Committee has been appointed to review the intensity of irrigation in the Rajasthan Canal Project. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Family Planning

347. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in the matter of sterilization

operations, distribution and actual use of IUCDs and other contraceptives in the various States;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) whether any statistics are being collected to have a close watch on the progress of family planning programme?

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

(b) Comparative figures for 1964-65, 1965-66 and total reported so far by States are as given below:—

	1964-65	1965-66	Total since Inception
Sterilization Operations	0.4 million	0.5 million	1.7 million
IUCD		0.8 million	1.1 million
Other Contraceptives.			
(a) Condoms.	17 million pieces.	39 million pieces	Figures not available
(b) Foam Tablets.	9 million	6 million	Do.
(c) Jelly (Tubes)	0.3 million	0.4 million	Do.
(d) Diaphragms.	0.1 million	0.2 million	Do.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Reserve Bank, Calcutta

348. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether banking activity in Calcutta had been dislocated due to disruption in the normal workings of the Reserve Bank of India in September, 1966;

(b) whether the daily clearance of Rs. 20 crores was suspended because the Clearing House was declared closed;

(c) the causes of such disruption and the steps taken to remedy the same; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank Employees were technically on a continued mass deputation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Clearing House in Calcutta was suspended from the 9th to the 16th of September, 1966 and again on the 22nd and 23rd September, 1966 and, as a result, instruments, which generally amount to Rs. 19 crores per day on an average were not cleared during this period.

(c) On the first occasion, the workmen staff staged an agitation as a protest against the show cause notices served on two members of the supervisory staff for breach of the staff regulations of the Bank. On the second occasion, the Clearing House had to be closed on account of "Bengal Bandh". The matter being one of industrial relations will be dealt with

on merits depending on the circumstances of the situation.

(d) As a settlement was arrived at between the management and the staff, the necessity to determine whether the employees were on stay in strike or mass deputation did not arise.

Guest Houses of Public Undertakings

349. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the number of guest houses maintained by the public sector undertakings in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bombay and the cost involved;

(b) whether Government have made suggestions to these undertakings to achieve economy in expenditure by giving up rented guest houses and seek the Central Government accommodation for their visiting officers; and

(c) whether there is any move to pool these guest houses and to run them as Central Government Hostels?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Credit Policy

350. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit policy for the ensuing busy season has been

modified to accommodate the demands of the Industry, strengthened by the new liberal import licensing;

(b) whether the Governor of the Reserve Bank contacted the representatives of the principal banking Companies in this regard;

(c) how far the Banks have ensured the availability of rupee finance for the essential and priority industries; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank followed a fairly light credit policy during the slack season in the hope of conserving funds for the busy winter months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank had advised the banks at the commencement of the last slack season to improve their liquid position and to invest the return flow of credit and deposit accretion in Government securities. This advice was followed by the banks to a large extent, with considerable conservation of funds to meet the needs of the current busy season.

The banks' resources will be supplemented by refinance from the Reserve Bank on a liberalised scale in order to enable them to meet the requirements of industry. The Reserve Bank has also directed all foreign banks and all scheduled commercial banks with aggregate demand and time liabilities of Rs. 50 crores or above that at least 80 per cent of the increase in their credit portfolio during the current busy season should go to industry and/or against import and export bills.

Economy Drive

351. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warlor:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Rameshwaranand:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the economy drive launched by Government to meet the present difficult situation;

(b) the economies which could be expected at the Central level and in each of the States during 1966-67 and what would be the projection of these steps in years to follow in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a detailed statement on the Table indicating the pattern of economy and the actuals under each major head?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachinda Chaudhuri): (a) (i) The Ministries were generally directed to effect a cut of 3 per cent in Revenue expenditure and a cut of 5 per cent in Capital expenditure in the sanctioned budget for 1966-67 by a suitable review and by curtailing or rephrasing their activities. The State Governments were also similarly requested to formulate measures for economy in their expenditure.

(ii) A Committee of Secretaries undertook a review of the budgets of the Central Ministries in consultation with the Secretaries and as a result, economies to the extent of Rs. 91 crores have been located. However, additional sums will have to be provided separately for additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees and additional expenditure

due to devaluation and other post-budget decisions.

(iii) In addition to the above, instructions have been issued to effect economies in administrative and miscellaneous expenditure in Government offices, such as on travel, deputation, scales of pay, etc.

(b) The order of economy likely in the Central budget has been indicated in reply to Part (a). In so far as the State Governments are concerned, replies have been received only from nine of them so far and a statement showing the economies indicated by them as likely is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7200/66].

It is not possible at this stage to project the economy measures in the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

(c) A statement showing Ministry-wise the economies which are proposed to be effected in 1966-67 in the Central budget is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7200/66]. As the distribution of the economies has in many cases been largely left to the discretion of Ministries, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the pattern of these economy measures. The resultant position under each major head will be reflected in the revised estimates which would be submitted to Parliament in due course.

चूँहों से होने वाली बरबादी को रोकना

352. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

श्री सुबोध हंसरा :

श्री भागवत झा प्राजा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कीट विज्ञान विभाग के उस

वक्तव्य की आर दिलाया गया है, जो 22 सितम्बर, 1966 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित हुआ था जिसमें उन्होंने यह दावा किया था कि यदि सरकार 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करे तो देश एक वर्ष में ही चूहों से छुटकारा पा सकता है और इस प्रकार कराड़ों मन खाद्यान्न बचाया जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित सूचना उस वक्तव्य के बारे में है जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कृषि विभाग के श्री ए० एस० श्रीवास्तव द्वारा दिया गया बतलाया जाता है। भारत सरकार को इसके प्रतिरिक्त न तो कोई सूचना मिली है और न ही ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्रवृत्त योजना मिली है जिसका उल्लेख इस प्रश्न में किया गया है।

Service Charges in Ashoka Hotel

353. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fixed percentage is charged as service charges from the residents of Ashoka Hotel;

(b) if so, how this amount is utilised;

(c) whether Government have recently received any representations to the effect that this amount should be distributed among the workers; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. A service charge 1837)Ai) LSD—5.

of 12½ per cent is levied on the bills to the residents of Ashoka Hotel.

(b) The amount is distributed to the employees of the Hotel who are borne on the scale of Rs. 300-10-400-EB-12½ 525 and lower scales after meeting the cost of replacements where undue loss to and breakages of items like crockery, cutlery, linen has been caused by employees and where individual responsibility cannot be fixed.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Land for Central Government Offices in Ghaziabad

354. Shri Kojrolkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2342 on the 17th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the land at Ghaziabad for Central Government offices and residences has been requisitioned;

(b) if so, the progress made in the construction of these offices; and

(c) the offices which are proposed to be shifted there?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The land at Ghaziabad has been acquired but no progress could be made in the construction of offices on account of non-availability of funds. If funds are made available the work would be taken up during the next financial year.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Cheques Signed in Hindi

355. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India (Parliament

Street Branch, New Delhi) does not accept the cheques if the signature of the payee is attested in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Conditioners in Ministries

356. Shri Umanath:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) the total number of air-conditioners being used at present by each Ministry;

(b) the total amount spent for the purchase of those air-conditioners; and

(c) the total number of air-conditioners Government propose to purchase during 1966-67?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Passage over bridge on Periyar River

357. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Imblichibava:

Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether Government propose to build a water passage over-bridge above the Periyar river at Alwaye as per Periyar Village Scheme;

(b) if so, when it is going to be completed;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to build this as a road-cum-water passage bridge; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes. The Government of Kerala have taken up the construction of an aqueduct across the left branch of the Periyar river near Alwaye Market landing.

(b) In about two years.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Petitions for Old Age Pension in Kerala

358. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Imblichibava:

Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions for old age pension which have been disposed of by the authorities in Kerala during 1965-66;

(b) the number out of them rejected on technical grounds;

(c) whether Government allow such petitioners to resubmit their petitions on humanitarian grounds;

(d) whether Government have received a representation from Kerala State Congress in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (e). The information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Nagarjunasagar Project

359. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

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

given to Short Notice Question No. 34 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of providing additional financial assistance for Nagarjunasagar project has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Rakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) Yes.

(b) Additional financial assistance during the current financial year to the extent of Rs. 4 crores over and above the original provision of Rs. 8.5 crores has been agreed to and the position will again be reviewed shortly.

More Funds for Irrigation

360. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether his Ministry have asked for Rs. 275 crores more for irrigation in the Fourth Plan in addition to the draft outlay; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Communicable Diseases

361. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent annual Report of World Health Organisation for South-East Asia, it has been reported that communicable diseases are still responsible for the major part of preventable disease and death in South-East Asia and because of increasing population, mobility now

pose new threats to relatively healthy areas; and

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

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

(b) 1. Programmes for the control/eradication of communicable diseases are being given a high priority in the country's Five Year Plans. The following programmes are included in the Fourth Plan:

- (i) Malaria Eradication.
- (ii) Smallpox Eradication.
- (iii) Tuberculosis Control.
- (iv) Leprosy Control.
- (v) Trachoma Control.
- (vi) Venereal Diseases Control.
- (vii) Cholera Control.
- (viii) Filariasis Control.
- (ix) Rabies Control.

2. Provision for Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes is being made in the successive Five Year Plans to reduce the spread of gastrointestinal infections.

3. The health organisation particularly the basic health services, the epidemiological, health laboratory and statistical services have been accorded priority in the future development of health services.

4. International quarantine measures are being strictly observed to obviate the risk of spread of quarantinable diseases, specially yellow fever.

Schools in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

362. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for the last three years, it has not been possible for the Government of Madhya Pradesh to open primary/middle/higher Secondary schools in

tribal areas where already the literacy rate has depressed;

(b) whether the former Finance Minister having regard to the urgent need for providing educational facilities in tribal area in Madhya Pradesh invited proposals in this regard from the State Government for special consideration;

(c) if so, the final decision of Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have since sent new proposals for financing opening of schools out of the provision made in the Tribal Development Block budget; and

(e) if so, whether the concurrence of Government has been communicated to this request?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No proposals were invited from the State Government as such. A meeting was, however, held between the former Finance Minister and the Members of Parliament of Madhya Pradesh on the 17th September, 1965 in which it was indicated that a special case could be made out for the educational programmes in tribal areas. In October, 1965 the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh forwarded a proposal for the opening of Primary and Middle schools in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. The matter was examined in detail in consultation with the Planning Commission and it was felt that in view of the difficult budgetary situation at the Centre and the overall limits set by the available resources, there was not much scope for any large scale assistance to the State Government outside the Plan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Sinking of wells in Adivasi villages in Madhya Pradesh

363. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assurance was given to the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh that Government will accept the proposal of the State Government for sinking of 2,500 wells in a period of five years in problem Adivasi Villages in Madhya Pradesh for which funds outside the State Plan would be made available; and

(b) if so, whether orders have been communicated to the State Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions have since been issued to the State Government that the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1.80 crores on sinking 2,500 wells may be met out of the provision made by the Government of India for T.D. Blocks under the Centrally sponsored programme.

Cooperative Spinning Mills in M.P.

364. Shri Wadiwa:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhvaliya:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was sent to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission from the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh drawing the attention to the pursuit of contradictory policy of the concerned department of the Government of India and the Planning Commission in respect of grant of industrial licence for the establishment of four cooperative spinning mills in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the communication was received; and

(c) whether any final reply has been sent to the Members of Parliament?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A letter from the Committee of Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh was received in April, 1966 requesting for the approval of the Planning Commission to the State Government's proposal for the establishment of spinning mills in the co-operative sector. In this connection the position has already been explained in the Lok Sabha on 28th July, 1966 in reply to Question No. 618. It has been decided in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce that the proposals of the State Government may be considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State.

Development of Backward Areas in Madhya Pradesh

365. Shri Wadwa:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 619 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government during the Third Plan period for the identification of backward area in Madhya Pradesh, location of public sector industries in these areas and details of the licenses which have been issued during the Third Plan on preferential consideration for establishment of industrial projects in these backward areas;

(b) the outlines of measures which Government contemplate to initiate during the Fourth Plan for furtherance of the development of backward areas;

(c) whether any suggestion has been made by the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh to the Prime Minister regarding constitution of Special Area Development

Commission in each State for the development of identified backward area by establishment of public sector industries as well as encouraging establishment of private sector industry; and

(d) if so, the decision taken on the above suggestions?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A number of indicators have been developed to identify backward areas and on the basis of these and the information furnished by the State Government, steps are being taken for identification of backward areas in Madhya Pradesh. The information regarding details of licences issued during the Third Plan period is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when collected.

(b) The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan makes the following observation:

"The industrial programme for the Fourth Plan has to keep in view the objectives of development of backward regions and dispersal of industries with due regard to technical and economic considerations. The specific measures required to promote these objectives are being considered".

As stated here, these specific measures are being formulated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the fact that Industrial Development Corporations have already been set up in the State, it is not considered necessary to set up a Special Area Development Commission.

Development of Mountainous Regions Bordering Tibet

366. Shri Vishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any proposal for the development of mountainous regions bordering Tibet; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has asked the State Governments and Union Territories concerned to formulate Fourth Five Year Plan proposals for the accelerated development of hill and border areas. Details will emerge after these proposals are received and discussed with respective State Governments.

Heart Attacks

367. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Bibhutl Mishra:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how many fatal cases of heart attacks were reported, Statewise, in 1965-66;

(b) whether it is a fact that lately there has been an increase in the incidence of such cases;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to reduce or remedy to such fatalities?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) Cardiologists from many parts of the country have expressed the view that the incidence of Coronary heart disease is increasing.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Medical Research is supporting several epidemiological, experimental and metabolic studies in the field of ischaemic heart disease. Innumerable factors have been postulated as playing major or minor role in the production of changes in the blood vessels of the heart leading to ischaemic heart disease. The results of these studies are being made available to all the doctors, through conferences, seminars and publications.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold and Watches

368. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of smuggled gold and watches seized in various Air ports and Sea Ports of India area-wise, in the years 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on table of the Sabha.

Parallel Canal from Nangal Dam to Kotla

369. Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal has been finalised to construct a parallel canal from Nangal Dam to Kotla to construct Power House at Ganguwal and Kotla as well in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The proposal is under investigation and not yet finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Deputation Allowance to Officers

370. Dr. Melkote:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deputation allowance to officers and employees deputed from one department to another has been stopped as a measure of economy;

(b) whether Government sanctioned special pay of Rs. 200 to each Director in the Posts & Telegraphs Department with effect from the April, 1966 recently;

(c) if so, whether such special pay amounts to counterbalance the money saved in as a result of stopping deputation allowance; and

(d) the policy of Government in the matter of granting special pay, especially when the officers are performing only the work assigned to the posts?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhari): (a) Deputation allowance has been stopped with effect from 15-9-66, in the case of Government employees going on deputation/foreign service to ex-cadre posts carrying identical, equivalent or lower scales of pay.

(b) The orders regarding the grant of a special pay of Rs. 200/- to some selected Directors in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs were issued in May, 1966 and took effect from the 1st of that month.

(c) The special pay and the deputation allowance referred to above are given for totally different considerations, and consequently a comparison of their financial effect will not be appropriate.

(d) The grant of special pay is considered on the merits of each case, having regard to the duties and responsibilities assigned to particular posts. It is not unusual for headquarters posts in large organisations to carry special pays on this consideration. In the case of the Posts & Telegraphs Department the special pay has been attached only to certain selected posts of Directors which are considered to carry higher responsibilities than others.

Opening of Branch of Bank of America

371. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bank of Calcutta has approached Government to open a branch of the Bank of America; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b).

No application in this regard has been received by Government but the Reserve Bank, on an application made to it by the Bank of America, has granted to it a licence to open a branch at Calcutta. This, it is expected, would facilitate to some extent, the inflow of short term capital for investment within the country.

Strike by P.W.D. Engineers in Kerala

372. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P.W.D. Engineers of Kerala went on strike in September, 1966;

(b) what were their demands; and

(c) how far Government met their demands?

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

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

Iddikki Hydro-Electric Scheme

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

(a) whether the Iddikki Hydro-electric Scheme (Kerala) will be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the total amount earmarked for the project in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) and (b). It is expected that in the Fourth Plan, works will be done so that the first unit of 130 MW will be commissioned during 1970-71 and subsequent units at 4 to 6 months interval. The total financial provision for the Project will be known only after Kerala's Fourth Plan Programme is finalised during the next few weeks.

Hospital Workers' Union of Kerala

374. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1483 on the 3rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) the nature of demands of hospital workers; and

(b) whether Government have taken final decision thereon?

The Minister for Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

रामगंगा परियोजना के कर्मचारी

375. श्री बड़े :

श्री ठुक्क चन्द कट्टाय :

श्री विधायक प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजनौर जिले में स्थित रामगंगा परियोजना के लगभग 6000 कर्मचारियों ने सितम्बर, 1966 से अनिश्चित काल के लिये हड़ताल कर रखी है;

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

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फल रहीन अहमद) : (क) से (ग). रामगंगा बड़ी योजना मजदूर संघ, कालागढ़, बिजनौर जिला ने 4 सितम्बर, 1966 का रामगंगा परियोजना अधिकारियों को 16 मांगों का पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था और यह सूचित किया था कि यदि उनकी मांगों का स्वीकार न किया गया तो कर्मकर 20 सितम्बर, 1966 से हड़ताल कर देंगे। तदनुसार परियोजना के 3500 वर्कवाज कर्मचारियों में से लगभग

3000 ने 20 और 21 सितम्बर, 1966 को हड़ताल कर दी। प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच हुये समझौते के अनुसार 22 सितम्बर को हड़ताल खत्म कर दी गई।

D.V.C.

376. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation supply water for non-irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, to whom this supply is made;

(c) when this has started supplying water;

(d) whether any water tax is charged therefor; and

(e) if so, the amount of water tax so charged?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) The supply is made in bulk to domestic and industrial consumers.

(c) Since 1949.

(d) Water rate is charged from all consumers except those who have prescriptive rights. Such holders of prescriptive rights are not required to pay any amount for such quantities of water as they were withdrawing prior to the operation of the DVC dams.

(e) The rate is 7 Paise per 1000 gallons for domestic purposes and 10 Paise per 1000 gallons for industrial purposes.

Acceptance of Cheques Signed in Indian Languages

377. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India does not accept signatures in one of the 14 languages for "Time Deposit Receipt"; and

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India and the Postal Savings Bank accept the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No. The State Bank accepts signatures for Time Deposit Receipts in Hindi and in the regional language of the area where the office of the Bank is situated.

(b) The question does not arise in the case of the Reserve Bank which does not accept Time Deposits from the public. As regards the Postal Savings Bank, the depositor can sign his name in any language.

आसाम के पहाड़ी जिलों का विकास

378. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1966 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 253 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आसाम के पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त किए गए अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता): (क) और (ख) असम के पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास के

संबंध में संयुक्त केन्द्र राज्य अध्ययन दल के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक समेकित योजना तैयार की गई है और उसका असम की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से पूरक अस्तित्व है। केन्द्रीय संचालित कार्यक्रमों, जिनके लिए राज्य योजना से बाहर वित्तीय व्यवस्था की जाती है इसके अलावा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की योजना के लिए कुल 50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

380. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मितव्ययता के एक उपाय के रूप में सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में अपने कर्मचारियों का समयोपरि भत्ता बन्द करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का उन कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में जिनको अधिक काम होने के कारण उनके अधिकार्यों द्वारा कार्यालय के घंटों के बाद रोका जाता है, क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

राजपत्रित पबों को अराजपत्रित पबों में बदलना

381. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तथा सहायकों का अनुपात क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उप-सचिव स्तर के अधिकारी केवल दो या तीन अनु-भागों के कार्य का ही अधीक्षण करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से अराजपत्रित पदों अर्थात् असिस्टेंट-इन-चार्ज को राजपत्रित पदों में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया था और उनके वेतन क्रमों में वृद्धि हुई थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या अवमूल्यन के बाद की वर्तमान कठिन वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इन राजपत्रित पदों को पुनः अराजपत्रित पदों में परिवर्तित करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) अनुपात लगभग 6 : 5 है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । अनुभागों में किस प्रकार का काम होता है इसके आधार पर उप-सचिव के अधीन अनुभागों की संख्या 1 से लेकर 12 तक होती है ।

(ग) जी हां, 1951 में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के पुनर्गठन पर ऐसा किया गया था ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी, नहीं । असिस्टेंट-इन-चार्ज द्वारा अनुभागों की निगरानी की प्रणाली को 1951 में सम्पूर्ण केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में नीति के तौर पर बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के डाक्टर

382. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के कार्यालय में काम कर रहे डाक्टरों का हाल में व्यवसाय न

करने का भत्ता (नान-प्रेक्टिसिंग भत्ता) दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह भत्ता उनको कब से दिया गया है; और इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस के कारण सरकार को कितना अतिरिक्त खर्च करना पड़ेगा ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में नियुक्त चिकित्सा एवं जन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा नियम, 1963 के नियम 15 के अनुसार 1 जनवरी, 1965 से प्रैक्टिस न करने का भत्ता पाने के अधिकारी हैं । जन-हित में उनके निजी प्रैक्टिस करने पर रोक लगा दी गई है ।

(ग) लगभग 14,742 रुपये प्रति मास ।

कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक

383. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एककों ने अपनी अब तक की सिफारिशों में अधिकारी पदों की संख्या में कोई खास कमी करने का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन अधिकारी पदों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क)

और (ख) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार विभिन्न कार्यालयों के कार्य-भार-निर्धारण में लगभग लगा हुआ है । उन अध्ययनों के अन्तर्गत अधिकारीगण आते हैं लेकिन संयुक्त सचिवों तथा उनके ऊपर मूधन्य स्तर के कार्य-भार का अध्ययन नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि उनके कार्य

की नाप-तोल सामान्य तरीकों के अनुसार संभव नहीं है ।

वर्ष 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 तथा 1966 के अप्रैल से लेकर सितम्बर तक के छः महीनों में कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा किये गये अध्ययनों के आधार पर श्रेणी I और श्रेणी II के फालतू पाये गये पदों की संख्याएं निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

वर्ष	कार्यालयों	श्रेणी I	श्रेणी II	जोड़
	की	के	के	पद
	संख्या	पद		
	जिनका			
	अध्ययन			
	किया			
	गया			
1964-65	32	9	225	234
1965-66	35	27	194	221
1966-67				
(अप्रैल से				
सितम्बर				
तक)	27	39	138	177

उपरोक्त के अलावा 1966 में केवल अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक के आधे वर्ष में ही श्रेणी I के 34 और श्रेणी II के 116 नये पदों को बनाने से रोका जा सका ।

डाक द्वारा स्वर्ण भेजने वाले तस्कर व्यापारियों की गिरफ्तारी

384. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरदा :
श्री दिव्यनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हु० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री जड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द खड्गनाथ :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई सीमा शुल्क विभाग के गुप्तचर विभाग ने

सितम्बर, 1966 में डाक द्वारा स्वर्ण भेजने वाले तस्कर व्यापारियों के एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस गिरोह के सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या इसमें डाक तथा तार विभाग के किसी कर्मचारी का भी हाथ है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). 9 सितम्बर, 1966 को बम्बई सीमा शुल्क के अधिकारियों ने अमृतसर को भेजे जाने वाले एक डाक-पार्सल पकड़ी जिसमें विदेशी मार्का की लगभग 350 ग्राम वजन सोने की तीन छड़ें थीं । उक्त पार्सल के भेजने वाले ने इससे पहले भी 7 सितम्बर, 1966 को अमृतसर में अपने भाई के पास डाक द्वारा दो पार्सल भेजी थीं जिनमें, अमृतसर में पकड़े जाने पर, विदेशी मार्का की 1166 ग्राम वजन सोने की दस छड़ें पायी गयी थीं । दोनों व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ।

(ग) जांच-पड़ताल से डाक-तार विभाग के किसी कर्मचारी की साजिश का पता नहीं लगता ।

कोटा में जल व्यवस्था (वाटर लाइन)

385. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरदा : क्या या परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले राजस्थान में कोटा की आधड़ा तटसीमा में जल व्यवस्था (वाटर लाइन) की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). छावड़ा जल पूति योजना जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 4.04 लाख रुपये हैं राज्य सरकार से नवम्बर, 1965 में प्राप्त हुई थी । केन्द्रीय जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरिंग संगठन ने इस योजना के व्यौरों की जांच की और उसने उस पर जो टिप्पणियां दी थीं, उनके अनुसार संशोधन करने के लिए यह योजना 1-3-1966 को राज्य सरकार को वापस कर दी गई थी । संशोधित योजना राज्य सरकार से 2-6-1966 को प्राप्त हुई थी और उसे उसी दिन राज्य सरकारों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अधीन आव-श्यक कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकार को वापस कर दिया गया था । इस बीच उसे यह अधिकार दे दिये गये थे कि 5 लाख रुपये तक की लागत की ग्राम जल पूति योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी संगठन की तकनीकी अनुमति लिए बिना मंजूरी दे सकती है ।

Unconscious Patients in Irwin Hospital

386. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3937 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) since when the patients concerned were admitted to the Irwin Hospital, Delhi;

(b) how many times brain specialists were requested to examine the patients lying in unconscious condition;

(c) whether it is a fact that in one case, the brain specialist was called only once to examine the patient; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that other necessary tests were carried out only once?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) One patient was admitted on 15-7-1966 and

discharged on 14-8-1966 as improved. The second patient was admitted on 19-7-1966 and was discharged on 15-9-1966 as improved.

(b) and (c). One of the patients was examined by the brain specialist three times while in the other case the necessity of examination by the specialist was not considered necessary.

(d) Some investigations were carried out repeatedly while some other investigations were done once, as considered necessary by the specialist in-charge.

Development of Rajghat, Shanti Van and Vijay Ghat in New Delhi

387. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 397 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the combined development of Rajghat, Shanti Van and Vijay Ghat has since been finalised;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement the same and the amount allocated for the purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The plans are still under preparation. It will take a year, if not two, before it can be given a practical shape.

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

Foreign Exchange Violations

388. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Utiya:

Shri Kishan Pattnayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new cases of foreign exchange violations have come to light during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the adjudication of old cases so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). As on the 1st July, 1966, 1872 cases of suspected violation of foreign exchange regulations were pending investigation in the Enforcement Directorate and 1,296 new cases were added during the three months ending with 30-9-1966, making a total of 3,168 cases. Investigations were completed in 838 of these cases during the period leaving a balance of 2,330 cases as on 30-9-1966. Out of the cases investigated during the period, 459 were closed for want of sufficient evidence; in 379 cases *prima facie* contraventions were established and as such adjudication proceedings were initiated in these cases.

(c) During the above said period (1-7-66 to 30-9-66), 260 cases were adjudicated, whereby penalties aggregating to Rs. 8,89,906/- were imposed and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 7,41,124.82 and foreign currency etc. equivalent to Rs. 57,701/- were confiscated.

Management of Bhakra and Nangal Dams

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the controlling Offices of the Bhakra and Nangal Dams are situated at Patiala which is situated at a long distance from the main site leading to heavy loss and delays in management; and

(b) if so, whether the Offices are proposed to be shifted to the main site?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The office of the General Manager in charge of Bhakra and Nangal Dams is at Nangal and that of the Chief Engineer in charge of power generation from the Bhakra-Nangal Project is at present located at Patiala, which is proposed to be shifted to Nangal.

जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को दिये गये अनुदान

391. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी राशि के अनुदान देती है तथा वे अनुदान लेखों के किन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में इस राज्य को आयकर की उपलब्धियों में से अधिक धन दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के सारभूत उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत केवल निर्धारित वार्षिक अनुदान दिया जाता है। चौथे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर, 1966-67 से 1970-71 तक की पांच वर्षों की अवधि में प्रति वर्ष 6.57 करोड़ रुपया देना निश्चित किया गया है।

राज्य को उपर्युक्त सांविधिक अनुदान के अतिरिक्त, आयोजना में शामिल योजनाओं और अन्य योजनाओं के लिए भी अनुदान दिये जाते हैं। समय समय पर विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए तदर्थ अनुदान भी दिये जाते हैं। इन अनुदानों को रकम, प्रत्येक योजना पर लागू होने वाले सहायता के ढांचे पर निर्भर होती है।

(ख) किसी राज्य को आयकर में छे दिये जाने वाले हिस्से का निर्धारण, वित्त आयोग द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 (3) (क) के अन्तर्गत की गयी सिफारिश के आधार पर किया जाता है। चौथे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार,

1966-67 से 1970-71 तक की पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए जम्मू और काश्मीर का हिस्सा 0.73 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया गया है, जो नागालैंड को छोड़ अन्य किसी राज्य के हिस्से से अधिक नहीं है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

L.I.C. Fund for State Housing Plans

392. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has allocated a sum of Rs. 10 crores from the L.I.C. Fund for State Housing Plans during 1966-67;

(b) if so, how the allocation has been distributed amongst different State/Union Territories; and

(c) the steps taken to simplify the rules governing advance of funds under the L.I.C. Housing Schemes for middle and lower income people?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India have agreed to provide loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 12 crores for the social housing schemes, during 1966-67. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10.45 crores has already been allocated to various States, as indicated below, after taking into account the funds provided to them during the previous

years, their performance, and also their demands for the current year.

Name of State	Amount of loan allocated (in lakhs of Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	60
Assam	20
Bihar	60
Gujarat	60
Jammu and Kashmir	10
Kerala	70
Madhya Pradesh	60
Madras	125
Maharashtra	150
Mysore	100
Orissa	60
Punjab	60
Rajasthan	60
Uttar Pradesh	50
West Bengal	100
TOTAL	1045

The remaining sum of Rs. 1.55 crores will also be allocated soon.

(c) This is the concern of the State Governments. They have evolved their own Rules, within the framework of the respective Housing Schemes, in accordance with the local conditions.

Federation of Medical Associations and Societies of India

293. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Times of India' of the 28th September, 1966 about a memorandum submitted to the Administrative Reforms Commission by the Federation of Medical Associations and Societies of India about streamlining medical care, education and research;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the composition of the Federation of Medical Associations and Societies of India?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). All Memoranda submitted to

the Administrative Reforms Commission are considered by the Commission. It will be only after the Administrative Reforms Commission have made recommendations that it will be possible for the Government of India to examine the recommendations of the Commission and arrive at a decision thereon.

(c) The membership of the Federation of Medical Associations and Societies of India is open to all established Societies and Associations in the medical field. So far only 11 Societies have joined. Out of these, 8 are full-fledged members and 3 are at the observer level. The names of the 11 Societies that have so far federated are as under:—

- (1) Indian Society of Dermatology and V.D.
- (2) Association of Orthopedics.
- (3) All-India Ophthalmology Society.
- (4) Indian Association of Otolaryngology.
- (5) Association of Endocrinology.
- (6) Association of Urology.
- (7) Association of Plastic Surgery.
- (8) Association of Guest Physicians.
- * (9) Association of Surgeons.
- * (10) Society for Gastro-enterology.
- * (11) Society for Neurology.

Advance Insurance Co.

394. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an associate insurance firm of Advance Co. accepted premium payments from a Jaidayal Dalmia Cement Firm in Karachi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rebate was paid by the Advance Insurance Co. to the Dalmia people in India about 3/4 years back in Indian currency at the unofficial/official rate;

(c) whether it is further a fact that papers relating to this have been seized by the Income-tax authorities from Shri Chiranjit Lal Goenka; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Enforcement Directorate in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (d). Certain papers which were seized in course of the raid mentioned in part (c) of the question indicated transactions of the nature referred to in parts (a) and (b). of the Question. These transactions have however, not been proved yet and the matter is still under investigation.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पेंशन

395. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश श्री केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग के भनापूर्व अव्यवस्था के इस कथन की ओर दिलाया गया है कि क्योंकि एक कर्मचारी का वेतन और पेंशन पूर्णतः परस्पर सम्बद्ध हैं, इसलिए पेंशन को वेतन में वृद्धि के अनुपात में बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सचिन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारी के सेवा निवृत्त होने पर पेंशन इस समय लागू नियमों तथा आदेशों को ध्यान में रख कर मंजूर की जाती है । काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को वेतन

में बाद में मिलने वाली वृद्धियों का प्रभाव, जब वे सेवा निवृत्त होंगे, तब उनकी पेंशनों में प्रतिफलित होगा।

Mad Dog Bites

**396. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been large number of rabies cases in Dehra Dun and other hilly district of Uttar Pradesh during the current year;

(b) if so, whether Government of U.P. have asked for supply of such injections to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In the Dehra Dun district the number of anti-rabic inoculations was on an average 30 per day but at present about 40 anti-rabic inoculations are being done daily. This shows that there is an increase in the number of persons attending the clinics for anti-rabic treatment for dog bites.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

Gold seized at Bombay

**397. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway police seized 1,000 tolas of gold worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs from an Allahabad-bound passenger at Victoria Terminus Railway Station, Bombay on the 28th September, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 28th

September, 1966, the Railway Police at Victoria Terminus Railway Station, Bombay seized 1000 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings and valued at Rs. 98,420/- at the international rate from an Allahabad-bound passenger.

(b) The passenger was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The Customs authorities are conducting further investigation in the case.

Replacement of Okhla and Hindan Weirs

398. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 90 years old Okhla and Hindan weirs constructed out of rubble stone and alabaster from derelict fort of Tughlaqabad are now to be replaced by completely new barrages with road bridges;

(b) the estimated cost of each of the proposed new barrages; and

(c) the proposed water supply to the canals and the additional irrigation to be done under the new scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Proposal for the replacement of the Okhla and Hindan Weirs by completely new barrages with road bridges is under consideration of the Government of U.P.

(b) Estimates have not yet been finalised. According to preliminary estimates, Okhla Barrage is likely to cost Rs. 3.30 crores and Hindan Barrage Rs. 1.46 crores.

(c) Details have yet to be worked out.

Government Accommodation

399. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of types III and IV

quarters which are at present occupied by—

(i) persons entitled to accommodation of a higher type;

(ii) persons entitled to accommodation of lower type; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to shift such persons to their respective types of accommodation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) (i) Among the allottees of type III residences there are 1543 officers who are eligible for higher type accommodation. The number of such officers among the allottees of type IV residences is 1171.

(ii) Among the allottees of type III and type IV residences there are 139 and 458 allottees respectively who are entitled to accommodation of types lower than the one which they are occupying.

(b) The officers who are eligible for higher type of accommodation would be allotted residences of the entitled type when they reach their turn for allotment according to the waiting list. As regards those who were occupying accommodation of types higher than the one to which they are entitled, this situation is mostly due to the fact that residences have been upgraded from time to time and the allottees who had become out of class owing to the upgrading were given protection from shifting to the residences of lower type.

Allotment of Accommodation to Central Government Employees

400. Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri P. C. Berooah:

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

(a) the number of Central Government employees of each of the following categories, who are eligible for allotment of accommodation:

(i) persons whose salary is upto Rs. 400 and who are eligible for type III accommodation;

(ii) persons whose salary ranges between 401 and 700 and who are eligible for type IV accommodation;

(iii) persons whose salary is above Rs. 700 and who are eligible for each of the remaining types of accommodation;

(b) the number of persons in each category who have not been provided Government accommodation so far;

(c) the number of persons who have completed ten years of service under the Central Government, but have not been provided with Government accommodation so far; and

(d) what are the plans to provide Government accommodation to persons of each of the above categories who have completed 10 years service as on the 1st April, 1968?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The number of employees eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation of the categories mentioned below and of those who have not been provided such accommodation is as follows:—

Type	Pay Range	No. of eligible employees	No. of employees who are eligible but have not been provided accommodation
1	2	3	4
III	Rs. 250 to Rs. 399	13,322	9,079
IV	Rs. 400 to Rs. 699	8,991	4,493
V	Rs. 700 to Rs. 1299	4,520	2,369
VI	Rs. 1300 to Rs. 2249	1,305	641
VII	Rs. 2250 and above.	279	112
VIII	Additional Secretary, Secretary and other equivalent officers.	110	49

(c) Officers entitled to accommodation in types III and IV i.e. drawing less than Rs. 700/- per month count their entire service for purposes of seniority for allotment of accommodation. There are about 5,443 type III officers and 3,128 type IV officers, who have put in more than 10 years of service and have not been provided with Government accommodation so far.

Officers drawing emoluments of Rs. 700/- and more per mensem i.e. those entitled to types V, VI, VII and VIII accommodation count their priority date for allotment of Government accommodation with effect from the date they start drawing emoluments entitling them to particular types of accommodation. The number of officers pertaining to these types shown in column 4 under parts (a) and (b) have put in service of more than 10 years under Government.

The priority dates covered for residences of type V and above are as shown below:—

Type	Priority Date covered
V	July, 1959
VI	July, 1961
VII	May, 1961
VIII	June, 1961

(d) Construction of additional residential accommodation is taken in hand to the extent funds become available for that purpose. Owing to the curtailment of the budget provision for new constructions, it will take time to provide Government accommodation to officers, who have completed 10 years of service.

Iddikki Dam

401. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether quarters for the stay of engineers engaged in the construction work of Iddikki dam in Kerala have been completed;

(b) how many quarters have been constructed;

(c) the cost of each quarter; and

(d) whether these are temporary or permanent ones?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Families of Outskirts of Pong Dam Area

402. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 778 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any families of oustees of the Pong Dam area have been rehabilitated in the Rajasthan Canal area;

(b) if so, their number and if not, the reasons why they are unwilling to settle there; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove their grievances for re-settlement?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has issued orders for allotment of land to 155 Pong Dam oustees of which 82 have taken possession of land so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Treatment of people suffering from Mental Illnesses

404. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise the need to strengthen facilities to enlarge the scope of treatment of people suffering from mental illnesses;

(b) whether Government are considering any scheme to attract more young people into the field of mental health work; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Yes. In addition to the development of the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi, and the All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore, which provide training and service facilities under Government of India, provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the improvement of Government Mental Hospital in the country and add out-patients services in some places. It is also proposed to set up Child Guidance Clinics and Day Hospitals and to provide psychiatric beds in district and general hospitals.

To attract more young people into the field of mental health work, scholarships are awarded to post-graduate students studying Psychiatry, Medical and Social Psychology and Psychiatric Nursing.

Iddiki Hydro-Electric Project

405. **Shri Manlyangadan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reduction has been made in the amount previously sanctioned for the year 1966-67 for the works on Iddiki Hydro-electric Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the quantum of reduction and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में संक्रामक रोग का फैलना

406. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 अगस्त, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जमना के निकट फेंकी गई पशुओं की लाशों से उत्पन्न होने वाली गंदगी और बदबू के फलस्वरूप दिल्ली में संक्रामक रोग फैल रहे हैं; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशोला नायर): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस खत में कूड़ा डालना और पशु शवों से खाल निकालना बंद कर दिया गया है । कूड़ा डालने के लिए दूसरा स्थान बना दिया गया है ।

सोने का पकड़ा जाना

407. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1966 के चौथे सप्ताह में एक व्यक्ति के पास से, जो जालन्धर से चुरहरपुर जा रहा था, 25,000 रुपये के मूल्य का 150 तोला सोना पकड़ा गया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) यह सोना कहां से प्राप्त किया गया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) 19 अगस्त, 1966 को केन्द्रीय

उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने देहरादून में, लुधियाना से चोहारपुर, देहरादून को जा रहे एक व्यक्ति के पास से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर खींचे गये 14,763 रुपये मूल्य का विदेशी मार्का का सोना पकड़ा।

(ख) उस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार कर लिया और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। मामले का न्याय-निर्णय किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जिस व्यक्ति के पास से सोना पकड़ा गया था, उसने बयान दिया है कि सोना लुधियाना में खरीदा गया था।

पंजाब में विदेशी मुद्रा के तस्क़र व्यापार में लगा हुआ गिरोह

408. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1306 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में गिरफ्तार किये गये विदेशी मुद्रा के तस्क़र-व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध की जा रही जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस मामले में पंजाब तथा महाराष्ट्र के राज्यों में कई व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ

होनी है। इसलिए लगता है जांच-पड़ताल पूरी होने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

फिदवई नगर के लिये पानी के बिल

409. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1286 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका से फिदवई नगर, नई दिल्ली के लिए पानी के बिल प्राप्त हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दर के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग)। पानी के प्रभार (चाजेंज) के बिल नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से अभी हाल ही में प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों से वसूलों की दरों को पुनरोक्षित किया जा रहा है। आशा की जाती है कि दरों के बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय हो जायगा।

बम्बई में पकड़ा गया गांजा

410. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री दिगे :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1263 के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में पकड़े गये गांजे के मामले की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे पूरा करने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले में पकड़े गये चार व्यक्तियों पर प्रेजिडेन्सी मजिस्ट्रेट बम्बई की अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया गया था । एक का कसूर साबित हो गया और उसे बम्बई मद्य-निषेध अधिनियम की धारा 65 के अधीन एक साल की सख्त कैद और धारा 66 के अधीन 6 महीने की सख्त कैद की सजा दी गई । दोनों सजायें एक-साथ चलेंगी । बाकी तीन को छोड़ दिया गया ।

(ग) सवाल पेटा नहीं होता ।

Increase in Rabies Cases in Delhi

411. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of deaths during this year in Delhi on account of increase in rabies cases;

(b) if so, total number of deaths in Delhi during the current year caused by this disease and the total number of persons affected with this disease, as reported in different hospitals in the Capital during the year so far; and

(c) the measures taken to eliminate the causes of the disease?

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

(b) During the current year upto 27th October, 1966, 56 cases of hydrophobia were admitted in the Infectious Diseases Hospital and all of them proved fatal. Other hospitals do not usually admit cases of hydrophobia.

(c) The following measures are taken:

(i) Campaign for destruction of stray dogs has been intensified recently. 45000 dogs have already been destroyed so far in the current year (January—September, 1966) as against a total of 33802 in whole of the year 1965.

(ii) Pet dogs are being licensed.

(iii) Free immunization of pet dogs against rabies is provided at Tis Hazari Veterinary Hospital.

(iv) Health Education about the preventive measures is carried out. An exhibition was arranged at the Town Hall during Gandhi Jayanti Mela and the Zonal Officer, Sadar Paharganj Zone and a procession was also taken out during the Sanitation Fortnight, 1966. Posters and pamphlets were distributed.

(v) Anti-rabic treatment is given at 18 anti-rabic centres to the individuals after dog-bite. 6510 cases were administered prophylactic inoculation upto the end of August, 1966 at these centres.

Dambara Hydro-Electric Project

412. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Dambara Hydro-electric Project has started;

(b) how long will it take to be completed; and

(c) the estimated power it will generate?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes; Preliminary works like approach roads are in progress.

(b) Four years.

(c) 8,600 KW at 50 per cent load factor.

Capital Issues

*413. **Shri Maheswar Nalk:**

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to relax the existing control on capital issues as a part of the policy of liberalisation;

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

(c) the procedure under which the idea underlying the policy will be made easier to help greater industrialization?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The broad features, details of which would be notified shortly, are that while Control over capitalisation of reserves by all companies would be retained there will be some relaxations in the Control over other issues of capital. The relaxations are;

The issue of capital by banking and insurance companies, private companies and Government companies would be exempt from the operation of the Control. As to the issues of capital by public companies, these would also be exempt from the operation of the Control if their capital issues proposals satisfy certain basic criteria which are being spelt out in the Notification. The Central Government would advise the public company concerned, within a period of 30 days, whether the capital issue proposals, in any given case, would qualify for the exemption or not. Only such issues of capital by

a public company as do not satisfy the basic criteria referred to above would require the specific consent of the Central Government.

(c) These relaxations are expected to facilitate the issue of capital by industrial concerns.

Upper Krishna Project

414. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any *ad hoc* financial aid has been sought for starting the Upper Krishna Project in Mysore State immediately by the Government of Mysore and M.P.s. of Mysore State pending inclusion of the Upper Krishna Project in the proposed Centrally sponsored schemes of big irrigation and power projects; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Government of Mysore have requested for an *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 3 crores during the current year for expediting work on the Upper Krishna Project.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Barapole Project in Mysore

415. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates have been prepared for the Barapole Project in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State has not yet been finalised no decision on the issue has been taken.

Income Tax paid by Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Firms

**417. Shri Sezhyan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the income tax paid by M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Firms in the years 1952-58, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a high ranking Officer in the Income Tax Department, after examining the books of accounts of this Group, assessed them for a sum of Rs. 1 crore and 20 lakhs or a sum thereabout for the above period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ultimately the matter was settled on the basis of payment of Rs. 1 crore or thereabout by this Group to the Income Tax Department; and

(d) whether any fine was imposed on this Group of firms for evasion of Income Tax and other cognate irregularities committed during this period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The income-tax so far paid by the firm of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and its partners for the assessment years 1951-52 to 1958-59, both inclusive, is Rs. 38,85,097. The figures assessment year-wise are as follows:—

Assessment year	Tax paid
1951-52	8,90,707
1952-53	9,13,058
1953-54	9,09,360
1954-55	5,14,752
1955-56	2,61,540
1956-57	1,34,227
1957-58	1,28,965
1958-59	1,32,487

(b) The Incometax Officer had made *ex parte* assessments for six of the above years, but these were set aside in appeal or were reopened under section 27 of the Indian Incometax Act, 1922. After considering the reports of the Incometax Officer, a settlement was arrived at by the Directorate of Inspection.

(c) A settlement was made covering the assessment years 1951-52 to 1958-59 determining the income of this period of the firm of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and its partners at Rs. one crore and the tax payable thereon at Rs. 75 lakhs.

(d) No penalties were levied on the firm of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal or its partners for the assessment years 1951-52 to 1958-59 but for the assessment year 1959-60 a penalty of Rs. 8,22,111 has been levied on the firm and one of its partners so far.

D.A. to Maharashtra Government Employees

**418. Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra approached the Central Government for assistance to increase the dearness allowance of its employees and to bring it on par with the dearness allowance paid to the Central Government Employees;

(b) the quantum of help asked for; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

No formal request has been received recently.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Remittances from Indian Nationals in U.K.

419. **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of remittances received from the Indian nationals living in United Kingdom during the period 1952-66, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a sharp fall was noticed in the value of these remittances during recent years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) From the available balance of payment data, it is not feasible to collect identifiable date of remittances made by Indian nationals living in the United Kingdom.

(b) Though complete data are not available, certain random surveys undertaken indicate that such remittances have tended to fall.

(c) Unauthorised transactions of a compensatory nature account for such a decline in inward remittances.

Centrally-Sponsored Irrigation Projects

420. **Shri Dighe:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 103 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding centrally-sponsored irrigation projects and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the proposed scheme;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) the States which have sponsored the schemes;

(d) the names of the schemes sponsored with the estimated cost thereof along with the land sought to be irrigated and power to be generated; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

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

(e) Discussions with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance are continuing.

Further Devaluation of Indian Currency

421. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to further devalue the Indian currency;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No Sir.

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

Smuggling on Indo-Pak. Border

422. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4018 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the cases against the gang of Indo-Pak. smugglers have since been investigated by Government; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the three persons involved in the case are being prosecuted before the First Class Magistrate, Fazilka.

परिवहन समन्वय तथा अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी समिति

423. श्री बुलेश्वर मोना :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री रमापति राव :
श्री छ० म० केडरिया :
श्री दसजीत सिंह :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन समन्वय समिति के प्रतिवेदन को हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में कब तक उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) परिवहन नीति और समन्वय समिति के प्रतिवेदन को हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करने का विचार नहीं है । फिर भी, इस प्रतिवेदन पर आधारित तथा इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशों को स्पष्ट रूप में व्यक्त करते हुए परिवहन पर एक पुस्तिका तैयार की जा रही है और उसे हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ।

House Rent and C.A. to Central Government Employees in Faridabad

424. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the house rent and city

compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees in Faridabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that these allowances have been denied to the Central Government employees in Gurgaon; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. Faridabad being a 'C' class town, house rent allowance is admissible there to Central Government employees drawing pay below Rs. 500.

To ease the process of transfer and in order to prevent a sudden drop in their emoluments, such of the Central Government employees as are transferred to Faridabad on account of shifting of offices from Delhi on or after 1st January 66, are allowed to continue drawing city compensatory allowance at Delhi rates for one year and thereafter, the rates will be gradually reduced to nil over the next 18 months. This concession has also been extended to employees of offices already stationed in Faridabad as on 1st September, 1966.

(b) and (c). The question of grant of these concessions to Central Government employees in Gurgaon does not arise as a similar situation does not exist there. Gurgaon also does not qualify for classification as a 'C' class city. However, the Central Government employees in a Defence establishment near Gurgaon have been allowed compensatory and house rent allowances at Delhi rates.

Drought in U.P.

425. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have submitted to

the Planning Commission a Rs. 26-crore scheme for approval to meet serious situation in U.P. arising out of drought;

(b) if so, whether the sum has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The drought situation in Uttar Pradesh and proposals to meet the situation have been examined by a team of Central Officials, which visited some of the areas last week. These proposals will be discussed shortly with the State Government and requisite sanction for approved schemes will be issued thereafter.

Housing Facilities for Fishermen in Kerala

**-426. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:**

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

(a) whether the Central Government or the Kerala State Government have any scheme in hand to provide better housing facilities for the fishing communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial aid has been given to fishermen to build houses, so far; and

(d) how many houses have been built so far in Kerala Coast under the Rural Housing Schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). This Ministry has not formulated any housing scheme for the exclusive benefit of fishermen. We have no information whether the Government of Kerala have done so. An enquiry has been made from the State Government and a statement will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as a reply is received.

Demands of Employees of State Bank of India

428. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the main demands of the employees of the State Bank of India;

(b) the terms of settlement; and

(c) the total financial implications of the agreement reached between the employees and the management?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The main demands of the workmen employees of the State Bank of India were: a 20 per cent wage increase improvement in the pay scales of the subordinate staff; retirement benefits on full pay and abolition of Area IV.

(b) As a result of an agreement reached on the 9th September, 1965 between the State Bank and its workmen, the scales of pay of the employees have been suitably revised with effect from the 1st August, 1965. The revised scales will remain in force till the 31st July 1968. Area IV has also been abolished with effect from the 1st September, 1964. Negotiations are in progress in respect of the other demands.

(c) The cost of concessions granted so far, both under the agreement dated the 9th September, 1965 and otherwise, amounts to about Rs. 37 lakhs per annum.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस तरह से नहीं लिया जा सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें डंग बतलाइए कि हम किस तरह से उसे उठाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कई दफे आपको ढंग बतला चुका । इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपसे बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें बतलाया जाये कि हम किस तरह से इस सवाल को उठा सकते हैं । सारे देश में आन्दोलन चल रहा है और बहुत से लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी आपसे दख्खास्त करूंगा कि इस तरह के सवालों को उठाने देना मेरे वास्ते मुमकिन नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे बतलाइये कि हम किस प्रकार उठायें । नियमों के अनुसार नोटिस देते हैं तो आप उस को डिसअलाऊ कर देते हैं । हमें बतलाइये कि किस तरह से इसे उठाया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अफसोस की बात यह है कि हाउस ने मुझे यह अख्तियार दिया हुआ है कि मैं इसे देख लूँ आया मैं इस की इजाजत दे सकता हूँ या नहीं । जो फैसला मैं देता हूँ उस की बहस यहां नहीं हो सकती । मैं रोजाना बार बार कहता हूँ कि मैं उसको यहां कैसे ले सकता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं अदब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने कल भी नोटिस दिया था । परसों गिरफ्तारियां हुईं, औरतों पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ । कल भी वह घटना हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस को मंजूर नहीं कर सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मुझे रास्ता बतलाइये । हम कब तक इस को बर्दाश्त करते रहें ।... (व्यवधान) ... उन लोगों की हालत चिन्ताजनक है । अगर

यह बात नहीं सुनी गई तो देश में बड़ी गड़बड़ होगी, फिर हमारी सरकार कहेगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । हम किस तरह से बैठ जायें जब रोजाना लाठीचार्ज होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह माननीय सदस्य काम नहीं चलने देते ।... (व्यवधान) अब माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं उस को रेकार्ड न किया जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या श्री कछवाय ले चले जायेंगे । मैंने इतनी दफे कहा कि आप रुक जाइये । अब आप बाहर चले जाइये ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मेरी विनती है कि रोज गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया । आप तो लीडर हैं....

श्री बड़े : मैं कहता हूँ कि वह जरूर जायेंगे । लेकिन गो हत्या के बारे में क्या करना चाहिए इस के लिए आप को कुछ आदेश देना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय से कहूंगा कि अब वह बाहर चले जायें ।

[Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia then left the House].

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इस तरह से निकालने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा । गो हत्या के बारे में आप को कानून बनाना पड़ेगा । आप किसी दिन किसी को

[श्री श्रींकारलाल बेरवा]

निकालते हैं किसी दिन किसी को निकालते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिर काम तो करना है । इस तरह से तो नहीं चल सकता ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : रोजाना आप को कालिंग अटेंशन दे रहे हैं, रोजाना आप को लिख रहे हैं लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जाता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि श्री बेरवा का कंडक्ट प्रोसली डिसग्रार्डनी है । अब वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीस्तों के ऊपर लाठी चार्ज किया गया यह बड़े शर्म की बात है, गोवध के सम्बन्ध में ... (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जायें ।

[Shri Onkar Lal Berwa then left the House].

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I request you, Sir, to persuade the Government to make a statement on this Vishakhapatnam affair and all that is happening in regard to that.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Sir, we read in the papers that certain decisions have already been taken. The House is functioning and nothing is made known in the House.

Mr. Speaker: About the decisions I do not know, but I have decided that I must call upon the Government to make a statement.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, it has already appeared in the papers that a Cabinet Sub-Committee was appointed and it has made its recommendations. Why should the House listen to a statement now? For the last two days

we have been requesting the Government to make a statement. Our motions could have been held over. Why should we listen to the statement today? Already the papers have reported the whole thing. Is this House a second-hand House? We do not want to listen to any statement. Why should it leak out to the Press first? Even the Administrative Reforms report did not leak out to the Press as long as it was with the Commission. The moment it reached the hands of the Government it leaked out. This shows the inefficiency of the Cabinet to function itself. Even five members cannot hold a secret. Everything that the Government considers leaks out and it is first reported in the Press. The Administrative Reforms Commission Report leaked out to the Press from the Government.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, I have tabled a Calling Attention Notice on this subject. Have you got any objection in taking it up?

Mr. Speaker: All these would be taken up. I am calling upon the Government to make a statement.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, our trouble is, sometimes something appears in the papers. . . (Interruption.) When something appears in the Press some of our hon. Members take it to be absolutely correct. What can we do? I say, no decision has been taken with regard to that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Are you saying that the Cabinet Sub-Committee has not come to a decision on this matter? That has been published.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We do not know that. The Cabinet is going to take a decision may be today.

An hon. Member: Sub-Committee?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sub-Committee, I do not know. The decision will be taken by the Cabinet

and not by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee may recommend things, but the Cabinet has every right not to agree to any decision taken by the Sub-Committee. I do not know whether the Sub-Committee has taken any decision or not. Apart from that, I hope Shri T. N. Singh who is here, will make some statement tomorrow if possible.

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): May I submit, Sir, as a journalist of some experience I can say that one of the techniques of newspapers is to publish a speculation to force the party concerned to make a positive or a negative statement in reply to that. So I would suggest that press reports need not be taken in that way. That is one of the ways to force a statement prematurely and, as my hon. colleague, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha has already said. . . .

श्री बागड़ी : लीडर हैं तुम्हारे ।

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, in the Sub-Committee I was not present yesterday. Let us consider these things coolly and calmly. That is my appeal to the House. We are already doing whatever can be done. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House tells me that the Minister would be making a statement tomorrow.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: "If possible" I said.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am not in a position yet to make a statement.

An hon. Member: You must make it soon.

Mr. Speaker: I have been refusing and rejecting notices which have been coming to me for so many days. I cannot go on in the same manner.

श्री बागड़ी : यह प्रच्छा नहीं हो रहा है कि प्राप नामंजूर कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: That statement should be made as early as possible. I cannot wait any further.

Shri T. N. Singh: I entirely agree with you that a statement should be made as early as possible. That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. Speaker: It should not be later than tomorrow.

Shri T. N. Singh: We are meeting in the Cabinet today this afternoon. After that I will make a statement as to the time when the statement will be made.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot withhold these notices and keep them pending for so long a time. If the Government has not taken any decision by that time they should come up and say to the House this is the position. They can say there that they are yet to consider it, or they might say that they will take time. But they should not delay the statement as such . . . (Interruptions).

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow some statement must be made.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Apart from the statement of the Government with regard to the location of the steel plant, the law and order situation in Andhra is fast deteriorating, according to the Press reports. I want the Home Minister to make a statement on that.

Mr. Speaker: No Sir. I cannot ask him to make a statement on the law and order situation. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12. 11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 30th June, 1966, along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7178/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 280ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Tax Credit Certificate (Corporation Tax) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2671 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1966.

(ii) G.S.R. 1559 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966, making certain amendments to the Tax Credit Certificate (Excise Duty on Excess Clearance) Scheme, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7179/66].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1475 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966, making certain amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7180/66].

(4) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment)

Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1590, in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7181/66].

(5) 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:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eightieth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1354 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-first Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1355 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-first Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1355 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-third Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1357 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.

(v) G.S.R. 1358 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966, containing erratum to G.S.R. 384 dated the 19th March, 1966.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1426 in Gazette of India

dated the 17th September, 1966.

- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1427 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1428 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1429 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1430 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1478 in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966.

- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninetieth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1521 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966.

- (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-first Amendment Rules, 1966, pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 1557 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966.

- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-second Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1558 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966.

- (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-third Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1589 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7182/66].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1352 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1353 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1369 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1966.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1370 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1966.
- (v) G.S.R. 1376 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1379 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1966.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1424 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1425 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

- (ix) G.S.R. 1434 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1966.
- (x) G.S.R. 1477 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966.
- (xi) G.S.R. 1522 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966.
- (xii) G.S.R. 1526 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1966.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 1527 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966.
- (xiv) S.O. 2859 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966.
- (xv) G.S.R. 1588 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 1614 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1966.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 1615 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1966.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 1617 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.
- (xix) G.S.R. 1618 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.
- (xx) G.S.R. 1619 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7183/66].

(7) A copy of the Post Office Saving Banks (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1347 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7184/66].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communication (Shri Jaganatha Rao): 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 the Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I—Fifteenth Session, 1966.
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Fourteenth Session, 1966.
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Thirteenth Session, 1965.
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XV—Eleventh Session, 1965.
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Eighth Session, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7185/66 to LT-7189/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Rising on this point, I return to the charge which I had been making since the budget session and which is still hanging fire—if you will recall Sir, I raised the issue first in February, renewed it in August-September and I am doing it now—and I appeal to you for a final decision in this matter. Briefly, the issue is that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, or the Leader of the House, by issuing a letter to various Ministries and Departments, has rendered the Committee on Government Assurances defunct or *functus officio* and has committed contempt of the Committee and, therefore, contempt of the House and you promised, Sir, every time that you would take it up with the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I told the House yesterday that I had seen the letter issued by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has he withdrawn it?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of withdrawing it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It concerns the rights of the Committee. Otherwise the Committee cannot function. Better wind it up.

Mr. Speaker: I presume that the Chairman of the Committee has now no complaint about its working.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In any case the House should be informed of the position about it.

Mr. Speaker: I did say previously that last session I had consultations with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Leader of the House. He showed me the letter and I had discussions with him. He assured me that it was only meant to ask the Ministries and Departments that the communications should be routed through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs so that he might also be in the know of things as he has to answer questions that are put to him whenever he lays a statement on the Table. He simply wants to know what is happening. That is what he told me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am beholden to you for the light you have shed. During the last session you did say in the House that you would take up the matter of the letter issued by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the various Ministries and Departments, asking them not to send any communication direct to the Committee on Assurances, and that you would communicate to the House the result of your confabulations with the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Last time I did say that. Today also I have said it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House should know what the position is.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We would like to be assured that the position is, as you have stated, that all com-

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munications should be routed through him also. We would have had no objection if he had stated that they should be routed through him also. It means that the Committee shall have the right to write to the Department directly and the Department has also the right to give a reply to the reference to the Committee directly and only a copy of it is to be sent to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: When the Chairman of the Committee asks for any information from the Ministries, the Ministries shall send the information to the Committee direct.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Have you had a clarification from the Chairman of the Committee that there has been no delay involved in this process of duplication of correspondence between Committee and the different Minister? If there is the House would be very concerned about it.

Mr. Speaker: I had, frankly, no discussion with the Chairman of the Committee, but if he feels that he is experiencing any difficulty he would bring it to my notice and certainly I would look into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to clarify the position today in the light of what the former Chairman of the Committee—I do not know whether he has been re-elected to his office. . . .

Shri Ranga: He is being nominated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right; reappointed.

The Chairman said in April that:

"The issue of the letter by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in contravention of Rule 270 tended to bar the Committee from properly and efficiently conducting its functions as envisaged in the Rules of Procedure."

This was the position. Has that position changed and to what extent?

Mr. Speaker: I have made it clear that the ministries would send their communications to the Chairman and any copy that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants will be sent on to him by the Chairman.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has he complied with that?

Mr. Speaker: I have made that clear. If he has any complaints the Chairman would bring it to my notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will take it up again.

NOTIFICATION UNDER GURUVAYUR TOWNSHIP ACT, REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar I beg—

(1) to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 245/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th July, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Guruvayur Township Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7032/66].

(2) to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 19th World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7190/66].

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7191/66].

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 345 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(a) The Kerala Municipalities (Taxation and Fees—Forms and Registers) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 120/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th March, 1966.

(b) S.R.O. No. 297/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th August, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Enforcement of Vaccination in Municipal Areas Rules, 1962.

(c) S.R.O. No. 321/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd August, 1966, making certain amendment to the Rules regulating the Payment of Travelling Allowance by Municipal Councils to Counsels for journeys made by them to conduct cases in Court on behalf of Municipal Councils.

(d) S.R.O. No. 362/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th September, 1966 making certain amendment to the Kerala Municipalities (Public Works and Supplies) Rules, 1963.

(iv) Three statements showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (a) to (c) of item (iii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7192/66].

(v) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 367 of the Kerala Municipal Corpora-

tions Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(a) The Kerala Municipal Corporations (Powers of Officers authorised to hold inquiries) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 320/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd August, 1966.

(b) The Kerala Municipal Corporations (Enforcement of Vaccination) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 333/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th September, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7193/66].

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेहरबानी कर के 355 नियम देखिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस आइटम पर ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हां। जब किसी वाद-विवाद के दौरान या किसी पर्याप्त कारण से कोई सदस्य किसी दूसरे सदस्य से सफाई जानकारी के लिए कोई सवाल पूछना चाहता है तो वह यह सवाल अध्यक्ष की मार्फत सदस्य से पूछ सकता है। श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी विदेशी सहायता के ऊपर वक्तव्य देने जा रहे हैं। उन से मझे केवल एक बात पूछनी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब अभी सिर पेपर ले कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कागज रख रहे हैं और कागज के माने लिखा हुआ है वक्तव्य वह दे रहे हैं। जब वह कागज सदन पटल पर रख रहे हैं तो मैं उन से खाली यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कनाडा और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका अभी से विदेशी सहायता में एक-एक प्रतिशत अपनी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का नहीं दे रहे हैं ? इस सवाल को पूछने का कारण यह है कि कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फरमाया था कि वह खुश हो जाएंगी अगर ये देश एक प्रतिशत अपनी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का दें। मैं कहूंगा कि ये देश अभी से एक प्रतिशत दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि भीख मांगने वालों को पता तो रहना चाहिये कि कितनी भीख मिल रही है उन्हें ताकि वे ज्यादा मांग सकें। मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं कि जिस पर आक्षेप की जरूरत हो। इसलिए मेहरबानी कर के आप वित्त मंत्री से इसका बिल्कुल साफ उत्तर दिलवाइये कि क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका और कनाडा अभी से अपनी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का एक प्रतिशत विदेशी सहायता के रूप में दे रहे हैं या नहीं और अगर दे रहे हैं तो फिर क्या मतलब होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फरमाया है, उसका ?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : वह इस रूल के तहत सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। इसी रूल में लिखा हुआ है :

"When for the purposes of explanation during discussion.... on any matter then under the consideration of the House".

अभी कंसिडरेशन शुरू नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मनानीय सदस्य कोई सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपको अंग्रेजी पढ़ानी पड़ेगी।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I would like to place before hon. Members a statement relating to my visit to Canada and the United States in the latter half of September, 1966.

My visit was occasioned by (a) the Annual Sessions of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which were held in Washington DC between 26th and 30th of September and (b) by the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council (otherwise known as the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference) which is usually held on the eve of the Annual Sessions of the IMF and the IBRD . . . (Interruption)

Is it desired, Sir, that I should lay it on the Table?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is a printed statement. Let it be laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: It might be laid on the Table.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I lay it on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7194/66].

Mr. Speaker: Copies would be circulated to Members.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We can put a few questions by way of elucidation.

Mr. Speaker: After you have read it.

श्री मधु लिमये: (मुंगेर) : क्या इस पर प्रश्न पूछने दोगे ? क्योंकि बाकी तीन वक्तव्यों के बारे में ऐसा ही हुआ है कि कोई सवाल नहीं पूछने दिया गया है । एक रेल की दुर्घटनाओं का है, उसी तरह खाद्य मंत्री का का वक्तव्य है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं इस पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल भी यह बड़े जोर से सवाल उठा था . . .

ए क माननीय सदस्य : ठीक उठा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने गलत तो नहीं कहा, इतनी बेसहमी की क्या बात है ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) :
बिलकल अनर्गल था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात यह है कि आपस में विरोध जरूर है क्योंकि जो रूल कहता है वह साफ है, जो कल इधर से जोर से कहा और जो मुझे याद करवाया जा रहा था कि

"No question would be put".

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): "No question shall be put".

Mr. Speaker: "No question shall be put." (Interruption).

मेरी बात मुझे कह लेने दीजिए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 355 भी पढ़ लें

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 355 मैं ने पढ़ लिया । यह बात जहाँ तक रूल्स के लज्जों का सम्बन्ध है, बिलकुल एतराज दुस्त है, कि उस वक्त सवाल नहीं पूछे जा सकते जिस वक्त मिनिस्टर कोई स्टेटमेंट करे गा। मगर वह 30 साल से एक कन्वेंशन चली आ रही है जो मैं ने कल देखी ।

For the last 30 years it has been in practice . . .

An hon. Member: 35 years.

Mr. Speaker: For the last 35 years, it has been in practice.

तो इसीलिए मुझे इस में दिक्कत है कि एकदम इसको इस तरह से नहीं हटाया जा सकता । मैं कांग्रेस के मेम्बर साहबान को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ . . . (अवधान) . . . आर्डर । यह एक तरीका इसलिए शायद स्पीकर साहबान ने जो मुझ से पहले हुए उन्होंने रखा था, उन्होंने इजाजत दे दी थी

ताकि उस वक्त ही जब स्टेटमेंट हो तो क्वेशन हो जायें और फैसला हो जाये। वरना उस रूल के मुताबिक उस वक्त सवाल नहीं हो सकते, तो बाद में नोटिस देंगे कि इस डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं या सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो दूसरे या तीसरे दिन फिर रखना पड़ेगा। तो फिर वही आयेगा और ज्यादा बक्त लगेगा। तो जो हाऊस चाहता हो वह दोनों बातों में तय कर लें। उस वक्त सवाल न हों, रूल का एम्फोर्समेंट कर लें, तो रिक्वेस्ट आयेगी कि इस को डिस्कस किया जाये या सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं तो फिर...

श्री क० दे० मालवीय (बस्ती) : आप जरा मेरी बात सुन लें। 30 साल से इस सदन के सामने ऐसी स्थिति कभी उत्पन्न नहीं हुई थी कि 372 कानून के अन्तर्गत हम सब लोगों में से कुछ को बाध्य हो कर यह कहना पड़े कि इसको लिटरली इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाये, माना जाये इस कानून को। आज ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि आप के बहुत कहने के बावजूद, एक एक माननीय सदस्य चाहे इधर के हों चाहे उधर के हों आपकी बात नहीं मानते हैं और 15-15 मिनट तक अवहेलना की जाती है। इसलिए मैं ने जरूरी समझा कि इस कानून का अक्षरशः पालन किया जाये इसके लिए आप से निवेदन करूँ। और 30 वर्ष से अगर कोई कन्वेंशन ऐसी हो गई हो तो हम सब को अधिकार है यह कहने का उस कन्वेंशन को आप तोड़ दें।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।
..... (व्यवधान) मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूँ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मेरा निवेदन है...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पहले सुना जायेगा या निवेदन पहले सुना

जायेगा ...? प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पहले सुनिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मैंने उनको बुलाया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : निवेदन पहले सुनेंगे, प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर बाद में सुनेंगे?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : जैसा आप ने फरमाया कि यह एक कन्वेंशन 30 साल से या 35 साल से चला आ रहा है...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 35 साल कहां से बार-बार आ जाता है? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि खाली 19 साल से शुरू हुआ है।
... (व्यवधान) कुछ तो इन को सिखाइये। यह 35 साल कह कर के क्या कहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा है 35 साल रेकॉर्ड देखकर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप भी 19 साल कहां करिए। 35 साल खत्म करिए।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : हम सबको ही डाक्टर लोहिया साहब यहां सिखाने के लिए मौजूद हैं और सिखाते रहेंगे और बाहर लोगों को सिखा रहे हैं, वह तो सब के सामने ही हैं?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सिख जाते तो यह दुर्गति न होती।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : यह जो बात कह गई कि इनने साल से, एक लम्बे पीरियड से यह प्रथा चली आती है, मेरा नम्रतया निवेदन है कि इस पर भी विचार कर लीजिए। इसको कन्वेंशन नहीं कहते। जब कोई रूल न हो, कानून न हो, और कानून के अभाव में कोई प्रथा बन जाये, या कस्टम बन जाये, या कन्वेंशन बन जाये तो उस को कन्वेंशन

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

कह सकते हैं । यहां तो हमारे यहां एक नियम का उल्लंघन बराबर नियमित रूप से होता चला आ रहा है । इसलिए निवेदन है कि इस को कन्वेंशन न कहते हुए अगर यह चाहते हैं कि प्रथा यह चले, तो चाहे रूल बदल दिया जाय लेकिन रूल के होते हुए यह नहीं होना चाहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह श्रवणारों में पढ़ा कि अब की बार कांग्रेस पालियामेंट्री पार्टी के नेता ने... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह किस रूल के अंडर आप उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : 376, 372, और 355 इन सभी नियमों को लेकर मैं उठा रहा हूं । यह तीन तो मैंने बताये और चाहें तो और भी बता सकता हूं । तीन ले लीजिए । मैंने यह श्रवणार में पढ़ा कि कांग्रेस संसदीय दल के नेता ने इन लोगों से यह कहा कि वह कार्य-प्रक्रिया का अध्ययन कर के आर्ये और मैं आप के सामने यह ध्यान रखना चाहता हूं... (व्यवधान) मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुनिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इस तरह से तो न देख लीजिए । (व्यवधान)

मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए । जब मैं कह रहा हूं तो वह तो सुनिए । इस तरह से 376 आप ने कह दिया और शुरू कर दिया कि मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं बन सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने तीन नियम बताये ।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 376 में ऐसा कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने तीन बताये हैं ;

376, 372 और 355 ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप एक पर रिलीज करिए न , ...

श्री मधु लिमये : तीनों संबंधित हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं, यह नहीं उठ सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो आप कह रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी (हितार) : मुने बगैर कैसे मालूम हो जायगा ?... (व्यवधान)

Shri Daji (Indore): They have no faith in your capacity to deal with members....

Mr. Speaker: Then I can be asked to go out. [Interruptions].

क्या सवाल है इस समय जिस पर आप कह रहे हैं ? अगर इस पर कहना चाहते हैं जो इस वक्त उपस्थित है 355 का तो कहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त सवाल यह है कि क्या इन के वक्तव्य पर प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं या नहीं और इसी के बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । अगर नियमों को ठीक से पढ़ा जाय तो आप 372 देखिए, वह इस प्रकार है :

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

अगर केवल इसी नियम को लिया जाता है तो इस सदन में 15 साल से जो परम्परा बनी है उस परम्परा में और इस नियम में टकराव है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है, केवल इसी को लिया जायगा तो । लेकिन अगर साथ-साथ 355

को लिया जायगा जो अभी डाक्टर साहब ने पढ़कर सुनाया, मैं फिर से पढ़ता हूँ :

"When for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason....",

ये लपट याद रखिये ।

"... any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker."

अब आप मेम्बर की व्याख्या 2 में देखें ।

... (व्याख्यान) कोई अटकाव नहीं है, आप सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं । साथ-साथ मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि 372 में एक अरसे से, एक साल हो गया परिवर्तन करने के लिए मैंने संशोधन दिया था । एक साल करीब-करीब हो गया, अभी तक उस पर फैसला नहीं हुआ है । यह जो असंगति ऊपर से दिखाई देती है । परम्परा में श्रीर नियम में, 372 के अन्दर, उसको भी खत्म करने के हेतु एक साल पहले मैंने संशोधन दिया है जिम पर अभी तक नियम समिति ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया है । उसको मैं इन वक्त छोड़ देता हूँ । लेकिन इन नियम के बावजूद 355 में साफ कहा है कि किसी भी सदस्य से सवाल पूछा जा सकता है । अब सदस्य की व्याख्या देखिए ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने पढ़ी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब लोगों को प्रतापते न ? यह सब लोग जो हल्ला कर रहे हैं, उन के लिए कह रहा हूँ । आप को नहीं कह रहा हूँ । मेम्बर के अन्दर सभी मेम्बर आते हैं, मंत्री भी आते हैं और गैर मंत्री भी आते हैं ...

Mr. Speaker: I would request Shri Madhu Limaye to kindly listen to me. In the definition of a Member, which has been given, every Member is in-

cluded. But when statements by Ministers are described then the Ministers become distinct, and those statements also become distinct at that time.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन इस से मेम्बर का अधिकार तो कम नहीं होता, है उसको सदा अधिकार रहता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त

श्री मधु लिमये : हम को प्रापकी मारफत सवाल करने का अधिकार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह विरोध बराबर प्रेक्टिस में और रूल में है, इस से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता । 372 में जो प्रेक्टिस चली आती है, उस में जरूर विरोध है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने दुनिया भर की लोक सभायें देखी होंगी, सब जगह इस तरह से वसाल पूछा जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, सब जगह होता है, लेकिन सवाल यह कि हमारे नियम क्या है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 355 ही वह नियम है, उसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता । कांग्रेसियों को नियम अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाइये ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): While thanking you for the well-established convention of the House, which has the sanctity of a written rule, I want to join issue with what Shri K. D. Malaviya has been trying to impose on the House since yesterday. His behaviour yesterday was an example of obstruction, calculated deliberately to flout the authority of the Chair, but since in the end good sense prevailed with him and he tried to co-operate with you in maintaining order by walking out or withdrawing himself, I do not touch that. But regarding this well-established convention. I want to make this submission, in the first place about rule 389 regarding your

[Shri Nath Pai]

authority. I shall read it out for the benefit of Shri K. D. Malaviya and another Congress Member among the very few who try to read the rules, namely Shri G. N. Dixit. In spite of the admonition by the Leader, they do not look at the rules book. Rule 389 reads thus:

"All matters not satisfactorily provided for.....".

Mr. Speaker: Not specifically provided for.

Shri Nath Pai: The rule reads:

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules...."

—the words are 'detailed working of these rules'—

"....shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

In the working of rule 372, as you have pointed out, a well-established convention is now available and this has the force of a written law. (*Interruption*).

I may tell my hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya that he does not know the ABC of the canons of interpretation.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: I am sorry I have to tell him this because he is trying to interrupt me. (*Interruption*). I do know the canons of interpretation of law.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a barrister.

Shri Nath Pai: A ruling which enlarges and which expands the rights, liberties and privileges of the House has the sanction of a written rule. When you cited this well established convention, if Shri K. D. Malaviya or anybody else wanted to curtail or

abridge it, it was up to him to appeal to the rules of this House and not to try to obstruct and take the time of the House in the pernicious manner in which he did it yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, Shri G. N. Dixit.

Shri Nath Pai: The House should not be forced and coerced into giving up well-established conventions which have the sanctity of the rules, and I hope you will co-operate with us and uphold the convention.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): From the very preface to these rules you will find that these rules were passed by this House in March, 1957 and enforced in 1957. Therefore, what happened before 1957 has no relevance. These rules have been approved by the House and they have been made and passed by the House, and they have constitutional validity under article 118. Therefore, so far as these rules are concerned, they have the force of law.

Now, the position is this, So far as the particular rule is concerned, it is unequivocal and absolutely categorical that no question shall be asked at the time the Minister makes a statement. With all the wisdom and the totality of wisdom of this House, looking to all the pros and cons of the matter, this rule was laid down.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या दीव की अवधि सो गये थे, क्या कुम्भकर्ण हो गये थे ।

Shri G. N. Dixit: Now, this rule can be amended not by a convention, because there is a specific provision in these rules for amendment of the rules. I will refer you to rule 331. In that rule, the manner and procedure are laid down by which a rule can be amended. This House alone is the authority which by that rule and in that manner can amend this rule. Rule 331 appears under the heading 'Rules Committee'. Rule 329 defines

the functions of the Rules Committee, rule 330 deals with how the Committee will be constituted. Then Rule 331 which says:

"The recommendations of the Committee shall be laid on the Table and within a period of seven days, beginning with the day on which they are so laid, any member may give notice of any amendment to such recommendations".

Then:

"Any notice given by a member of any amendment to the recommendations of the Committee shall stand referred to the who shall consider it and make such changes in their recommendations as the Committee may consider fit...."

And so on. The whole procedure is spelt out by which these rules can be amended. My submission is that this rule is specific, clear and categorical and no other construction can be made of that rule. So no conventions can be created to obliterate that rule.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is already there.

Shri G. N. Dixit: You, Sir, in your great experience as a Judge are fully conversant with this and know that a breach of a law cannot make that law inoperative. A breach of the law is a breach and has to be rectified.

My submission, therefore, is that if a mistake has been committed for so many years, that has to be corrected and the position restored. That is what is needed now whatever might have been done upto now.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): We have been talking about conventions. As you know, there was a well-established convention about quorum, that quorum shall not be called during the lunch hour in this House. But since it went

against established law, this long-standing convention was broken. In the same way, if this convention which has been developed for the last 30 years, goes against any specific rule, that can also be given the go-by. This is the small point I wanted to make.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maurya.

Shri Tyagi: Am I blacklisted?

श्री मौय्य (अलीगढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन बीच में मुझे मत रोकना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप किस तरह से मुझ पर पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं कि मैं न बोलूँ, अगर इर्रैलेवेन्ट होगा, तो जरूर बोलना पड़ेगा ।

श्री मौय्य : बिल्कुल इर्रैलेवेन्ट नहीं होगा। आप जब चाहें रोक दीजियेगा ।

19 वर्षों से जो परम्परा पड़ी है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, ये अन्तच्छेद 355 और 376 मेम्बर की परिभाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कन्फ्यूजन पैदा करते हैं। जब कन्फ्यूजन पैदा होता है तो ये रूल आपको रेसीड्यूअरी पावर्स देते हैं। आप 385 को देखिये—

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct".

आपको पूरा अधिकार है कि कहा आप उसको किस रूप में टेक आप करें, या लिखित रूप में उसको रेगुलेट करें।

श्री त्यागी : मुझे आप से विनयपूर्वक यह कहना है कि यह जो रूल 355 है, जिस में क्वेश्चन करने की इजाजत है

[श्री त्यागी]

स्पीकर की स्वीकृति से, वह ऐसे समय पर है, जब कि डिस्कशन हो रहा हो—

When for the purposes of explanation during discussion....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): "...or for any other sufficient reason".

श्री मधु लिमये : आगे वाला पड़िये ।

श्री त्यागी : मैं अंग्रेजी कम जानता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर अंग्रेजी में बोलना छोड़ दो ।

Shri Tyagi: "When for the purposes of explanation or for any other sufficient reason...."

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Rule 355 does not prescribe any substantive thing at all. It is only a procedure. When a question is to be put by one member to another member, he can only do so through the Speaker and not otherwise. This does not give any right to ask any question. They ought to be determined independently whether the member can ask a question or not, but when a member, in the course of discussion, wants, for explanation or any other thing, to put a question to another member, then he can only address the Speaker and through the Speaker he can put the question to another member. That is all that it means, it does not mean anything beyond that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एड प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ 388 के मतदान ।

Shri Tyagi: I have not finished.

इसलिये इस की वजह से 372 के माने में फर्क नहीं पड़ता । मुझे याद है कि 372 के अनुसार बहुत से मिनिस्टर्स ने अपने बयान दिये हैं और उस के बाद चेयर ने सवाल को मना भी कर दिया है । जरूरी नहीं है कि उन के बाद हमेशा सवाल कराये हों । कई

बार इजाजत दे दी है और कई बार कह दिया है कि कोई सवाल नहीं होंगे । कल जो आप ने बतलाया कि यह कन्वेंशन बनाया गया है, तो अगर कोई प्रिसिडेंट ठीक है, तो मैं आप से यह रुलिंग चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई मॅन्डेटरी क्लोज रूल में हो और उस के खिलाफ हमने कोई कन्वेंशन यूनि-मसली बना लिया, तो ऐसा हम कर सकते हैं या नहीं । जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने बतलाया कोरम के बारे में । कांस्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक कोरम जरूरी है । उसके लिए हम ने कन्वेंशन बना लिया है कि हम इस तरह से करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल उठाया नहीं जायगा । यह कन्वेंशन था । उठाने पर उसे रोकने की बात सविधान के बरखिलाफ होगी । लेकिन यहाँ नियम 355 है । आप समझते नहीं हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : लेकिन मॅन्डेटरी क्लोज के खिलाफ कन्वेंशन जो बनेगा वह उसी वक्त तक बना रहेगा जब तक हाउस यूनिमस है । अगर एक आदमी भी कन्वेंशन को न मानना चाहे तो वह खत्म कर दिया जाएगा । हम आप से रुलिंग चाहते हैं । कि हम इस तरह का कन्वेंशन कायम कर सकते हैं या नहीं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am very surprised that a convention which has come into existence as a result of the growth of parliamentary practices and is not provided by the rules is now being challenged by the other members of the House. I have been in the House for 15 years. I have seen Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru answering questions on important statements every time, and nobody objected. Are they afraid that the Treasury Benches cannot answer our questions? (Interruptions). I would beg of you if they are going to take a technical position, to permit us in the Rules Committee

to categorically change this. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: After changing you can have it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are afraid, that the Treasury Benches cannot answer, that is why.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am rather disturbed to find that there is a tendency among certain members to insinuate that the Chair at any point of time has behaved so fatuously as to override a rule in order to enforce a convention. That has never happened. The rule is there but the Chair on so many occasions, as has just been pointed out, has permitted clarificatory interrogations from the members after a statement is made. The Chair has always insisted that statements to be called for from the Minister after a statement is made should be of a clarificatory nature. The Chair has always reserved to itself the right to rule out anything which was asked by the members of a Minister after his statement was made that was not genuinely of a clarificatory nature. It is on that basis that you and your predecessors in office have consistently permitted members to ask for clarifications on items included in statements made by the Ministers of Government. If today the Congress Party is shaking in its shoes in such a fashion that it is afraid of its Ministers having to face interrogatories from the members, then we know what is what and the country also now what is what, but I resent any insinuation against the Chair that the Chair for the last 15 years has been permitting a convention which goes against the rules. It has never happened. (*Interruptions*). We adhere to the idea that this convention should be continued. That in the name of the rule being against the convention, this convention should be discarded, is something which this House will never tolerate, and you should never countenance it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Since this matter has been raised, I wish to

point out that it raises another very fundamental issue, whether in all matters we shall strictly, literally, follow the rules and no conventions could be accepted in this House. Once that is made clear, you cannot prevent me here if I put my legs on the desk and sit. No rule states I should not sit like that. After all, there is a code of conduct, certain behaviour, certain procedure which we want to adopt in this House. It does not in any way go against the rules. If it goes against the rules, then it is a different matter altogether. I think, as has been rightly pointed out, because these people are in the dock and they are not prepared to face questions here, they want to raise this question.

Shri Ranga: I am certainly a stickler for these rules. We have had this rule for so long. How is it that our friends have awakened themselves to its existence now? Is it because they have begun to read these rules a new? Were not the rules there before? (*Interruption*) My hon. friend comes from Ujjain wherefrom the great Kalidasa hailed. It is never too late to read Kalidasa once again. (*Interruption*). My hon. friend, the Chairman, also helps you in the evening, but what I would like to say is just this. It seems that all these 370 wise men seem to have awakened themselves to the existence of this rule now. I do not know whom they want to protect. They certainly are not protecting themselves before the bar of public opinion. What does it mean? It means that, as our friends have suggested now, they have suddenly awakened themselves to this possibility of many of their amateurish Ministers not being capable of giving sensible answers, wise answers, to questions,—that is what I am holding out before them—to clarificatory questions which are admitted by the Speaker. Either they think that the Speaker is not capable of conditioning the questions, or they think that the questions are going to

[Shri Ranga]

be so very difficult and we have become so much wiser in the opposition than we have been till now and they have become so dwarfish in their own stature, in their capacity, in their intelligence and wisdom, that they are afraid of it. Why should they give this wrong impression? Is it because my hon. friend, the ex-Minister, has suddenly become a pandit of these rules, that they want to listen to him? I am only holding forth a ray of wisdom for my friends, for their consideration. I do not think it is worth their while really to persist in their opposition to the convention we have had, rightly or wrongly, a convention to which, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Pandit Nehru never raised any objection. On the other hand, he was too glad to answer such clarificatory questions. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri never raised any objection. Even this new Prime Minister has not raised this objection.

श्री मङ्गलमये : रंगा साहब, वह डरती है प्रश्नों का जवाब देने से। इन्होंने ही कांग्रेसियों को उकसाया है।

Shri Ranga: Suddenly quite a number of these people seem to have gone into the cave of unwisdom and that is why they raise this objection. Therefore, instead of going into all these political arguments, I would like to advise my friends, on both sides not to invoke any of these things now. Let us carry on our convention until the elections are over. When the new Parliament meets let there be a new Rules Committee, let that Rules Committee apply its mind and give its judgment.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I want to say something.

Mr. Speaker: There has been enough discussion.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have not spoken. I was trying for two days to bring to your notice a certain fact

which is relevant. Why should I not be given a chance? I am only on the point that rule 372 says "at the time the statement is made". It does not say 'immediately after.' So, the term 'at the time' according to me means only that the Minister should not be interrupted by asking such questions. But immediately after we are entitled, according to the rules, to ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: We have had enough; we have spent so much time. I am not going to spend any more time on this. Members need not accuse each other on that account. We must take it in the proper perspective. It is correct that this practice has been there but this also must be admitted that for sometime now right use of it is not being made . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): You are in the Chair and you are permitting questions. How can it be improper?

Mr. Speaker: I must take the blame on myself also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No blame attaches to you.

Shri Umanath: Does it mean that you have been a party to the misuse of this kind? What is this? How can it be?

श्री नीरय : सवाल पूछने दें या न पूछने दें, यह आप पर है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बन्द मैंने दिया है। फिर भी आप खड़े हो कर बोलते चले जा रहे हैं।

श्री नीरय : अगर दुरुपयोग हो रहा है तो यह आप पर है, आप सवाल पूछने दें या न पूछने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दुरुपयोग तो हो रहा है। मैं आप को बन्द कर रहा हूँ, आप बन्द नहीं हो रहे हैं। बोलते जा रहे हैं।

कल मैंने इस के बारे में कहा था। बार-बार कहा गया और श्री राधेलाल व्यास ने भी कहा था कि एमीनेंट लायर्स हैं, उनसे राय ली जा सकती है।

I will get it examined. I have heard all the parties now on what I should do.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You have not heard me.

Mr. Speaker: I will decide in a day or two and then let the House know.

श्री मधु लिमये : 388 के मतहत मैं प्रस्ताव करना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रस्ताव इस तरह से नहीं रख सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ। कि नियम को स्थगित किया जाए इस वक्तव्य को लेकर। पहले भी आपने कई बार इसकी इजाजत दी है। सदन के नेता को आपने कई बार इजाजत दी है (इंटरपुन) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका क्या कहना है इसके बारे में?

12.53 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTIETH REPORT

The Minister of State in the department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg move:

"That this House agrees with the Fiftieth report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1966."

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will place it before the House. Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to

the House on the 2nd November, 1966."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

'subject to the modification that paragraph 3 of the said Report be omitted'."

Mr. Speaker: He should be brief.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will be as brief as I can. Para 3 of this report is wholly ultra vires of the Rules of Procedure. But before I come to the main argument, may I invite your attention to the fact that this report is signed by you—"Hukam Singh, Chairman, Business Advisory Committee". There is a strange phrase in para 3, some incomprehensible phrase towards the end of that para which "recommends subject to the approval of the Speaker." I hope there is no inherent, insuperable dichotomy between you as the Speaker and you, Sir, as the Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee. But for the fact that this document bears the weighty imprimatur of an august personage such as yourself, I would have had no hesitation in saying that para 3 is riddled with inconsistencies and contradictions which will land the House in ludicrous, preposterous situations. But because this para bears your signature I do not want to say that; otherwise I would have said...

Mr. Speaker: After having said all that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He has not said that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I come to the rule which should be read with para 3? There is a curious spent more than half an hour last "miscellaneous items of business." I spent more than half an hour last night and again this morning in a vain search for what this 'miscellaneous

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ous' business is. The Rules of Procedure—this is the latest edition—has an index and I waded through the index, a very elaborate index, and I waded through all the rules. There is no word 'miscellaneous' which has been used in connection with the business of the House. I invite your attention to the index heading 'Business'. There is the arrangement of Government business; there is the "financial business"; there is the "List of Business" and then there is "Private Members' Business". These are the various categories of business of the House. Now the Committee suggests—I do not question their wisdom; of course they are all wise, honourable men—that all the miscellaneous items should be disposed of by the House before half-past 12, that is, 12.30. Now, on those days where such a report comes before the House, what does the proviso to Rule 290 say? It confers the right on Members of the House to discuss this report up to thirty minutes, for half-an-hour, so that if there is one item like this under the Rules, you cannot prevent Members from discussing that for thirty minutes, and each Member can take five minutes.

Now, take rules 25 and 31—arrangement of business. "On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House determine...." That means that whenever a list comes before the House, that is, the list of business, all these things have taken place. Out of these discussions, confabulations and deliberations, serious discussion with the Leader of the House, all that has been done. Then the List of business comes before us. That means to say, all business in the List of business, except the Private Members' Business, would be Government business. That is according to rule 25.

Rule 31 concerns the List of Business; it says that, a list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every Member. Now, the recommendations made by the Committee comes into conflict with every rule that I have cited—Rules 25, 31 and also 290. I do not know whether it was passed in haste or the Committee was hustled into it. But I do not wish to go into that matter. I am told reliably that some Members did not agree to this para being included in the report. The representative of my party opposed the inclusion of that para. I will put it before you. This seeks to curtail the rights and privileges of the House; it is almost tantamount to breach of privilege of the House. What will happen? Suppose you are standing and giving an important ruling at 12.25 or 12.27, at 12.30 the ruling would come to a dead stop and you would resume your ruling at 6 O'clock? It is like asking you to have a good dinner and wanting you to finish it in 10 or 15 minutes or else to resume it afterwards; it is something similar to that. It is similar to that. Now, is the Government hoping, by any stretch of the imagination, that the House will be so minded as to accept this absurd position? Now, at 6 O'clock, if some business is resumed,—Government business—it is the Government's duty, business, to guarantee and ensure quorum in the House. Suppose, there is no quorum at 6 O'clock when the business is taken up, and some Member with his rights raises the point of quorum, the business will lapse, and is taken up the next day. Again, it will be taken up after the Question Hour.

13 hrs.

Therefore, it is a serious matter for the consideration of the House; and it beats me, it is incomprehensible to me why you should have sign-

ed this report including this para, as Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee. I would only urge, request and would appeal to the Members to consider this matter very seriously, earnestly, that it is a serious inroad into the rights and liberties of Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He should finish now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please do not be so impatient. It is an important matter. (*Interruption*) You are curtailing here—better be patient. I have not spoken at all today. I never put any question this morning because I was preparing for this matter, and I look upon this as a very serious matter. The Committee should not have recommended this matter at all, because I urge that Parliament becomes ineffective in voicing the mirror of national opinion, as an instrument of people's will, by these changes that are sought to be made. You are aware that in the House of Commons, in Great Britain, there is a move for procedural reform, and in that matter, members of the ruling party have demanded that the party should not be subject to any whip of the party in deciding about procedural matters.

Mr. Speaker: It should not take more than five minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If Parliament becomes ineffective, there will be only one alternative before the country, outside; there will be a bloody revolution, God forbid.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I wanted to say only this much. Unfortunately, yesterday, I was on my legs here and could not attend the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. But I am perturbed to see this; and when I heard from my party Member who attended the meeting. The Business Advisory Committee had again set up a very healthy convention that we do not include anything which has not been decided by the consensus; we never

take a vote in the Business Advisory Committee. But yesterday, points have been included here which did not have the consensus.

Firstly, there is the question of the motion of no-confidence, on which the representative from my party did state that we would like to have more than 12 hours, because, you know that there were Calling Attention Notices, Adjournment Motions, questions about student unrest, the question of drought, question of railway accidents and discussions thereon, and so on. You had ruled that all these could go into the motion of no-confidence. You will agree that important questions which need very deep thinking and discussion are there before the House. So how can we lump them all together in a no-confidence motion in which there are only 12 hours. That is why we object. Our Member asked that it should be recorded. If I had been there I would have said that the ruling party is trying to get out of all the conventions. Here we always try to argue it out logically and we hope that some logic at least is acceptable to the Treasury Benches, and we would have been able to come to some sort of reasonable understanding. Our Member did not agree to it. He asked that it should be recorded, as a note of dissent. I do not know why he agreed to it at all.

Secondly, I am told that item 3 was never discussed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. It was not discussed.

An hon. Member: It was discussed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When all of them had stood up—(*Interruption*)—do not interrupt me; please hear me—when everybody was on his legs, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs suddenly said that only half-an-hour should be taken for the miscellaneous items; whatever they wanted to discuss could be discussed within half-an-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

hour. (*Interruption*) Nobody discussed that item, and it has been brought in surreptitiously as item three. I say we cannot accept this; for the first time in 15 years, such a thing has occurred. I feel that this should be rejected.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I was surprised that this report has come from the Business Advisory Committee and, as Shri Kamath has said, over your signature. It is extremely distressing that, as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty pointed out, the convention we have established over so many years now, that the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee embody a consensus, is being overthrown because of certain reports we find appearing in the press every day about the consensus and we have to wake up and do something about their positive role in Parliamentary procedure; we know what their positive role is. We can twist so many of them in debate on our little finger and therefore they are trying to do something by the backdoor. I do not understand why this Committee would take such a presumptuous step. I am very sorry to have to say this because this is one of the most important parliamentary committees over which you preside. But how is it that this Committee could recommend something which goes not only against the rights of Parliament but is a reflection on the Chair? I do not understand for the life of me how you could be a signatory to this report.

This Committee has the gumption to recommend that at zero hour this House should not waste more than half an hour of the nation's time. It does reflect upon you, primarily, and on the House; at zero hour, at 12 O'clock, what the Committee chooses to call "Miscellaneous items of business"—a phrase for which Shri Kamath has had to hunt through this book on which he has made such a particular study miscellaneous items of business—which include items which Members

of the House may bring—whether it is right or wrong, it is for you to decide—and which enables Members to have Adjournment Motions, to have Calling Attention Notices, to have so many things laid on the Table of the House for God knows good, bad or indifferent reasons, and so many other matters, statements, and so on, come up. And here is a directive given to us by the majority in the Committee, who had no business to assert their majority strength in that chamber. We are told that we should finish our work in half an hour's time. We are told by implication that the Speaker or whoever else happens to be in the Chair in that particular period from day to day is not aware of his responsibilities and extends the period of discussion by the House beyond the legitimate limit of half an hour. This is an implied reflection on the Chair which you have thought fit—for God knows what—to subscribe to. I think this matter had been dealt with in a fit of absent-mindedness; it is something I hope you will regret and the House will not allow it to get away with.

Here is a suggestion which the House, if it has any self-respect, cannot possibly countenance; and that is why I feel that quite apart from the details of the matter—12 to 15 hours, or whatever it may be—these gentlemen do not care about how the debate is conducted and they know very well that they cannot perform at all and they are trying to bind down the procedure of this House and that is why they have the gumption to suggest that more than half an hour shall not be allowed for discussion of the many important matters which happen to come up, whether the Government like it or not, between 12 O'clock and some later hour. I therefore feel that this is a reflection on the House. It is a reflection pre-eminently on the Chair which you happen to occupy at the present moment. It is a suggestion which is entirely out of keeping

with parliamentary procedure, and the spirit and the functioning of it. Therefore, this should be thrown away with the contempt it deserves and the House should override this particular recommendation.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergode): I understand from the Member who attended the Business Advisory Committee from my group that as far as the time for no-confidence motion is concerned, there was a unanimous opinion that it must not be 12 hours. I do not want to speak more because already it has been expressed here. Even the time for the expression of opinion through the no-confidence motion is curtailed and only a limited time is given. Does that mean there is no use of even placing our point of view in this discussion, because one will not be able to express—it is a very important thing and it is a different matter whether the Government likes it or not—what one wants to say, and what we feel about it; it is only 12 hours.

As far as the third item is concerned, you say that exactly at 12.30, everything must be over. As we have seen, that will create more difficulties, and as Shri Kamath has said, to say that the time-limit of 12.30 should be fixed is wrong. I agree with what he has said. I entirely oppose this report.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I was present at the Business Advisory Committee meeting yesterday. I am not going to speak upon these items under para 2.

As regards item 3, not only on second thought but even otherwise, I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee that probably we did not apply our mind at all to this question as it has now been put before the House by Shri Kamath.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The point is whether there was any discussion about this in the Committee?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not think that we did have any discussion of it except that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha said that we want to finish it at 12.30 and after that the main business should be taken up. But I must say this honestly that at that time I did not apply my mind to this question and I neither said "Aye" nor "No" to this. I feel now, after hearing the argument of Shri Kamath and after entering into the various aspects of it, that there is something wrong if we put down that this discussion must be finished at 12.30. I do not think it is possible at all to do it. The other question that will arise is, supposing we do adjourn at 12.30 and decide to take interest in it and the House there is the other difficulty, which has already been pointed out, that at 6.00 P.M. there will be nobody present to take interest in it and the House would not be in a mood to take it up. There would be no quorum even. Under those circumstances I think this paragraph 3 will have to be reconsidered. Even if it is assumed that we have adopted it in the Committee, I think it is high time that we reconsider the matter and discuss it fully before taking a decision.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, there is not full appreciation in the House because many of the hon. Members are not aware what exactly is being discussed. Therefore, with your permission I will read it out because otherwise they may vote, under the Whip, against something without knowing what it is.

Mr. Speaker: It is presumed that they have all read it.

Shri Nath Pai: Presumption is not always warranted. Our experience is that they may vote without reading what it is.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They may vote against you, that they have no confidence in you.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I rise to support Shri Kamath's amendment to paragraph 3. Paragraph 3 of the report says:

"The Committee further recommend that miscellaneous items of business included in the list of business for the day which are taken up after the Question Hour should be disposed of by 12.30 P.M. every day and main business for the day taken up at that hour, and in case any item of miscellaneous business is not disposed of by 12.30 P.M. it may be taken up at 6.00 P.M. subject to the approval of the Speaker."

It is said, Mr. Speaker, that the sting of the scorpion lies in its tail. This seems a very innocuous type of recommendation, but it is an extremely dangerous type of proposal that has come and I want to warn the Congress Members to ponder for a minute.

This is, I think, on a par with the earlier efforts that were made when questions were sought to be stifled. This is on a par with that. This is a systematic effort by which the privileges of Parliament, the right of Parliament, the authority or the scrutiny which Parliament exercises on the executive is sought to be surreptitiously curtailed. I am not happy about everything that happens here. I have never for a minute agreed to flout the authority of the Chair. But here is something far more important. Why does it happen? If they want to prevent that kind of thing they should come more prepared, better prepared and honest replies should be given. If disorderly scenes come up, this is not the way of dealing with them. First it was said, questions not to be allowed. That was the effort made earlier. Now another attempt is made through this paragraph. As two senior comrades have already touched upon the subject of your signature being appended to this I do not want to say anything about that. But before I conclude I must say this, that this thing must be resist-

ed factually. Nobody applied his mind. Here is an honest hon. Member, the leader of a party who says that he never applied his mind. This is coming as a unanimous recommendation. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty revealed something even more damaging. Even though she did not attend the meeting herself, she was informed by a member of her party. I have been informed by my representative. It is said that when tea was given and members were on their legs and going, this was casually mentioned. I congratulate him upon the way he can sell such a thing under the counter. When everybody was saying "bye, bye" he mentions it and takes it as adopted. They do not know what they have got round their neck. This is a kind of a sharp practice, I am sorry to say. When they are about to disperse he casually mentions it to you. I have verified it from my representative.

Mr. Speaker: This should not be said that he did not mention it to the Committee, he mentioned it to me. Shri Trivedi has admitted that this was said in the Committee.

Shri Nath Pai: At what stage?

Mr. Speaker: If he mentioned it to me, he did not do it privately to me.

Shri Nath Pai: Members were there when he did say that, but they were at the stage of dispersal. In the first place.....

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I want to correct a misstatement by Shri Nath Pai. He said that the Leader of the House made that observation at the time of their dispersal, dispersal of the Committee. That is not a correct statement. He started with this suggestion to the Committee and everybody was agreeable. Nobody raised any discussion on that and it was agreed to. That is the position.

Shri Nath Pai: On the agenda this item was not included. It was a suggestion which came from the Minister.

It was a surprise till the last minute. I am, therefore, pleading that this should go back to the Committee. They should not try to hustle it. This is not a simple thing. Give a fair chance to the Business Advisory Committee to ponder over and reflect over it and to reach a mature judgment on it. You should be able to guide them and then they can come here with their recommendation. I hope, therefore, that the amendment moved by Shri Kamath will not be killed by using their majority because this is a dangerous thing.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Sir, Shri Sonavane said that this matter was referred to in the beginning of the meeting. I attended the meeting. Item by item was taken up and in the end he spoke standing up. He was on his legs. Most of us were going out. He was standing and then he mentioned this to you. He asked you to decide how much business could be transacted before 12.30. It was not discussed and we went out. It was not on the agenda circulated to us.

श्री मधु लिमये (मैंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात बिल्कुल साफ हो गई है कि यह रपट पूरी कमेटी की रपट नहीं है। मस्य नारायण गिम्हा के जो माथी हैं, शायद उनकी ओर से यह रपट आयी है। विरोधी दल के जितने सदस्य हैं, सभी कह रहे हैं कि बैठक के अन्त में इन मसालों को छोड़ा गया है। इस पर वह सब नहीं हुई और इसको "सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। अब मेरा यह निवेदन है और मैं इस रपट का तीव्र विरोध इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो कार्य-प्रक्रिया के नियम हैं उन नियमों की हत्या इस कमेटी की रपट से और विशेषकर जो पार्ट (3) हैं, उससे हुई है। अब वह कौन, यह मैं एक मिनट में आपके सामने साबित करना चाहता हूँ। आप नियम 287 और 288 देखिए। यह इस प्रकार है :

"At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the

case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee."

अब 288 इस प्रकार है

"It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee."

अब इस का क्या मतलब है? विभिन्न विधेयकों या विधेयकों की अवस्था तथा अन्य कार्यवाही। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तक बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का केवल यह काम रहा है कि जो विधेयक है जो सरकार की ओर से प्रस्ताव आता है या सरकार जिन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करनी है, वह सब के लिए उन्हीं प्रस्तावों को ओर विधेयक को समय देने का काम बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने रखा जाता था। अब यह जो बीच में मिसलेनियम आइटम्स वाली बात आई है, नियमों में या अध्यक्षीय निर्देशों में, मिसलेनियम शब्द का कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं है। आपके द्वारा जो निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं, उनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—यह निर्देश नं० 2 है :—

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall be in the following order,...."

इस में कार्यवाही के विभिन्न वर्गों की चर्चा है, जिस पर आपने निर्देश दिये हैं और इसमें करीब-करीब 28 बातें हैं। मैं इसकी प्रमुख बातों का उल्लेख करता हूँ—जैसे अल्प सूचना प्रश्न

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है। अल्प सूचना प्रश्न को कितना समय दिया जाये—यह काम भी बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का है? अगर आपने ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकारा है, और उस के ऊपर कई लोगों के हस्ताक्षर होते हैं, आप उस का स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर सवाल पूछने की इजाजत देते हैं, क्या यह समय भी बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी बांध देगी? उसी तरह में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है, तो इस बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का कोई अधिकार नहीं है इस का समय निर्धारित करने का। मान लीजिए विशेषाधिकार समिति का कोई प्रतिवेदन आता है, तो उस समय नियमों में लिखा हुआ है कि—मैं आपका ध्यान 315 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, 315 में लिखा है—

“(1) After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration, whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House.

(2) Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half-an-hour in duration.....”

तो विशेषाधिकार की रफ्त पर भी साध घंटे की बहस हो सकती है। जैसा कि कामथ साहब ने कहा, खुद बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रफ्त पर आध घंटे की बहस हो सकती है, आने वाले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही पर भी चर्चा छूट सकती है, तो इसी तरह इस में कई और बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में समय निर्धारित करने का कार्य मंत्रणा समिति को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इन के संबंध में अलग अलग नियम हैं, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने कार्य प्रक्रिया का उल्लंघन किया है। उन को नियमों के अन्दर कमेटी का जो अधिकार नहीं दिया

गया है, उन अधिकारों को हथियाने की कोशिश बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने की है।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पैरा 3 में जो निर्णय लिया गया है, यह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने स्वेच्छा से नहीं लिया है, बल्कि बाहर से यह निर्णय बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी पर लादा गया है। उस के सबूत के तौर पर मैं इस बात का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ कि ता. 26 की कांग्रेस मंसूदीय दल की बैठक में यह तय हुआ है, इसके बारे में जो कम्प्यूटिक निकला है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस कम्प्यूटिक में कहा गया था।

“The Committee discussed the procedure to be followed in the next session of Parliament.”

इस कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट्री दल की कार्य समिति में यह तय किया गया था।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : कार्य समिति ने कुछ तय नहीं किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आपका कम्प्यूटिक है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कुछ तय नहीं किया गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कल बरां बोल रहे हैं। सदन को गुमराह न कीजिये। इन के वक्तव्य में कहा गया है—

“The Committee discussed the procedure to be followed in the next session of Parliament. As the session is a very short one, the members of the Committee felt that no time should be wasted and that the legislative programme of the Government should be carried out as expeditiously as possible. For this purpose, the Committee felt that it was necessary that discipline should be maintained in the House.”

यथा अनशासन ये लोग रखने वाले हैं, इस का नमूना कल हम लोगों ने देखा। कल आप लोगों को इस सदन से निकालने की नीयत आई थी, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय की मेहरबानी से आपको नहीं निकाला गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के दबाव में आ कर, किसी बाहरी ताकत के दबाव में आकर इस फैसले को किया है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि या तो इस को प्रस्वीकृत किया जाय, या दोबारा एडवाइजरी कमेटी के पास भेजा जाय, पुनर्विचार के लिए, हर हालत में लोकतंत्र की हत्या करने का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री मधु सिमये : 12 वजे के बाद जो महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक सवाल आते हैं, उन पर बहस को खत्म करने का इस कमेटी और श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इनके मंत्री इतने नाजायब और अयोग्य हो गये हैं..... (व्यवधान) कि वे "जीरो-अवर" से डरते हैं और भागने की कोशिश करते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker....

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called the Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, you should give opportunity to at least some of the Members from this side of the House. I do not think the Leader of the House can reply to everything that they have said. So, some members from this side should be allowed an opportunity to refute the allegations which they have made. They have taken so much time. It would not do much harm to the House if we are also given an opportunity. Further, it would not be doing justice

to the Leader of the House to ask him to controvert all the things that they have said, things that should not have been said things that should not have been brought in. The Leader of the House, because of the status he enjoys, I do not think he can take up all these things. So, some of the Members on this side of the House should be allowed to reply to those points.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोगों को भी अपनी राय रखने का मौका दिया जाय, हम लोग तो उस में नहीं थे, लेकिन जब यह रेज्योल्यूशन हमारे सामने आया है, तो हमें मौका दें कि हम भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखें, इस से मैं समझता हूँ कि लीडर आफ़ दी हाउस अच्छी स्थिति में होंगे और फिर अपनी राय रख सकेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखा-बाद) : आध घंटे से ज्यादा चल रहा है, मुझे तो इस बात की खुशी है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आध घंटे से ज्यादा आपने चलाया है या किसी और ने चलाया है? एक तरफ़ तो वक्त लिया, वक्त खर्च किया और मैं इजाजत देता हूँ तो अब आप मुझे ही कहते हैं कि आध घंटे से ज्यादा वक्त दे दिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो खुश हो रहा हूँ, एक घंटा इनको दीजिये।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : अपोजीशन नोकान्फीडेन्स डिस्कम नहीं करना चाहती, और मामलों को डिस्कम नहीं करना चाहती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और तीन घंटे दे दीजिये।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : इस समय जो ठहराव हमारे सामने रखा है, उसके पीछे जो भावना है, वह यह है कि यह लोक सभा का आखरी सेशन है। जहाँ तक बिल वगैरह का सम्बन्ध है, वे इसी सेशन में लिये जा सकते हैं,

[श्री गधेलाल व्यास]

क्योंकि अगले सेशन में बिल वगैरह आने वाले नहीं हैं, सिर्फ बजट आयेगा। जो बिल वगैरह निबटाने हैं, जो वहम करनी हैं, वह इसी सेशन में कर सकेंगे। अगला अधिवेशन 10-12 दिन का होगा, तथा उसमें ये सब नहीं आ सकेंगे अगर इस अधिवेशन में इन को नहीं लिया जा सका तो कई महत्वपूर्ण काम रह जाते हैं जो कि देश हित में नहीं हैं। इसी भावना को ले कर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने यह तय किया कि पांच बजे के बजाय छः बजे तक बैठेंगे। बजट सेशन में ही हम लोग छः बजे तक बैठते थे, लेकिन इस विशेष सेशन में इतना टाइम बढ़ाने का उद्देश्य यह है कि काम जल्द से जल्द खत्म हो सके।

रोजाना हम देखते हैं कि हमारा बहुत कुछ उपयोगी समय, एक घंटा, डेढ़ घंटा, इस तरह से नष्ट हो जाता है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने इस में कोई आवाज नहीं किया है हाउस के अधिकारों पर तथा जो बिजनेस मामलों हैं, उसको भी नहीं सुनाया है। उस में केवल यही कहा है कि साढ़े बारह बजे जो काम चल रहा हो, उसको उस वकन बन्द करके 6 बजे आपकी अधिकार दिया है कि आप उनको ले सकते हैं। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि आप साहबान 12 बजे तक हो रहते हैं, फिर चले जाते हैं, फिर उस में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। वन आपने देखा कि 6 बजे तक कितने अपोजीशन के मेम्बर यहाँ पर उपस्थित थे, ज्यादातर जो मिसलेनियस बिजनेस होता है, उस में इन्टरेस्ट रखते हैं, 6 बजे तक बैठना नहीं चाहते हैं।

इस कमेटी ने जो कुछ कहा है वह रूल 287, 288 के विरोध में नहीं जाता है। जैसा नाथपाई साहब ने, मधु लिमये साहब ने बताया, इस में साफ कहा है—

"It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages

of such Government Bills and other Government business....."

इस में यह शब्द हैं :

"The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other Government business shall be completed."

जो काम साढ़े 12 बजे खत्म नहीं हो सकता वह 6 बजे लिया जाये, इसमें मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी नियम का भंग होता है या विरोधाभास पैदा होगा। सारा बिजनेस लिया जायेगा। सिर्फ साढ़े 12 बजे के बजाय 6 बजे लिया जायेगा। इसलिये बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का जो ठहराव है वह, मैं समझता हूँ, बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है। खान तोर से इस आखिरी सेशन में, जब कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल को हमें निपटाना है, हम ने ख़ास तोर से इस के लिये टाइम बढ़ाया है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का ठहराव जो है उस को मान लिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have only one thing to say and it is that if paragraph 3 goes, paragraphs 1 and 2 also go because all these paragraphs—1, 2 and 3—are an organic whole, a composite whole, and if anybody wants to lop off the third paragraph, I think, he is trying to upset the whole time-table which is given in paragraph 1. He also wants to go against the wishes of the Business Advisory Committee which are given in paragraph 2.

The Business Advisory Committee is a top-level committee and, so far as I know, the leaders of parties are represented on this Committee. These persons talk about groupism in the Congress, but today I felt distressed when I found that there is groupism in these small, splinter groups also. For instance the leader says there one thing

and his followers say another thing here. This is making me very unhappy and I feel that there should not have been a spectacle like that displayed on the floor of this House.

Again, I would submit respectfully that it is not becoming. Suppose, I am a member of a Committee—any committee—and a decision is taken at 1 p. m. on the 2nd November—I am just giving a hypothetical case—and I come here on the 3rd November and say, "I did not apply my mind to it". I would say that something has gone wrong with the mind and with the gentlemen or person who say that they took the decision in a fit of absentmindedness. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, is absentmindedness a characteristic of the leaders of the Opposition parties and can they be permitted to take shelter behind that fit of absentmindedness when something is suggested or bruited about on the floor of this House? I think, this cannot be done.

Moreover, these people say that they are upholding the sovereignty of this House and rights of the Members of this House.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): He criticizes personalities. I cannot understand that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You know it, Sir, and I know it what performance they have been giving after the zero hour . . . (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would submit very respectfully that the whole of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 should stand as they are because they reflect the common consent of all the parties of the House, they reflect the common wisdom of all the parties of the House and they reflect the democratic procedure.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not take much

time of the House in this matter because that will go against the spirit of the recommendations which we have made.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): It has already gone.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a mercy.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Fortunately for us you were present throughout. Some of the remarks, which have been made by our hon. friends opposite, have pained me. Somebody said that it was done surreptitiously. I do not know against whom this reflection is meant. The whole thing has come over your signature. Then, some of my hon. friends have said that it is a reflection against the Chair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sometimes, people are more loyal than the king . . . (Interruption). When you were speaking, I did not interrupt you. At least have some kind of a decorum. When hon. Members said very hard things, I kept quiet.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot dictate to us. We know what to do.

Shri Hem Barua: Carry on.

Shri Nath Pai: Go ahead.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Everybody has the opportunity to say things.

Our friends should not feel hurt. When they say things . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not mind interruptions.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We do not want to interrupt. I think, it is not a proper thing to interrupt the person who is speaking.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Sir, the question of consensus has been raised. This new word, consensus, has come to be in vogue for the last two or three years. Nobody has been able to define what 'consensus' means. I do not know whether it means 'an overwhelming majority' or 'unanimity'.

Shri Hem Barua: He should know the meaning of 'consensus' because this was started by the Congress President, Kamraj.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is true. In the light of that, I think, there was a consensus. There was no doubt about what happened there. Only one hon. Member of one party, of course, till the end raised his voice with regard to the allotment of time for the No-confidence Motion—you remember, Sir, he said that the time allotted was not sufficient; that it must be 15 hours or so and I must be fair to him—but the whole Committee, all the Members present there did not agree with it and it came down in the Report like this.

You will bear with me that ever since the Business Advisory Committee has come into existence, even during the time of your predecessor—you used to be present there as the Deputy-Speaker then—I have never used my majority in the Committee and I always left it to the consensus, as you may call it, or the general opinion.

With regard to the third item, to which all our hon. friends opposite have taken objection, you know why it became necessary. We are absolutely constrained. You will agree with me that in the last session—unfortunately for us, Shri Nath Pai was not present in that session; otherwise, he would not have raised his voice like that—sometimes the whole thing went up to 3 o'clock and we were criticized by the press and everybody. The less said about it the better. It is true that when I made this sugges-

tion with regard to this allotment of time, one hon. Member objected. You were present, Sir, and nobody objected when I made this suggestion to the Committee. I do not know whether somebody was absent-minded or kept quiet or had second thoughts.

Shri Hem Barua: Two hon. Members objected.

Shri Umanath: Shri Nambiar came and said that he objected and that you just walked away.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Nambiar and Shri Peter Alvares objected.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): You should be fair to the House. Was it on the agenda paper? We come to the Committee representing certain Parties. If this issue had been in the agenda, we could have discussed it with our colleagues. It was referred to by the Minister in a casual manner. It was a casual thing. Now you come with a decision. It is very unfair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More to you, Sir, than to the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What we have suggested is that after Question Hour . . . (*Interruption*). Cleverness is the monopoly of the hon. Members there . . . (*Interruptions*). Let us calmly think over it in the light of what happened in the last session. All that we have suggested is that after Question Hour, half-an-hour should be spent on Call Attention Notice or something like that, the miscellaneous business, as my friend has tried just to caricature what this 'miscellaneous business' means. We have not said that after half-an-hour, the curtain should be rung down saying, 'Nothing doing. Whatever is finished is finished and whatever is not finished should be taken up tomorrow or the day after.'

Shri Hem Barua: It says like that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Many a time it happens that whenever we are taking up an important piece of legislation, we have always done it with the permission of the House or on your own initiative also and something very urgent is taken up. Likewise, we have suggested that after half-an-hour, if you are satisfied that sufficient discussion has not taken place on any item which was being discussed, you can always say that this will be taken up at the end of the day.

I want to allay one fear which they have in mind. It is said that it is a clever move because nobody will be there at 6 O'clock. If this kind of miscellaneous thing, as they call it, is there, there will be no want of quorum. You will always be present in full strength and we will also be present in full strength. That fear is allayed.

I again appeal to the House and submit to them to please, for the sake of conducting official business, give 4½ hours at least for the official business.

Shri Nath Pal: Refer it back to the Committee.

Shri Satya Sarayan Sinha: I am in your hands, Sir. I wanted to explain what happened there. You were the biggest, the greatest, witness there and I have nothing more to say.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the meaning of 'the biggest witness'? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: About the extension of the time on the motion of No-Confidence, do you want me to put it to the House? How much time do you want?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want 15 hours.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time allotted for the discussion of the No-Confidence motion be increased from 12 hours to 15 hours."

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

Those who are in favour may say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are against may say 'No'.

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is this? We walk out in protest.... (Interruptions).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When the whole House demands it, why do you want to oppose it. This should never happen when the motion of No-Confidence is being discussed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You want to dominate by your majority.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not a question of putting it to vote.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do? When there is no agreement, I can only put it to the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would appeal to the Leader of the House that he must rise to the occasion. This is not an occasion when he should insist on the pound of flesh. On any other occasion, certainly, we would have voted... (Interruption). I am not irritated or annoyed. What I am submitting to your good sense, to the sense of justice, is that here is a motion of No-Confidence. It is true that the motion might be against them. But they must be sportsman-like, democratic enough, to agree to this proposal. Let there be 15 hours or 20 hours for it. What is the harm in that?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Except one Member, all our friends had agreed and I agreed to it....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Still we eat the humble pie... (Interruptions).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I did not want a division. They wanted a division.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: Now, the Leader of the House agrees that I might exercise my discretion of increasing the time by one hour. That I will do.

Some hon. Members: That is right.

Mr. Speaker: Is it agreed, then?

Several hon. Members: It is agreed.

Shri Nath Pal: We do not want them to take away your rights.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under Rule 292, the House can extend the time further by another two hours or more.

Mr. Speaker: I have got the discretion of increasing the time by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House can adopt it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, this is the amendment of Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you put it, I would request you to permit me to take an alternative amendment that this may be referred back to the Committee under Rule 290. Para 3 may be referred back to the Committee.

I beg to move:

"That paragraph 3 of the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That paragraph 3 of the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration."

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 1]

[13.52 hrs.

Bade, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.

Kapur Singh, Shri
Laxmi Das, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Manoharan, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Venkalah, Shri Kolla
Verma, Shri S. L.
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid Bakshi, Shri
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Banerji, Dr. R.

Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bisr, Shri J. B. S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra

Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Das, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Doral, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri

Ganpati Ram, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri N. R.
 Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
 Gupta, Shri Badaha
 Hanada, Shri
 Harvani, Shri Atisar
 Heda, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jumanadevi, Shrimati
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishji, Shri J. P.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kelshing, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Manaan, Shri
 Mandal, Shri J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri D. D.
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Maurya, Shri
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri Jaashvant
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri M. P.

Misra, Shri Maheeb Dutta
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munzli, Shri David
 Muthiah, Shri
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patil Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patil, Shri V. T.
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Rampure, Shri M.
 Rane, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddiar, Shri
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saba, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri

Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soundaram Ramchandran, Shrimati
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uikay, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Venkatasubbaiiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

श्री मोर्य (प्रलीगढ़) : मेरा वोट गलत हो गया है। इसलिए आप नोज से एक वोट घटा कर "हां" में एक बढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मेरी मशीन ने काम नहीं किया है। मैं नोज को तरफ वोट करना चाहता हूं।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर)
 मेरी मशीन ने काम नहीं किया है।

Shri Nath Pal: This is not working.

Mr. Speaker: All these have been taken into account.

The result of the Division is:
 Ayes 36; Noes 144.

The motion is negatived. (Interruptions)

The motion was negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am constrained to say that Government is digging Parliament's grave, and murdering Parliamentary rights and privileges. Shame, shame. As a protest, we walk out.

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप संसद को जेल बनाना चाहते हैं। आप संसद को जेल बना लो, लेकिन आप काम नहीं करना चाहेंगे, यह हम देख लेंगे। अब जूते भी चनेंगे इस सदन में।

[Then Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and other Members of the Opposition Groups left the House.]

Mr. Speaker: I now put Mr. Kamath's amendment to vote.

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'subject to the modification that paragraph 3 of the said report be omitted'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I put the motion that the report as submitted by the Business Advisory Committee be approved by this House.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

13.54 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS —contd.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sheo Narain to continue his speech.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने एक ऐसा विषय इस हाउस में उपस्थित किया कि सारा आपोजीशन साफ हो गया, वे सब उठकर चले गये हैं। उनमें दम नहीं है कि वे अपनी आलोचनाओं का उत्तर सुनें। लेकिन वे लाबीज से सुनेंगे।

13.55 hrs.

[THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

नौ महोनों में तीन तीन बार नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन पेश करके आपोजीशन पार्टीज इस का मखोल उड़ा रही है। इस नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन की कोई कीमत नहीं है। वह बेस्ट-पेपर वास्केट में फेंकने लायक है।

हमारे देश में जो विद्यार्थी ग्रान्दोलन आज चल रहा है, उस के बारे में मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थी हमारे देश के भावी नागरिक हैं और हमें उन को इल-ट्रीट नहीं करना चाहिए। पुलिस को यूनिवर्सिटी कम्पाउंड में नहीं जाना चाहिये, हमारे यहां जो यह पुरानी परिपाटी चली आ रही है, उस को कायम रखा जाना चाहिए। मैं श्री चागला की इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को विद्यार्थियों की डिमांड्स पर विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं आपोजीशन को बताना चाहता हूँ, जो कि पीठ दिखा कर भाग गए हैं, कि हम कांग्रेस वालों में उन से ज्यादा साहस है। हम अपने देश की मुसीबतों और सुख-दुख को सुन सकते हैं और गवर्नमेंट को कह सकते हैं। हमारे बीच में ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने देश के लिए कुर्बानी की है। हमारे बीच में वे वयोवृद्ध नेता हैं, जिन्होंने यह नारा लगाया था, "शरीबों को मिले रोटी, तो मेरी जान सस्ती है"। यह पार्लियामेंट उस की गवाह है। यहां पर भगतसिंह, राजगुरु और सुखदेव ने बम फेंका था। यह उन के त्याग और बलिदान का प्रतिफल है कि आज कांग्रेस इस देश में पनप रही है, फल-फूल रही है।

हमारे विरोधी दल आज चीप पापुलरिटी गैन करना चाहते हैं और नन्हें विद्यार्थियों को जकसा रहे हैं। मैं डा० लोहिया, श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी और श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस देश के भावी नागरिकों के साथ खिलवाड़ न करें। जहां तक डा० लोहिया का सम्बन्ध है, उन को शिकायत है कि हम पिछड़ गए, हमारी बस छूट गई, कामत साहब पिछड़ गए, उन के साथी आज मिनिस्टर हैं। वास्तव में खलबली और झुंझलाहट तो इस बात की है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह विद्यार्थियों की मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक

विचार करें। सरकार को उन की आर्थिक सहायता करनी चाहिए। मैं एक हरिजन मेम्बर हूँ। मैं बंटली कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बच्चों पर जुमले कसे जाते हैं कि हरिजनों को सब फ्रीस माफ है। मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक एक बच्चे की फ्रीस यूनिवर्सिटी तक माफ कर दी जाए। अगर वह ऐसा करेंगे तो वह एक अच्छी एग्जाम्पल सैट करेंगे और उनका काम अमर हो जायेगा। वह ऐसा प्लान बनाये कि देश का हर एक बच्चा एजुकेशन हासिल कर सके।

मेरे मित्र, श्री बनर्जी, जब भी बोलते हैं, तब वह श्री रामरत्न गुप्ता और श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता का जिक्र करते हैं। हर बान में उनको वही दिखाई देते हैं। कानपुर में क्या स्थिति है, यह मैं जानता हूँ। मैं डोटेलज में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। आज मी० बी० गुप्ता यू० पी० का चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं है। वह कांग्रेस का एक तपा-तपाया सिपाही है, कांग्रेस का नेता है, वेचेलर है, बाल-ब्रह्मचारी है। उस ने 43 लाख रुपये जमा किया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का कोन सा लीडर है, जो बिना मिनिस्टर रहते हुए इतनी कलेक्शन कर सकता है? कल श्री बनर्जी ने यू० पी० का बार-बार जिक्र किया। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश पर सब की नजर है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज ग्रान्ध में क्या हो रहा है, पंजाब में क्या हुआ, मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है। ये सब "विनाशकाले विपरीत बुद्धि" की बातें हैं।

मैं एक टीचर होने के नाते यह एडवाइज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम सबको एकता के सूत्र में बंधने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आज कांग्रेस में ऐसे मेम्बर हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट की क्वालिफिकेशन कर रहे हैं। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट पांच एकड़ तक के गरीब किसानों से जो सालाना सगान लेती है, वह एक करोड़ भी नहीं होता है। मैं गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उग को माफ कर दिया जाये।

कल यहां पर श्रीमन् चन्द प्यारेलाल का जिक्र किया गया। मैं आपोजीशन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का ही साहस है कि उस ने पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी को एपॉइंट किया है। हम मिनिस्टरों को भी एग्जामिन करते हैं। फूड मिनिस्टर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में हमारे सामने आए, लेकिन हम ने उन के साथ कोई रियायत नहीं की। जहां तक हम से हो सका, हम ने उनको एग्जामिन किया, उन से सवाल पूछे, चैक किया और इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी गिम नरह से ठीक चल सकती है।

मैं ने 15 अगस्त को फिनांस मिनिस्टर को कहा था कि वह पंद्रह बीस हजार में एक ट्यूबवैल बनवाते हैं, लेकिन वह एक नाली बनाने के लिए दो हजार रुपये खर्च नहीं करते हैं। अगर पक्की नालियां बन जायें, तो हमारे खेतों में पानी पहुंच जाये। वह हमारे खेतों तक पानी पहुंचाने का इन्जाम करें।

कल श्रीमती कमला चौधरी ने बहुत ठीक कहा कि विरोधी दलों की सौतिया डाह है और वे सौतिया डाह में मरे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह बहुत छोटी बात है और मैं उस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, हम पूर्वी जिले के उस इलाके को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं जहां आज भुखमरी है, जहां आज सूखा है। मैं फूड मिनिस्टर का, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का दोनों का अनुगृहीत हूँ क्योंकि दो बार हम मिले 30 तारीख को और 13 तारीख को हमारा डेपुटेशन मिला, हम और विश्वनाथ राय मिले, ठीक से बात की और अपने भादमी को भेजा। 4 तारीख को फूड मिनिस्टर वहां जा रहे हैं उत्तर प्रदेश को देखने। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर देख कर प्राये हैं। उन्होंने अश्वोरेस दिया है कि जितना मांगें देंगे, उसका यूटिलाइज करो। हम सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अनुगृहीत हैं।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हम एहसान फरामोश नहीं हैं कि जिस पत्तल में खायें उसी में छेद करें। वह एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब को मुबारक हो, हमें नहीं।

मान्यवर, रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कल बड़ा ललकारा, हम कम्युनिस्ट नेता है। मैं कहता हूँ हम देशद्रोही नहीं हैं। हमने इस देश के ऊपर नीनियों को आक्रमण करने के लिए नहीं निर्मन्त्रित किया। अगर किसी ने निर्मन्त्रित किया तो यह आपोजीशन के टाप कम्युनिस्ट्स ने किया। यह है देशद्रोही। हम नहीं हैं। हम शासन चला रहे हैं। हम में कमियां हैं। मैं रेणु जी से पूछता हूँ कि जब बंगाल में बंगाल बन्ध चलाया तो उसमें क्या किया? आपने कोई गल्ले की दुकान नहीं लटवायी। रेल की पटरियों को उखड़वा दिया जिस से फुड मिनिस्टर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का गेहूं पट्टुचने न पाये ताकि पालियामेंट में बैठकर उन को गालियां दे सकें। यह नक्शा है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का। हजारों आदमियों को मरवा देते हैं। यह पब्लिक फैसला करेगी। अभी फरवरी में हम और आप चुनाव के मैदान में उतरेंगे। वहां जनता फैसला करेगी। जनता आप को समझ गई है कि आप कहां पर हैं। गाय की पूंछ पकड़कर यह जनसंघ पार्टी और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले पार उतरना चाहते हैं। गोवध कानून हमने पास किया उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में बैठकर। जब गोवध विधेयक चल रहा था हमारे असेम्बली में तो लखनऊ में एक पंजाबी ने गाय को डंडा मारा। मैं ने झपटकर कन्धा कपड़ा और कहा कि वहां पर तो सत्याग्रह करते हो गोवध बन्द करने के लिए और यहां गाय को डंडा मारते हो। यह लोग सब से बड़ा अन्याय गाय के साथ कर रहे हैं जो गोवध का नारा लगा रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने गोवध बन्द किया। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बन्द किया। मैं उस हाउस का मेम्बर था। पंडित गोविंद वल्लभ पंत हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। मुझे वह भी दिन देखने को मिला है। हमने इस के ऊपर गौर किया

और कानून पास किया। हम इनसे कम हिन्दू नहीं हैं। इन से कम देशहित हमारे अन्दर नहीं है। हम उन की झोलाद हैं जिन्होंने रावण के भाई विभीषण को शरण दी थी। हम उसी राम राज्य की लाइन पर चल रहे हैं जिसकी कल्पना गान्धी जी ने की थी। नौ महीने के अन्दर नई-नई प्राइम मिनिस्टर आयीं। उन प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लोहिया साहब और राजनारायण जी जो चाहे कह लें। मैं एक प्याली चाय पी आऊं तो आप कहेंगे कल कि हमने चाय पिला दी। यह नक्शे हैं। यह इनका कान्डकट है। भारतीय संस्कृति का दम भरते हैं।

आज कहते हैं कि स्त्रियों पर लाठी चार्ज हो रहा है। यह पांच वर्ष तक क्या कर रहे थे? सन् 62 में जब नेहरू जी की गवर्नमेंट बनी थी, उस दिन नेहरू जी से कहना चाहिए था कि गोवध बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाय। इनके नेता लोग मर गए थे उस वक्त? क्यों नहीं जवाहर लाल नेहरू से कहा? यह मैं हूँ जो पार्टी में खड़े होकर नेहरू जी से मैं ने कहा था कि पंडित जी, अपनी जिन्दगी में बैंक नेशनलाइज करते जाओ। आज भी कहता हूँ। प्रजेन्ट प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहता हूँ। वह भी उन्हीं की बेटी है। उन्हीं का खून है। वह भी नेहरू हैं। नेहरू को रिप्लेस किया, ठीक किया। उन से बढ़कर किसका स्टेट क्लीन है इस देश के अन्दर? उनसे बड़ा कौन त्यागी और बलिदानी इस देश के अन्दर है? गायत्री देवी यहां बैठी थीं, जब वह नेफा गई थीं तब चीन ने हमला किया तब मैं ने ही ललकारा था इस हाउस में, भाग गए हैं। जनता तुम्हारा फैसला करेगी। देखेगी तुमको। मान्यवर, इस देश की जिम्मेदारी हम ने ओढ़ी है। मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से पुरजोर अपील करता हूँ कि आप इनको नंगी से घबड़ाए नहीं। जनता आपके साथ है। **आइ ऐम कमिंग फ्रॉम आइ कान्स्टीट्यूट**

31 तारीख को मैं कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में घूम रहा था, मैं बेरिफिकेशन कर रहा था, एक-एक से पूछ रहा था कि फलां कैडीडट को, यहां खड़ा कर दूं, क्या ओपीनियन तुम्हारी है ? उन्होंने कहा मास्टर साहब, हम इन को नहीं पसन्द करते हैं। जनता ने कहा हम आपके साथ है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं, आप विश्वास रखें आज जनता आपके साथ है। लेकिन आप को भी जनता के साथ बैठना चाहिए। अभी एक मित्र ने कहा, वह चले गए, मैं उनसे बात कर रहा था, उन्होंने नहीं मुना, मैं ने कहा, नहीं सुनते हैं तो जाइए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सचेत रहिए। यह जो आपके पीछ फौज बैठी है यह कार्ड चौराहे के सिपाही नहीं है। यह कांग्रेस के तपे तपाये सिपाही हैं। आपके साथ बैटिल में मार्च किया है। बाबू रघुनाथ सिंह उस काशी की तपोभूमि से आ रहे हैं जो शंकर के त्रिशूल पर टंगी हुई है। वह हमारे नेता बैठे हुए हैं। कोई कच्चे खिलाड़ी नहीं हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का कांग्रेस प्रसीडेंट भी हमारा नेता है। आज सारा हिन्दुस्तान देखता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह हो जायगा, वह हो जायगा। पर उत्तर प्रदेश एक सूत्र में रहेगा और 85 के 85 यहां आयेंगे। हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं। हम ज्यादा उदार हैं। हमने बाहर के लोगों को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया, कमिश्नर बनाया, कलेक्टर बनाया। जिसको एग्जाम्पल सीखना हो मुझसे सीखे आकर। नमूना हम देते हैं। रेणु जी बड़ा ब्लफ मारती हैं, बड़ा दम मारती हैं इस हाउस में बैठकर। इससे काम न चलेगा ? कहता बहुत मिले, गहता मिले न कोय। उस को ग्रहण करना चाहिए सही सलाह दो क्योंकि तुम उधर बैठते हो, तुम्हारा एग्जाम्पल हम से अच्छा होना चाहिए। बिकाज यू आर गोइंग टु रिप्लेस दिस गवर्नमेन्ट टुमोरो। और जिस गवर्नमेंट का अपोजीशन बिक हो..... (व्यवधान) उसूल तो यही है अपोजीशन का But they are totally unfit. They are divided. They are joining hands today.

जनसंघ सोशलिस्ट पार्टी कम्युनिस्ट लेफ्टिस्ट राइटिस्ट। हम से कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस वाले बड़ा झगड़ा करते हैं। बिल्कुल ठीक। और तुम हमारी नकल करते हो ? हमारे पास तो राजसत्ता है, हम लोगों में पटकापटकी हांती है, मैं कहता हूं कि मैं मिनिस्टर हो जाऊं, रघुनाथ सिंह कहते हैं मैं हो जाऊं। हम लोग तो इस में हैं। तुम पर क्या है जो तुम लड़े जा रहे हो ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब से, उन्होंने कल कहा टुकवर्म्स है यह, तो मैं ने प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर रोज किया कि जो इतना बड़ा काबिल हो, अपने को प्रोफेसर कहता हो, वह अपने साथियों का टुकवर्म्स कहे तो वह क्या है ? जनता कहती है कांग्रेस वाले बेईमान हैं, चोर हैं सब कुछ हैं लेकिन औरों से अच्छे हैं। तो उन का नाबदान का कीड़ा बताते हैं। वह नाबदान के कीड़ों से भी बदतर ह। यही पब्लिक कहती है और कौन पब्लिक कहती है ? एम० ए० पास से लेकर घुरहू निरहू तक, ऊपर से नीचे तक। दिस इज दिक्लूजन आफ दि पब्लिक। यह जनता आज भारत की कहती है हमारे सीने के ऊपर चीन ने पंजा जमा रखा है एक तरफ से और। एक तरफ से पाकिस्तान ने जमा रखा है और यह बैठे हुए देश के अन्दर मखोल कर रहे हैं। हमारे आगे की जनरेशन के साथ इन्होंने मखोल किया। हमारे बच्चों को बिगाड़ने की नीति इनकी है। यह याद रखो, वही बच्चे इन को ठीक करेंगे। यह हमारे भावी नागरिक इस देश के रक्षक हैं। मान्यवर, 22 वर्ष के बच्चों ने सीमा पर जाकर मुल्क की रक्षा का चार्ज ले लिया। अमेरिका के बड़े बड़े जेट्स को हमारे छोटे-छोटे नेट्स ने मार गिराया और देश के सम्मान को ऊंचा किया। मैं उन का आदर करता हूं, स्वागत करता हूं। और मैं उन विद्यार्थियों का या उन गुरु-जनों को, पुलिस की लापरवाही से जिनको गोली लगी, या डंडे से जो बच्चे मर गए हैं मैं उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। यह अपोजीशन वालों को कहना चाहिए था।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

लेकिन उन्होंने एक लख नहीं कहा कि वह उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का मेम्बर हूँ, मैं कहता हूँ। कांग्रेस वाले जिम्मेदार हैं, उनकी ड्यूटी है कि देखें कि देश में डिसिप्लिन कायम रहे। हमारे कांस्टेबिल लोग दिल्ली वाले स्ट्राइक पर हैं, स्ट्राइक करने वाले हैं। मैं ने परसों उन से बात की। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 75 रुपये तनखा बहुत कम है। या तो उनके खाने, कपड़े, रहने की व्यवस्था कर दीजिए, मकान दीजिए और एक पैसा न दीजिए।.....(व्यवधान)..... हाँ, थोड़ा बहुत दो न? 75 के बजाय 150 कर दो, क्या हर्ज है?

आप उनकी तनखा 75 से 150 रु० कर दीजिये, यह करना बहुत जरूरी है, उन की यह जायज मांग है। हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर सोशलिस्ट हैं, समाजवादी नेता रहे हैं, उनकी यह ड्यूटी है कि आमदनी में इतने बड़े फर्क को समाप्त कर के जाँय, तनखाओं में 1 और 10 की रेशो कर दें, इस से मुल्क में उनकी जय-जयकार हो जायगी, हमारा देश उनकी पूजा करेगा, जैसे आज नेहरू और लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का नाम लिया जाता है। आज मैं अपने पुराने नेता शास्त्री जी के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, मैं उनका चेला रहा हूँ, उनका वर्कर रहा हूँ, परमात्मा उनकी आत्मा को शान्त रखे और वे देश को अपना आशीर्वाद दें, देश फले फूले, ऊँचा उठे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बच्चे बिगड़ न जाय, गवर्नमेंट उन को पूरी मदद दे, उन की फीस माफ करें।

मास्टर लोग आज काला बिल्ला बांधे फिरते हैं, मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूँगा वे उसको उतार दे, सरकार उनकी दिक्कतों को जरूर सुनेगी, और उनको हल करने का प्रयत्न करेगी। हिन्दुस्तान में एजुकेशन

को नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिये। इस में सरकार को विशेष खर्चा नहीं करना पड़ेगा, जितनी ग्रान्ट वह देनी है, उस में काम चल सकता है, आज ये इंस्टीचुशन्स विजनेस सेंटर्स बन गये हैं, मैं खुद इस का मुकदमा हूँ और जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर आज क्या हालत है। एक एन्ट्रेन्स पास सैक्रेटरी एम०ए० पास को डांटता है, यह नामुमकिन है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर सरकार इस को नेशनलाइज कर के अपने हाथ में ले ले, तो इस से देश में डिमिप्लिन बना रहेगा और भ्रमन्तोष समाप्त हो जायगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि इस डिग्राइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी पर आप अमल करने की कोशिश न करें, आप इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था ला दीजिये, एक और दम का रेगो कर दीजिये, देश जय जयकार बोल उठेगा। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट फिर आयेगी, मैं डंके की चोट कहता हूँ कि फिर आयेगी। यह भगोड़ों के बस का काम नहीं है, ये गवर्नमेंट नहीं चला सकते हैं। मैं इस नॉ-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन का कन्डेमनशन करता हूँ, जो भाग गये हैं अपने रेजोल्यूशन को छोड़ कर, जिन्होंने इस को शुरू किया था, श्री त्रिवेदी जी यहाँ से चले गये हैं, यह बिल्कुल कन्डेमनेबल है, यहाँ अपोजीशन नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी इस का कलोजर हो जाये, खत्म हो जाये, देखते हुए रह जायेंगे। जब कोई उधर से बोलनेवाला नहीं है, और हम नहीं बोलेंगे तो अपने आप साफ हो जायेगा और मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे कर छुट्टी पा जायेंगे।

आपकी इज्जत से मैं अपनी गवर्नमेंट को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों की आप परवाह करें, गाँवों में किसानों को पानी पहुँचायें, बीज पहुँचायें। मैं अपने

अफसरों से भी कहता हूँ कि यह देश तुम्हारा है, किसी चीनी या अंग्रेज का नहीं है, रूसी का नहीं है, अमरीकन का नहीं है, मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ, भगवान के लिये, गौड-सेक के लिये, गांधी जी ने कहा था—
Seeker of truth should be humbler than the dust. मैं स्वयं विदेशी माल का, पी० एल० 480 का विरोध करता हूँ और देश के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो जून भूखे रह कर इस प्रावलम को सोल्व करें। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार सहयोग करे, अधिकारी अंग सहयोग करें, हर बड़ा छोटा सरकार चलाने में, देश की रक्षा चीन और पकिस्तान से करने में सहयोग करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का कन्डेमनेशन करता हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का आपने आदेश दिया और मैं असंगत देखता हूँ कि इस सदन में प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करने वाला दल यहां उपस्थित नहीं है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : साबित हो गया कि कार्पेडिसेस है सरकार में।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : यद्यपि वैधानिक दृष्टि से देखें तो यह प्रक्रिया, अविश्वास की प्रक्रिया, विरोधी दल को प्राप्त है। लेकिन उसके साथ यदि विवेक की दृष्टि से देखें तो यह सत्य है कि उस अविश्वास में जनमानस का समर्थन होना चाहिये, परिस्थितियों को सिंहावलोकन होना चाहिये और इस प्रक्रिया का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिये। हम जानते हैं वे भायूस हैं, फस्ट्रेटेड हैं, लेकिन सदन में इस प्रकार का, हर सदन के आरम्भ में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करना, अनर्गल बातें कहना, सत्य से दूर जाकर 1837 (Ai) LS—9.

असत्य बातें कहना, असत्य बातों का प्रचार करना और जब बहस हो रही हो, उस समय सदन का परित्याग करना, यह बड़ा अनुचित है और उस प्रक्रिया का अपमान है जिस प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से वे उस प्रताप को उपस्थित करते हैं।

श्रीमन् मैं अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने से पहले यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यहां पर देश भर से चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित होते हैं। दर्शक दीर्घा में बैठे हुए देश के अनेक भागों से आये हुए लोग उपस्थित होते हैं, वे उत्कट उत्साह से देखते हैं कि इस सदन में बैठ कर हमारे प्रतिनिधि किस प्रकार से देश का निर्णय करते हैं। क्या अवस्था उस जन-मनामनस की होती होगी, जब वे देखते होंगे कि न सदन में अध्यक्ष की प्रतिष्ठा होती है, न सम्मान होता है, न आदर होता है और न उसकी आज्ञा का पालन होता है। मेरे घर में ठहरे हुए मेरे साथी कार्यकर्ता परसों यहां आये और उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी सामान्य मण्डी कमेटियां और छोटी छोटी नगर-पालिकाओं में भी इस प्रकार की अनुशासनहीनता का प्रदर्शन नहीं होता है, जैसा यहां होता है। यह सर्वोच्च सदन है, यहां कोई किसी की बात नहीं मानता है, मुझे पण्डित जी के वे वाक्य याद आते हैं, जब अध्यक्ष का निर्वाचन हुआ, तब उन्होंने कहा था—
Sir, You are the custodian of democracy. आप इस प्रजातन्त्र के सर्वोत्तम मुखिया हैं और इस श्रेष्ठ स्थान पर बैठकर सदन की भर्थादा और देश के जनमानस की भावना को संरक्षण देते हैं। हम रोब देखते हैं कि अध्यक्ष जिस किसी सदस्य को, विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों को जो निर्देश देते हैं, जो आदेश उनकी तरफ से दिया जाता है, उसकी सम्पूर्ण रूप से अवहेलना होती है।

श्री बाल्मीकि : यहां तो दल ही नहीं है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : उन की अप्रतिष्ठा होती है । कभी कभी ऐसा अनुभव होता है, क्या यह सत्य है, क्या इस पर विश्वास किया जा सकता है कि इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र चलेगा क्योंकि जब चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि भी अनुशासन नहीं मानेंगे तो इस प्रकार अन्दर और बाहर ऐसी अवस्था पैदा हो सकती है । जब आस्था ढगमगा जाएगी । सब से पहले आस्था सदन की यह है कि हम अनुशासन के साथ, संगत के साथ, न्याय के साथ आदर करें, उस सर्वोच्च अधिकारी का जो इन सदन की प्रक्रिया को कार्यसंचालन का उत्तरदायित्व लेकर बैठता है ।

श्रीमन्, बड़ी आलोचना होती है । आज दो तीन बड़ी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं । एक सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न हमारे सामने खाद्यान्न का है । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में सरकार ने कल्पना की थी कि अपने तमाम साधनों को बटोर कर, इस देश में किसानों के श्रम और साधनों को बटोर कर 100 मिलियन टन अनाज उत्पन्न करेंगे । यह हमारा एक भौतिक दृष्टिकोण है, यह हमारे साधनों को बटोरने की प्रक्रिया थी, लेकिन जब मैं भौतिक दृष्टिकोण और सामग्री की बात करता हूँ तो मैं इस बात को विस्मरण नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हमारे भौतिक साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ तक हम बटोर सकते हैं, योजना बना सकते हैं, किसान को साधनों की उल्लिखित दे सकते हैं, लेकिन यदि कभी प्रकृति नाराज हो जाये, ईश्वर साथ न दे, वर्षा न हो, सूखा पड़ जाय, या कभी कभी कहीं ऐसा भी हो गया कि बाढ़ आ गई, उस स्थिति में हमारी तमाम योजनाओं पर संकट आना स्वाभाविक है । हम चाहते थे कि बाहर से अनाज न मंगाये ? क्या हमें अच्छा लगता है कि हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाये, इस से हमारे आत्म सम्मान को बड़ी ठेस पहुँचती है और आत्म-सम्मान किसी राष्ट्र के जीवन में

सर्वोपरि होता है । लेकिन जब प्रश्न यह होता है कि हम ने इस प्रजातन्त्र की जो सब से पहला आश्वासन दिया है वह यह कि हम तुम्हारा पेट भरेंगे तब हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहअस्तित्व की छत्र छाया में अन्य राष्ट्रों की तरफ हाथ बढ़ाते हैं कि तुम्हारे पास जो है तुम दो, हमारे पास जो है हम दें । हम ने पिछले वर्ष बाहर से 10 मिलियन टन अनाज मंगाया लेकिन 10 मिलियन टन मंगाने के बाद भी स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई । हम ने 10 मिलियन टन अनाज मंगाया इस वर्ष के लिये यह आशा थी कि भारत में अनाज अच्छा होगा और वर्षा होने से थोड़ी सम्भावनाएँ बड़ी थीं । लेकिन बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले, मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ और अन्य जिले, राजस्थान और थोड़ा भाग गुजरात का भी है, जहाँ पर कि सूखा पड़ गया ।

आज की स्थिति में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो हम जनता से छिपाना चाहते हैं या सदन से छिपाना चाहते हैं । एक एक दिन का उत्पादन और अपने बफर स्टॉक को हम ने बतलाया है । हम ने चेतावनी दी है कि हमारे पास अनाज नहीं है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति भी आप देख लें । सन् 1964-65 में अमरीका के पास 38 मिलियन टन अनाज सरप्लस था और अभी हाल में जो फ़ैक्ट्स ऐंड फिगर्स वहाँ प्रकाशित हुए हैं उन से पता चलता है कि उन के पास अब सिर्फ 5 मिलियन टन रह गया है । संसार के 38 देश हैं जहाँ अनाज की कमी है । चीन तो अनाज बाहर से सोना बेच कर ले रहा है, रूस में कमी है वह आस्ट्रेलिया और कनेडा से ले रहा है ।

सब से पहला प्रश्न जीवन का आता है और उस के संरक्षण के लिये जहाँ से भी अनाज प्राप्त हुआ हम ने लिया । इस वक्त भी हम बातें करेंगे और सहयोग सब का लेंगे । स्वावलम्बन हम चाहते हैं, उत्पादन हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब प्रकृति के प्रकोप का

हम पर असर पड़ता है तब हमारी चिन्ता बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन फिर भी एक आश्वासन है कि जब तक हमारी सरकार परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन कर के उस के निर्वाह का साहस और क्षमता रखती है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम इस स्थिति का मुकाबला न करें। कई बार आश्वासन दिया गया है कि जो कुछ भी हमारे पास है, सामर्थ्य और सामग्री के माध्यम से हम उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ अनाज की कमी है उसे पहुँचावेंगे। यह हमारा आश्वासन है। यह हमारा आश्वासन उन लोगों से भी है जहाँ अनाज अधिक है। उन के माध्यम से हम आश्वासन उन क्षेत्रों को भी देंगे जहाँ अन्न की कमी है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि जहाँ अनाज अधिक है वह अपने अधिक अनाज को ही न दें बल्कि साथ साथ थोड़ा त्याग भी करें। यह नहीं है कि बार बार इस प्रकार का सूखा पड़ेगा। कल का दिन अच्छा है इस कल्पना के साथ हम आगे बढ़ें और उन प्रदेशों से जहाँ सरप्लस है उन प्रदेशों को जहाँ सरप्लस नहीं है सहायता करें।

अनाज की समस्या के लिये हम सावधान हैं। हम दुःख प्रतिभा हैं कि इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करें। और जहाँ तक सम्भव होगा, सम्भव ही नहीं होगा, हम भगीरथ प्रयत्न करेंगे कि कोई भी व्यक्ति इस धरती के ऊपर भूखों न मर जाये। वह दिन बड़े दुर्भाग्य का होगा अगर कोई प्रादमी भूखा मर जाये। लेकिन जितना साहस, क्षमता और शक्ति हमारे पास है, सरकार के पास है उतनी शक्ति से और जनता के सहयोग से हम चाहेंगे कि इस स्थिति का निवारण हो।

आज कल एक अशान्ति का वातावरण उत्पन्न करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। विद्यार्थियों को भड़काया जा रहा है। इंडो-नीशिया का उदाहरण दे कर इस देश में क्रान्ति की ललकार की जा रही है। इंडोनीशिया में क्या हुआ, मैं उस के डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता,

लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि विद्यार्थी जगत में इंडोनीशिया में जो हुआ उस की प्रेरणा दे कर क्रान्ति का आह्वान किया जाये।

विद्यार्थी समाज के सामने आज दो प्रश्न हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि उन का समाधान वे स्वयं करें। उन के अभिभावक भी करें। एक है अध्ययन का और दूसरा है आन्दोलन का। यह निर्णय उन को करना होगा कि आया वह अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं या आन्दोलन करना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक अध्ययन का प्रश्न है, उन को अधिक से अधिक जितनी सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं वह दी जायें। अच्छे अध्यापक, अच्छे प्रोफेसर, अच्छा वातावरण, अच्छी सामग्री उन को प्राप्त हो, इस का हम समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन अध्ययन से उदासीन हो कर एस्केपिज्म की टेन्डेन्सी ले कर अगर वह सड़क पर आ जाते हैं और आन्दोलन करते हैं तो मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। राजनीति में उन के भाग लेने के मैं विषम नहीं हूँ, राजनीति आजके जीवन की अभिन्न प्रक्रिया बन गई है। राजनीति में वह भाग लें, लेकिन स्वस्थ वातावरण का परित्याग न करें। भविष्य की कल्पना की कुंठा से वह अपने आप को इतना वापस न खींच लें कि उन का भविष्य अन्धकारमय हो जाय। हम चाहते हैं कि आन्दोलन की स्थिति इस देश में बन्द हो, बन्द और घेरा डालने की स्थिति। इस का समर्थक वह दल है जिस के नेता ने जर्मनी में ट्रेनिंग पाई है। जर्मन फासिस्ट औरिएण्टड माइन्ड है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में यह नहीं चल सकता है। एक दिन बन्द, एक दिन घेरा डालो, यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है जिस के पीछे हिंसा की भावना है। उस में सब से बड़ा बीच आफ प्रिविलेज यह होता है कि हमारे फंडा-मेन्टल राइट्स अर्थात् मौलिक अधिकारों पर जो कि हमें प्राप्त हैं और मौलिक सिद्धान्तों पर कुठाराघात होता है। जैसे बम्बई बन्द किया गया। एक व्यक्ति सड़क पार कर

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

अपने निदिष्ट स्थान पर जाना चाहता है, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि हम नहीं जाने देंगे ।

यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात नहीं तो क्या है । जब बन्द किया जाता है किसी औद्योगिक नगर में, मैं बम्बई का उदाहरण लेता हूँ, तो एक दिन के बन्द में 60 या 62 करोड़ रुपये के उत्पादन की हानि होती है । एक तरफ तो उत्पादन अधिक चाहते हैं अनाज और वस्त्र का और दूसरी तरफ बन्द कर के गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं । कलकत्ता या इस प्रकार के दूसरे शहरों में, जैसे कानपुर है, जब बन्द किया जाता है, जब बन्द का नारा दिया जाता है तो उस से अन्ततोगत्वा उत्पादन की क्षति होती है और किसी भी देश की, जिस की आर्थिक स्थिति डगमगा रही हो, जिस की एकानामी आज तक कंसोलिडेट न हो पाई हो, आर्थिक स्थिति में दृढ़ता पैदा नहीं हो सकती, जिसे उत्पादन की आवश्यकता है । हम जिस गति से जाना चाहते हैं तो उस में कोई कुंठा पैदा करे, गतिरोध पैदा करे तो इसे कहां तक बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये । उस में किसी प्रकार की भी हानि पहुँचाना देशद्रोह के बराबर है । किसानों के पास जा कर भाव की बात कही जाती है कि तुम को भाव अधिक मिलना चाहिये और वही विरोधी दल शहरों में आ कर कहता है मजदूरों से कि तुम को अनाज सस्ता मिलना चाहिये ; एक दल के कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि स्टील प्लान्ट कहां रक्खा जाये और उसी दल के कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि स्टील प्लान्ट यहां न रक्खा जाये । उन लोगों ने बंटवारा कर लिया है, वही लोग यहां हैं और वही लोग वहां हैं ।

चूँकि विरोधी दल के लोग वहां नहीं हैं इसलिये आप के माध्यम से उन से कहना चाहूंगा

एक माननीय सदस्य : डा० अणे हैं ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : डा० अणे हमारे बड़े आदरणीय सदस्य हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ बातों का स्पष्ट उत्तर आये कि इन जिला बन्दों, प्रदेश बन्दों और भारत बन्द से, यह जो बन्द के नारे हैं उन के प्रदर्शन से क्या हानि होती है । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात है । इस से अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को क्षति पहुँचती है और अन्ततोगत्वा जनता को नुकसान पहुँचता है । मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बन्दों और घेरा बालो नारों के पीछे क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इन प्रवृत्तियों के पीछे हत्या और सम्पत्ति नष्ट करने के प्रति आग भड़कती है । क्या इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता । क्या इंडोनेशिया का उदाहरण दे कर विद्यार्थी जगत में और समाज में कानून को अपने हाथों में लेने के प्रति उकसाया नहीं जाता । क्या विरोधी दलों में एक दल ऐसा भी नहीं है जो चीन को निमंत्रण देता है कि वह भारत पर आक्रमण करे, उन से जो घन और शस्त्र प्राप्त करता है और जो कुछ यहां हो रहा है उस की पूरी खबर उन को देता है । जो हम में अविश्वास की भावना व्यक्त करने चले हैं, हमारे विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव जिन्होंने पेश किया है वे करते क्या हैं और कहते क्या हैं ? कहते हैं पुनः को तोड़ दिया जाए, अशान्ति पैदा कर दी जाए और जब ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाए तो फिर चीन को सिगनल दिया जाए यहां से कि इस समय अवसर है, आप आक्रमण कर दें । मैं आप के माध्यम से विरोधीदल वालों से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन में एक ऐसा दल नहीं है जो कि साम्प्रदायिकता को प्रोत्साहित करता है, जो भारतीय संस्कृति और धर्म की गुण गाथा तो गाता है लेकिन क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि उसी दल के एक सदस्य ने मध्य प्रदेश के उपाध्यक्ष पर जूते से प्रहार किया था और

कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए उपाध्यक्ष की उधर से आगे बढ़ कर गर्दन दबाने की स्थिति पैदा की थी ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि कल आप उन से मुझे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलावाइये। भारतीय संस्कृति तथा भारतीय धर्म और सभ्यता विशेष की बात करने वाले इस चीज को भूल गये हैं, ऐसा मुझे प्रतीत होता है। इस दल से मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सदस्य ने उपाध्यक्ष पर जूते से प्रहार किया था उस सदस्य के विरुद्ध क्या कोई कार्यवाही भी की गई है ? मेरी जानकारी यह है कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। यदि ऐसे दल ने कभी सरकार बना ली तो हर बात का फैसला फिर जूते से ही हुआ करेगा और जो संस्कृति के निर्माण की बात है उस के बीच में जूता ही रखा जाएगा, और अगर कोई मानेगा तो तब तो ठीक है नहीं तो एक हाथ में जूता होगा और दूसरे में संस्कृति और इन दोनों में समन्वय यह दल स्थापित करेगा। मैं विरोधी दल वालों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन में एक ऐसा दल नहीं है ?

मैं यह पूछना भी चाहूँगा कि क्या एक ऐसा भी दल नहीं है जो अपने को राइटिस्ट कहता है, जो अपने को राइटिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहता है और दूसरा अपने आप को लैफ्टिस्ट पार्टी कहता है ? दायें बायें ये दोनों नाम इन्होंने दे रखे हैं, ये दो संज्ञायें दे रखी हैं। लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में साम्यवादी दुनिया में एक ही है, चाहे वह राइट हो और चाहे लैफ्ट हो। ये कभी राइट नहीं हो सकते हैं, ये दोनों लैफ्ट हैं। इन दोनों का काम ध्वंस करना है, क्या यह सही नहीं है ? इन दोनों का काम प्रजातन्त्र को नष्ट करना है, क्या यह सही नहीं है ? हमारे दल पर भी कभी कभी भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि इन को व्यापारियों से पैसा आता है, उद्योगपतियों से पैसा आता है। हम तो उस का चिट्ठा रखते हैं जिन से पैसा लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो पचास पचास हजार आदमियों के प्रदर्शन

आयोजित किये जाते हैं, ये जो बन्द आयोजित किये जाते हैं, और अभी यह जो एक बड़ा प्रदर्शन विद्यार्थियों का आयोजित होगा, इन प्रदर्शनों के लिये पैसा कहा से आता है ? एक बात मैं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वालों से पूछना चाहता हूँ आप के माध्यम से। असम्बलोज में जो उन के सदस्य ये हैं वे राज्य सभा में सदस्य कैसे चुन कर भेजते हैं ? क्या उन को भेजते वक्त ये सौदेबाजी नहीं करते हैं ? जितने विरोधी दल यहां हैं उन के कुछ सदस्य बाहर असम्बलोज में भी होते हैं। जब ये सदस्य राज्य सभा के लिए सदस्य चुन कर भेजे जाते हैं तो कैसा सौदा बे करते हैं, कैसे वोट ये देते हैं ? मैं लांछन नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे पैसा लेते। लेकिन आप पूछिये इन से कि ये कानी कोठरी में बैठ कर गुड़ कैसे फोड़ते हैं ?

हम इस ओर से आंखें बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, देश में अनाज की कमी है, उत्पादन की कमी है। इस सब के जहां और भी कई कारण हैं वहां सब से बड़ा कारण नैसर्गिक है, प्राकृतिक है और इस संदर्भ में अगर हम सब मिल कर सहयोग करें, सद्भावना के साथ, राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का आगे रख कर, राष्ट्रीयता के संरक्षण के लिये, हम मिल जुल कर काम करें तो हम इस परिस्थिति से पार हो सकते हैं, हम आगे जा सकते हैं ? यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, अनाज अगर कम है तो एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही इस का समाधान खोजा जाना चाहिये। अगर सूखा पड़ा हुआ हो और हम रेलों द्वारा अनाज उन क्षेत्रों में पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हो तो आप देखें कि क्या किया जाता है ? क्या यह जाता है कि रेलों की पटरियां उखाड़ी जाती हैं। यह जो भ्रष्ट पर रोटी पका खाने की स्थिति है यह ठीक नहीं है। आज की स्थिति में स्वस्थ भाव से समालोचना करने की आवश्यकता हो तो समालोचना कीजिये कुछ राय दीजिये, हमारी त्रुटियों की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित कीजिये, आप साधुवाद के पात्र होंगे।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

लेकिन आज के इस वातावरण में विक्षुब्धता, घृणा, हिंस्र, शत्रुता की भावना फैलाना और इसकी कोई परवाह न करना कि प्रजातन्त्र को नुकसान इस से पहुंच रहा है, ठीक नहीं है। अगर प्रजातन्त्र रहेगा तो हम भी रहेंगे, विरोधी दल भी रहेंगे और अगर प्रजातन्त्र शास्त्रवत् रहेगा तो एक दिन वह भी आ सकता है जब कि कांग्रेस के लोग उस तरफ होंगे और विरोधी दल के लोग यहां पर बैठें होंगे, तो मुझे ऐसा होता दिखाई नहीं देता है। लेकिन इस की सम्भावना हो सकती है कि उन की सरकार कमी बन जाए। लेकिन जो स्थितियां पैदा की जा रही हैं, मार्ग में जो कांटे बोध जा रहे हैं प्रजातन्त्र के, और जिस तरह से अशान्ति, विद्रोह और हिंसा की भावना पैदा की जा रही है, जो वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है मुझे भय है कि इस की बड़ी भारी कीमत हमें और उन को भी देनी पड़ेगी जब वे सरकार बनायेंगे। आप देखें कि जिस दिन इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को यहां पेश करने की अनुमति मांगी गई थी उस दिन पचास से ज्यादा सदस्य इस के पक्ष में खड़े हो गये थे लेकिन अन्तिम दिन जब इस के पक्ष और विपक्ष में मत लिये जायेंगे तो बीस पच्चीस ही इस के पक्ष में अपने मत देंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि हम सब लोग मिल कर ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को वह सुबुद्धि दे, उन के अन्दर राष्ट्रियता की भावना पैदा करे, उन के अन्दर जनता के प्रति ममत्व की भावना पैदा करे, उन के अन्दर दायित्व के निर्वाह की शक्ति उत्पन्न पैदा करे। और दूसरे वे सब राष्ट्रियता के स्वरूप उन में पैदा हो जायें तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस से कोई हानि होगी। लेकिन हिंसा अशान्ति, विक्षुब्धता, शत्रुता और शत्रुता को अगर माध्यम बनाया गया तो प्रजातन्त्र को खतरा है। राष्ट्रियता के नाम पर प्रजातन्त्र के नाम पर जो जनता के नाम पर हम सब को चाहिए कि हम राष्ट्र के सामने उत्तम परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला करने के

लिए एक हो कर काम करें। सरकारें बनती और बिगड़ती हैं, इस से देश को कोई बड़ी भारी हानि नहीं होती है। लेकिन प्रजातन्त्र के बिगड़ने का जब प्रश्न होगा तो बड़ा भारी प्रश्न होगा। जिस दल की भी सरकार बने, वह दल स्यानीय होना चाहिये, राष्ट्रीय होना चाहिये, गम्भीर होना चाहिये, अच्छे आचरण वाला होना चाहिये, जिम्मेदार होना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कि ये गुण विरोधी दल के हैं।

मुझे एक बात का बड़ा अफ़सोस है। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि दादा कृपलानी कैसे उबर बैठे हुए हैं। दादा कृपलानी सदैव हमारे साथ रहे हैं। हमें उन का आशीर्वाद चाहिये। देश को उन का आशीर्वाद चाहिये। उन की वाणी में शक्ति है। उनका प्रभाव है। जो वह हम को कहते हैं हम उस को मानते हैं। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपना प्रभाव कुछ विरोधी दल वालों पर भी डालने की कोशिश करें, अपने प्रभाव का उबर भी प्रयोग करें। ये आप की बात नहीं मानते हैं। आप को राय से विरोधी दल हो सकता है कि ठीक रास्ते पर आ जाये। इन को सही रास्ते पर लाना, इन को ठीक रास्ते पर लाना मैं समझता हूं एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है। दादा कृपलानी इन विरोधी दलों को जिम्मेदार बनायें, इन को राष्ट्रीय बनायें, इन को कहें कि वे चीन की तरफ न देखें, ये यहां पैदा हुए हैं, और भारत मां इन की मां है, इनसे कहें कि लूटपाट विद्यार्थियों को ये न सिखायें, इन से कहें कि शान्ति शाश्वत, प्रजातन्त्र शाश्वत। धन्यवाद।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that the moral support that I would get from the Opposition is absent. I hope the Congressmen will lend me their moral support as they need my moral support.

I did not stand among the fifty who wanted this motion to be debated. There was reason for that because it seems to me that the Opposition parties had previously some confidence in this Government. You cannot bring a vote of no-confidence unless you had previously some confidence. I lost confidence in this Government many years back, and why? Because I saw from the beginning that they were repudiating the policies of Gandhiji whom we call the Father of the Nation. Nothing has changed; the British Government was a hindrance in our way; that hindrance was removed, and we thought that everything had changed, but we changed our policy. So, I lost confidence with this Government long ago.

I am glad to say that many Congressmen too have lost their confidence now.

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They may say no here; they may vote against the no-confidence motion. I will join them in voting against the no-confidence motion, but they cannot say no to that, when they are very much oppressed by what is going on in the country. They realise that the country is going down and down. On the last occasion, if you remember, I said that I have sympathy with this Government, and I pity this Government. Why? Because it is falling by its own weight; it is the weight of mistakes of commission and omission, and there was no need for bringing a no-confidence motion. But today, I am very sorry for the Congress Government, and for the Congress people. I am an old man; I can only express my sorrow. Why? Because even Chiang Kai-shek has learnt by experience. Our Government does not learn even by sad experience. It goes on committing the very same mistakes.

Now, there are two Ministers recently appointed in the two new

States that have been created. And what a mess they have made! They say on the one hand that they are out to root out corruption, and on the other, they have put in the Ministry people who have been condemned for their actions in the past by no less a man than the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; you have put them in. You had your experience and you had a very powerful man in the Punjab; because of his corruption he had to come down and I considered the Government of India responsible for the murder of Kairon because they allowed him to go on in a blind way till somebody killed him. If they had checked this corruption in time he would have been living today and perhaps there may not have been the partition of the Punjab.

Today, the Minister for Planning, Shri Asoka Mehta, when there a talk of money for pension for old age, he said we have not got money and we must look to our resources. This Government have never looked to the resources of the country. It has always relied upon resources that will come from outside and these impoverish the country. In one State newly created, they have appointed 11 Ministers, one Speaker, one Deputy-Speaker, making 13 in all. I hear that there are only 40 Congress Members. There One-third of the Congressmen are Ministers. Here also, one-fifth or one-sixth of the Congress Members are Ministers. They do not see that they are wasting the money of a poor country in multiplying offices for themselves and also for their officers. I have heard Chief Ministers saying that the efficiency of the administration will increase if 33 per cent at least of the incumbents that are occupying the places today were taken off. Why did this staff increase? Because everybody had a nephew or a nephew-in-law or a villager or a villager-in law or a caste-man or a caste-man-inlaw to be accommodated. They have been blindly going on multiplying offices till these employees are a burden on the administration.

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I also have in the past managed offices. I held that if one more man in the office would spoil the discipline, I would say I would have one less and give overtime allowance to those who are working than have one more superfluous man. On the admission of the authorities themselves, 33 per cent of the staff is absolutely useless and it spoils the work of the other 67 per cent.

The Government blame the opposition. Of course, the Opposition parties are to blame for creating confusion in this House, but the Congressmen are more to be blamed because having a sure majority, yet, they create confusion in this House, and the confusion gets worse founded.

Further, these people who give lectures to us, to be well-behaved, to unite with the Government—are they united amongst themselves? In every State, there is a division between Congressmen and Congressmen. Who started the agitation between Karnataka and Maharashtra? They were the Chief Ministers of the two States. They who should know better raised a Frankenstein which will swallow them up. Again, who is responsible for this Andhra trouble today? I say that it is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Congressmen who are responsible for what is happening there. This is not something that has been done by the Opposition. The Opposition might have helped a little but the original sin is that of Congressmen. And I challenge any Congressman to contradict this.

Not only has the Maharashtra and Karnataka trouble been created by the Congressmen but even the Defence Minister who should be above all parties, because he has to defend the country, joins in the fray. You in the Government alongwith the Congressmen create confusion. I will not talk of UP. It is a sacred subject! But everybody knows what is happening there. If I were free, I would give

you an account of Uttar Pradesh that will take your breath away.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Are you not free?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am not free because you will say he is defending his wife. You have often said that. Do I not know you people? When I stand for election you say he should go and learn wisdom from his wife. When my wife stands for election as Chief Minister, you say that she will go and give all the secrets of the Cabinet to her husband! Have I not experience of these things? You never see a belt but you must hit below it. I have seen this. This is a temptation to you.

Then about the students trouble. I will say nothing; let Mr. Chagla say. What does Mr. Chagla say? We are talking about the autonomy of the universities. But he said that the Vice-Chancellors of universities are appointed not because of their academic qualifications but for political reasons. I do not appoint Vice-Chancellors; nor does anybody in the Opposition appoint them. It is the Congressmen; it is the Congressmen who dabble in the Politics of the universities, and take away the autonomy of the universities.

They are responsible. I say they are also responsible for the trouble among the students. One section of Congressmen is called 'ministerialists' and the other section is called 'dissidents,' and it is the job sometimes of the ministerialists and sometimes of the dissidents to excite students and to make them to rebel against lawful authority. First of all, the authority is not lawful and, then, whatever authority there is, is destroyed by ministers in the Congress. I hold them responsible.

Shri Chagla said—that Vice-Chancellors appointed for other reasons, for political reasons, for non-academic reasons and they are slaves of these ministers who appoint them. Do you expect slaves to keep law and order?

Do you expect them to keep discipline? Do you expect them to be good examples to their students? You cannot expect it. I hold the Congress governments responsible for the students trouble.

I have been a teacher for long years and I never had trouble with the students. Why is there trouble now? It is because the students are taught by those who are not competent in their subjects, by those who do not treat them as they should treat their children. Even if one virtue out of these two is present in a teacher the students will never create trouble. I have seen teachers, a good men, who treat the students as their own children who are affectionate to them, who invite them to tea-parties, who, if they smoke, can offer them cigarettes and so on. Such teachers even if they do not teach well, the students say, "they are a good men and they should not be disturbed." I have also seen teachers who are very harsh, who are disciplinarians but who teach their subjects very well. About them the students say, "whatever may be their faults, they are good teachers, therefore they should not be disturbed." But here we have teachers who lack both these qualities. How do you expect the students to be disciplined.

There is another thing that the Government, the Minister of Education, has to take care of. There are conferences of these Vice-Chancellors. There are conferences of these Ministers. There are conferences of policemen. All these Conferences are very good in their own way. But have a conference which will go into the details of what is happening in, what are called, the students' unions. Every student union has thousands of rupees at its disposal and their executive dispose them of as they like. Every young man who becomes the President of the Union wants to show his strength by engineering a strike. Thus he gains popularity. I can tell you, 95 per cent of the students want to study. It is these 5 per cent who are responsible for all this trouble.

Remember that you have convened many conferences, but you have not tackled this question of so much money being in the hands of students who do not know how to utilise that money. Sometimes they have invited me. When they invite me they listen to me. After listening to me they say: "Sir, come for a tea-party". I say: "I have no time for a tea-party." Who goes to that party? A few professors and the executive of the students' union go. Like that money is being wasted. Therefore, there must be an enquiry as to what these unions do. They spoil the atmosphere of the colleges and universities. Unless you tackle this question you cannot tackle the question of discipline among students.

I remember, in one place in Uttar Pradesh and, therefore, I have to talk of it—some school students came and said: "Sir, we are going on a strike today. I asked: What grievances have you?" Their reply was: "We have no grievances, but our leaders in Allahabad and in Lucknow have given the command to strike and so we are going on strike." They plainly said that they had no grievances. You cannot reason with these children who get such bad example, who got such bad example from these executives, as also from their Vice Chancellors who are slaves of the politicians in the Government. To all these things the Congressmen have to reply, and if they do not reply they are talking with their tongue in their cheeks.

Then there is the food problem. In the days of Shri Patil he said that he was getting grain from America for building up a buffer stock. But when the monsoons failed, when there were floods, when there was drought, we did not hear anything of this buffer stock. I do not know where they went, because it is difficult to know the activities of men and mice here. Both men and mice swallowed away the buffer stock. It is not as if for the first time there is drought in India

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or for the first time there are floods in India. We are periodically used to these and we must provide for them.

If we think in terms of planning, planning means foresight, scientific foresight. Unfortunately, we have not even the hind-sight. Even Chiang Kai-shek could improve, but our Government does not improve by experience. Then what happens? There is confusion. Then the police is asked to act. The police know only one way, that of firing at people. I think I cannot condemn the police for firing. For instance, in Andhra they wanted to attack the oil refinery. I really find fault with the Opposition who say that the police should not use violence. If a refinery is set on fire, I do not know what would happen. Then there are students who have gone and looted the treasury or at least tried to loot the treasury. Of course, in a treasury, there is nothing, there is only paper, and paper can be printed again. But, after all, it is called a treasury, as the Congress is Congress though it may not be now the Congress of Mahatma Gandhi. It may be a dead Congress, but it is Congress. Names do not change but the nature of the things that are there change. When I was a child, when I was crawling and could not even wear my clothes I was called Kripalani, now also I am called Kripalani and when I die they will say that Kripalani died. Names do not change but things change. You must remember that the police brought up in the traditions of the Britishers will always resort to firing but it is for us to see that such situations are not brought about. We can do that if we avoid mistakes. If the Andhra Congressmen had not started this agitation the Opposition would not have done so. If the trouble between Maharashtra and Karnatak had not been started by the top Congressmen, the Opposition could not have done it. They could have done a little mischief but not much. But when the ruling party itself in one State is against the ruling party in another State, it can

do incalculable harm to the country. Let Congressmen look within themselves. They might have the votes, but I say they have not the moral authority that a good government always has. They have the physical authority, and they use that physical authority and, as I say, they are entitled to use it in order to see that there is no greater confusion than what they have themselves created. All right, they use their physical power. Where do they use it? I am sorry, I am going to touch on a very delicate subject. Here, in this capital, a man is sitting with his wife and his wife is taken away. When Ram's wife was taken away, neither Ram nor Lakshman was there. But here both Ram and Lakshman are sitting here and doing nothing. Why don't the Government ask the police to shoot people who commit such crimes? In Mahabharat, when Dussasan, wanted to take away the clothes of Draupati, the elders were sitting tongue-tied and helpless. Here you the elders are sitting with the police but you cannot defend your women.

15 hrs.

Gandhiji brought women out of their homes and purdahs, in those days women could go in the streets without fear. Women could safely travel from one part of the country to another. Today no woman in Delhi can go out without a chaperon; today no woman can travel without some male companion. Gandhiji took the women out of the purdah and brought them in the open. Today by our inefficiency we are going to thrust them back into purdah. Are there no men left here to protect them?

We have allowed our women folk to occupy the highest position. How degraded are we that we attack the character of those whom we have ourselves appointed to these high positions? We attack their character. And let me tell you that it is not the goondas that attack their character, but

it is the politicians that attack their character. Because, goondas are not interested in their character; it is the politicians that want to demounce them, to displace them. Therefore, they malign them and their character. I can understand it if women who choose to be in politics are criticised for their political sins of omissions and commissions. But to put women in the highest positions and then attack their character is the meanest thing. It is never done. Yet, it is done in this country, and I say it is done by politicians, some of whom are Congressmen.

Sir, you should excuse me if I use strong words, because I can use no other language. In the Ramayana even Ravana did not touch the woman. But the Ravans of today are molesting them. But today we allow our women to be dishonoured and we allow our police to fire on the students, we allow our police to fire on the mob, but in this city the Home Minister has not got the guts to tell the Superintendent of Police that unless you produce the culprit you will be no more, you will go. He talks of fighting bribery and includes bribe-taking Ministers in the Cabinet. He uses the police and justifies it. I also justify the use of police when oil refineries are attacked, or when treasuries are attacked, though the treasury may consist only of inflated money printed in Nasik, which can be printed again. I do justify that kind of action. But I would justify it more if the police force is used to protect and safeguard the honour of our womenfolk. India has always prided upon the honour of her women. Because of the honour of one woman we had the Ramayana war and so also Mahabharata war. But here these elders sit still and do nothing when some people malign the character of our women, not in the political field but in a personal way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, if you want me stop, I will stop here. I have only a few words to say. I am

in earnest. I am not talking in vain. I talk of things that I have seen and I talk of things that you have seen. The previous speaker attacked the opposition. However cursed the opposition may be, it cannot bring about the fall of the country. If the country falls, it is because those who rule the country are at fault. Even in this age of famine, when Government itself has admitted that 41 districts out of 54 districts in UP are affected by drought, in Bihar not only is there no food but the administration has also cracked, in these days I have seen people thinking only of their tickets, people thinking only of the position they will occupy and how they can displace others so that they can occupy those places. This is the condition in the country today.

If you think that I have said anything that is wrong, you dismiss it, but please keep your house in order. Now it is a house divided against itself. When a house is divided it is standing on sand, the flood may come and sweep it away. Things do not fall physically first; they first fall morally; physical destruction may come later. The destruction of the Congress Government is Congressmen pitted against one another. Even Congressmen admit it in their private talks, but in public they give the vote to Congress. So, this vote has no meaning. You have corrupted even the voters by bringing in caste, money and liquor in order to get your people elected. Take away these things. For God's sake, save this land of Gandhiji and and do not play with our destiny. We had a great man who led us. Let us all be a little worthy of the inheritance that we have received. It is said that it is not only at the time when liberty is achieved that sacrifice is needed but every generation has to make sacrifice for safeguarding liberty; eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. Congressmen have got to be more vigilant before they accuse the opposition parties. Opposition parties do make confusion, but you add to the confusion. Please, for

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

God's sake, consider the words that I have spoken and at least take care of our women folk, if you can do nothing else.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को माननीय श्री त्रिवेदी जी ने इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर त्रिवेदी जी अपने दल में ही अपने प्रति विश्वास प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव रखते तो उनको वह विश्वास प्राप्त न होता। इसका कारण यह है कि जनसंघ की नीति जो है, जो उसकी परम्परा है उसके विरुद्ध उनका आचरण है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि जनसंघ की नीति यह है कि देश की भाषा हिन्दी हो। लेकिन जब वह भाषण अपना करते हैं, अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए जो भाषण उन्होंने दिया है या किसी महत्वपूर्ण बात को कहते वक्त जिस भाषा में वह उसको कहते हैं, वह एक विदेशी भाषा है, अंग्रेजी भाषा में वह भाषण करते हैं और आज भी उन्होंने इसी भाषा का प्रयोग किया है। इसलिये मुझे यही कहना पड़ रहा है कि :

त्रिवेदी जी बनने चले हैं अफलातून,
पैरों तले है टोपी, सिर पर है पतलून।

टोपी से मेरा मतलब भारतीयता से है और पतलून से मेरा मतलब अंग्रेजियत से है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर कहिए।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : "त्रिवेदी जी बनने चले हैं अफलातून, पैरों तले है टोपी, सिर पर है पतलून।"

श्री त्रिवेदी की यह हालत है कि वह जनसंघ की नीति पर अविश्वास करते हैं, उसकी बेसिक नीति के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, उनके अपने दल में उन को विश्वास नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन यह हमारी सरकार के

विरुद्ध अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाने की चेष्टा करते हैं।

क्या विरोधी दलों की ओर से बार-बार अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाना इस सदन का उपहास करना नहीं है ? क्या वे लोग इस तरह इस सदन को एक तमाशा नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं ? आप देखिए कि पिछले सेशन में एक अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव आया और उससे पहले सेशन में भी अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया। क्या देश के सामने इस सरकार पर अविश्वास की समस्या ही सबसे बड़ी समस्या है ? अभी आचार्य कृपलानी ने कहा कि देश पर संकट घिरा हुआ है और उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति का उल्लेख करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि सूखे से लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। क्या विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों के लिए यह अधिक उचित नहीं था कि वे अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाने से पूर्व सूखे की स्थिति पर बहस की मांग करते ? लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। आज विद्यार्थी देश भर में खूबेजी कर रहे हैं, बसों और रेल के डिब्बों को भाग लगा रहे हैं, लोगों से मारपीट कर रहे हैं और कानून की अवज्ञा कर रहे हैं। क्या विरोधी दलों का यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि वे उन विद्यार्थियों के पास जाकर उनके प्रांसू पोंछते और उनसे पूछते कि उन की मांगें क्या हैं ? लेकिन नहीं, वे छिप कर उनके बीच में जाकर तोड़-फोड़ और प्राणजनी का काम खुद करते हैं और नाम विद्यार्थियों का लगता है। अगर विद्यार्थियों की अपनी कोई मांग होती, तो वह शिक्षा सम्बन्धी मांग होती, उनकी अपनी समस्याओं को हल करने की बात होती। लेकिन आज विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से जो इस प्रकार की मांगें की जा रही हैं कि अमृक प्रिंसिपल को हटा दो, अमृक काम कर दो, वे मांगें विद्यार्थियों की नहीं हैं। इन मांगों की आड़ में ये लोग विद्यार्थियों में क्रान्ति की भाग फूंक रहे हैं।

कम्युनिस्ट भी इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव में शामिल हो रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि हर

विश्वविद्यालय में कम्युनिस्टों के कुछ लोग जाते हैं और उनको आन्दोलन करने और तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां करने के लिए उकसाते हैं।

डा० मा० श्री अग्ने (नागपुर) : कांग्रेस वाले भी जाते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कांग्रेस वाले भी जाते हैं, लेकिन वे शान्ति करवाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं, वे आग नहीं लगवाते हैं, लेकिन ये लोग तो बसों और अन्य राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुँचाते हैं। उनकी हालत यह है : “कयनी है कुछ और, कुछ और है करनी, चीन की सरकार को ये मानते हैं जननी।” ये कम्युनिस्ट देश की राष्ट्रीयता के विरुद्ध हैं, समाज के विरुद्ध हैं। वे किसी भी काम में साथ नहीं देना चाहते हैं। वे यहां आ कर टेम्पेस्ट्री का डोंग और स्वांग रचते हैं। वे पाखण्डी, धोखेबाज और देश के गद्दार **है**

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले भी इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव में शामिल हैं। उनका यह हाल है कि “परम स्वतन्त्र, न सर पर कोई, साख इन्होंने अपनी देश में खोई।” जहां तक स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का सम्बन्ध है, जो असन्तुष्ट कांग्रेस वाले थे, जिनको मिनिस्टर नहीं बनाया गया, जिन को अंजा मोहदा नहीं मिला, वे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में चले गए। यह पार्टी देश भर में अपनी साख खो बैठी है। क्या इस सदन में अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाना और तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही करना ही उनका काम है? गांधीजी और कांग्रेस ने भी आन्दोलन किया था, लेकिन गांधीजी के आन्दोलन के पीछे रचनात्मक काम था। वह चरखा चलाते थे। उन्होंने हरिजनों के उद्धार का काम किया था। उन्होंने नमक बनाने का काम हाथ में लिया था। उन्होंने देश भर में रचना के कामों की एक ऐसी लहर चलाई थी कि आज हम लोग उनको बापू के नाम से पुकारते हैं।

विरोधी दल के लोग भी महात्मा गांधी को बापू कहते हैं, लेकिन वे उनके सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार आचरण नहीं करते हैं। कोई भी रचनात्मक काम वाता दीजिए जो विरोधी दल अपनाए हुए हैं। वे सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में जाकर गरीब किसानों के आँसू नहीं पोंछना चाहते हैं। वे विद्यार्थियों को सन्तोष दिलाने का काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आज देश भर में विद्रोह फैला हुआ है, भुवमरी फैली हुई है, लेकिन उसमें उनकी रुचि नहीं है। उनकी रुचि केवल इनमें है कि इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को, कांग्रेस सरकार को हटा दिया जाये। वे जानते हैं कि उनका अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव में इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार नहीं हट सकती है, क्योंकि उसके पास दल की ताकत है। अगर वे उसको हटाना ही चाहते हैं, तो पहले वे दल को इकट्ठा करें, बहुमत इकट्ठा करें और वह चुनाव से पहले नहीं हो सकता है। तो फिर यहां पर अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाना बकवास करना नहीं, तो और क्या है? यह जनता के धन को बर्बाद करना है। वे इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को इसलिए लाए हैं, ताकि वे जनता के सामने साबित कर सकें कि हमने सरकार के दोषों और गलतियों को प्रकट किया है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार में दोष है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि देश में बड़ी खराबी पैदा हो गई है। लेकिन क्या सरकार उसका उपाय नहीं कर रही है? क्या वह उसका उपाय नहीं करना चाहती है? अगर विरोधी दलों का सहयोग मिले, तो जितनी बुराइयां हैं, उनमें से आधी तो फौरन दूर हो जायेंगी और बाकी बुराइयां भी प्रयत्न करने पर दूर हो जायेंगी। लेकिन सहयोग देना तो दूर रहा, ये कदम कदम पर रोड़े भरते हैं। आप रोज देखते हैं कि रोज एक, डेढ़, दो घंटे का समय, जो कि शून्य का घंटा कहलाता है, बेमतलब की बहस में चला जाता है, सरकार

**The words were subsequently withdrawn by the Hon. Member, vide Debates dated 4-11-66—Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers.

[श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी]

का रुपया व्यर्थ जाता है और जो काम हम करने आए हैं, उस को हम नहीं कर पाते हैं।

जो लोग अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं, वे भी इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव में शामिल हैं। उनकी स्थिति यह है: "तानाशाही है मन में, ऊपर समाजी बाना, दुल्लड़राजी को हो इन ने ईश्वर माना।" वे मर्फ दुल्लड़राजी से प्रजातन्त्र को चलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन क्या जनता मूर्ख है कि वह यह नहीं समझे कि ये किस तरह से हम को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं और समाजवाद के नाम पर दुल्लड़राजी के द्वारा अपनी पार्टी को जनता में लोकप्रिय बनाना चाहते हैं? एक भी ऐसा समाजवादी बताया जाये, जो जनता के पास जाकर उसके लाभ और हित की बात करता हो। वे यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन वे मेरे भाषण को पढ़ लेंगे, सुन लेंगे। अगर उनमें काम करने का बूता है, तो वे जनता में जाकर रचना के काम करके दिखायें और यहां पर अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव में शामिल होकर व्यर्थ के अफ़लानून बनने की कोशिश न करें।

प्राने वाले चुनाव में हम कैसे जीतेंगे, हम कांग्रेस को कैसे बदनाम कर सकते हैं, सिर्फ़ इस लक्ष्य को लेकर उनके सब काम यहां पर हो रहे हैं। ये लोग केवल बकवासबाजी और बातों के जरिये गड़ जीतने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत की जनता बहुत समझदार है। उसने देखा है कि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने केवल अभी से नहीं, बल्कि जब से कांग्रेस ने जन्म लिया, तब से लेकर आज तक वह रचनात्मक काम करती रही है।

प्राचार्य कृपलानी कांग्रेस वालों को कहते हैं कि उनको कुछ सीखना चाहिए, उनको अपना घर ठीक करना चाहिए। क्या उन्होंने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया है कि उन जैसे ईमानदार आदमी कांग्रेस से बाहर

चले गए और भ्रवसरवादी उसमें शामिल होने लगे। लेकिन वह केवल भ्रवसरवादियों की निन्दा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वह सब कांग्रेसियों को समेट कर गाली देना चाहते हैं। क्या प्राचार्य जी सच्चे दिल से कह सकते हैं कि उन के पुराने और ईमानदार साथी आज भी कांग्रेस में शामिल नहीं हैं? प्राचार्य जी भी आंध्र मोच कर बात करते हैं और सभी कांग्रेसमैन को बदनाम करने की बात करते हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि कांग्रेस में बुरे आदमी भी हैं, लेकिन वे कैसे आ गए? पहले जो व्यक्ति त्याग, तपस्या और रचनात्मक काम करता था, वही कांग्रेस में सम्मिलित हो सकता था, लेकिन आज चापलूसी, चाटुकारिता, बेईमानी और पैसे के बल पर कुछ ग़त आदमी कांग्रेस में आ गए हैं। ऐसे लोगों का बहिष्कार करके कांग्रेस को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन प्राचार्य जी यह बात कभी नहीं बताते हैं। वह तो कांग्रेस को बदनाम करके अपना नाम ऊंचा करना चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ हूं, मैं हूं। उनके प्रति मेरी श्रद्धा है, लेकिन बुद्धिमान का कर्तव्य यह है कि वह सही बात कहे। कांग्रेस में अच्छे लोग भी हैं, और ज़ादा लोग अच्छे हैं। कुछ लोग खराब हैं। अगर उनको हटा दिया जायेगा, तो हमारा संस्था ठीक हो जायेगी और हम अपने झगड़े तय कर लेंगे। लेकिन प्राचार्य जी विरोधी दलों के झगड़े में पड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। वह हम को सलाह देते हैं। हम उनकी सलाह को मान लेंगे, क्योंकि वह बुद्धि हैं और पुराने कांग्रेसमैन हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि वह फिर हमारा साथ देंगे।

विरोधी दलों की ओर से कहा गया है कि कांग्रेस ने अपने मिसरूल से देश भर में तबाही ला दी है। अगर उनकी आंखें हैं, अगर वे सोच-समझ कर, ईमानदारी से, कुछ अनुभव करके बात करते, तो वे कहते कि कांग्रेस ने मिसरूल नहीं किया है, बल्कि कांग्रेस ने जनता को अच्छा शासन देने का प्रयत्न किया। बात यह है कि बिस्म-भर में

जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे समस्याएँ भारत में भी हैं। हम महसूस करते हैं कि उन समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए ज़रूरत और तगड़े हाथों की आवश्यकता है। अगर उनका सहयोग मिले, तो हमारे हाथ मजबूत हों और हम मजबूती से उन समस्याओं को हल कर सकेंगे। लेकिन वे मिसरूल के हालात पैदा करते हैं और उसके लिए कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करते हैं। वे जगह जगह ग्रागज़नी और खून-ख़बूर कराते हैं और पुलिस को गोली चलाने के लिए उर्तेजित करते हैं और फिर इन सब बातों के लिए कांग्रेस सरकार को ज़िम्मेदार ठहराते हैं। जनता इस बात को समझ सकती है और समझेगी कि इन बुराइयों के पीछे विरोधी दल हैं, न कि कांग्रेस। कांग्रेस चाहती है कि देश में शान्ति हो, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि देश में व्यवस्था हो और तन, मन, धन से हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार के सभी लोग लगे हुए हैं कि हम इन समस्याओं को हल करें और मुझे विश्वास है कि हम उनको हल कर सकेंगे। अगर हमारे विरोधी हमें सहयोग नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम वे शान्त हो जायें, उल्टे सीधे प्रस्ताव रखना बन्द कर दें और देखें कि दो महीनों में स्थिति सुधरती है या नहीं। लेकिन वह स्थिति को सुधरने नहीं देना चाहते। वह समझते हैं कि वह कांग्रेस को हरा देंगे। उन्हें सोचना चाहिये कि जनता किसके हाथों में ताकत दे दे। क्या वह उन लोगों के हाथों में ताकत दे देगी जो भड़िये बैठे हैं, जो और भी बड़े बड़े घाघ बैठे हुए हैं जिन्होंने सिर्फ घसन्तोष के कारण कांग्रेस को छोड़ा है और वह जनता का विश्वास पाकर जीत जायेंगे। मुझे विश्वास नहीं है कि जनता इतनी मूर्ख होगी कि ऐसे लोगों को, जो कि देश की सत्ता पर विश्वास नहीं करते, जो राष्ट्रीय एकता में सहयोग नहीं देना चाहते, जो देश में एकता कायम नहीं होने देना चाहते, जो रचनात्मक कामों में विश्वास नहीं करते, वह देश में सफल बनायेगी। जो भ्रम-भ्रमल बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन भविष्यवास्तव

पर पचास-पचास खड़े हो जाते हैं, मगर जब उनके मन की बात कही जाती है, उनको जवाब मिलता है तब सारा विरोधी दल सदन में देखने को नहीं मिलता, वह गायब हो जाते हैं। किसी न किसी बहाने से भागना चाहते हैं। वह जानते हैं कि भविष्यवास्तव प्रस्ताव का क्या हथ्र होगा, लेकिन सिर्फ पब्लिक में प्रचार करने के लिये, भ्रष्टाचारों में नाम कमाने के लिये वह भविष्यवास्तव प्रस्ताव लाते हैं। मैं इस भविष्यवास्तव प्रस्ताव के प्रति अपना भविष्यवास्तव प्रकट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें। वह सरकार को भविष्यवास्तव दें कि वह मिल कर सरकार को सहयोग देंगे, वह मिल कर सरकार को सफल बनायेंगे। जहाँ सरकार गलती करेगी वहाँ उसको समझायेंगे। अगर समझाने से सरकार नहीं समझती तो हम कांग्रेस के सदस्य वहाँ आख मूँद कर नहीं बैठते हैं। हम भ्रम लेकर आये हैं, हमें जनता ने चुना है। लेकिन वह समझते हैं, उनका ख्याल है कि हम डम्ब "डुविन कैटल" हैं, वही बीर हैं, बहादुर हैं, वही भ्रमलातून सिपाही हैं देश के। मैं इस बात को गलत तरीके से चलने नहीं दे सकता। हम उन्हें समझायेंगे और उनमें बुद्धि आनी चाहिये, समझना चाहिये कि गाँवों में जो लोग हैं, उन में भी अच्छे लोग हैं, समझदार लोग हैं। वह जानते हैं कि उन में भ्रममन्द लोग हैं जिनको जनता ने चुना है। इस लिये हम परामर्श से काम लें तो संसद की कारवाई चलेगी। खाम-क़्वाह बकवासबाजी से देश का धन खराब करना है और इससे हम कहीं पहुँच नहीं सकते। इससे देश का पतन होगा और राष्ट्र के प्रति भविष्यवास्तव होगा, राष्ट्रपिता के प्रति भविष्यवास्तव होगा, जिन की वह पूजा करते हैं।

हमारे देश की कर्तव्यपरायणता, धर्म और संस्कृति ऐसी है जो यह कहती है कि खुराफात में न पड़ी, सज्जनता और सचाई से काम लो। जब सभी उपाय नाकामयाब

[श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी]

हो जायें, सभी तरीके खत्म हो जायें, कोई आपकी बात मानता न हो तब आपकी मर्जी में जो आये वह कीजिये । गांधी जी ने भी वही रास्ता अपनाया और हम भी उसी रास्ते को अपनायेंगे । हम कांग्रेस में नहीं रहेंगे जब हम देखेंगे कि हमारी बात नहीं मानी जाती । लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि कांग्रेस का जन जन इस बात में लगा हुआ है कि हम अपनी समस्याओं को समझें, हम देश की समस्याओं को समझें और शान्ति की स्थापना करें तथा देश में जो बड़े बड़े संकट आये हुए हैं, जैसे सूखा है, भूखमरी है और जो तबाही आई है अवमूल्यन के कारण, उनका सामना करें । कैसे हल करें, यह मुझका कोई नहीं बतलाता । सिर्फ कहते हैं कि गलती करते हैं । अगर हम गलती करते हैं तो सही रास्ता बतलाइये । उनके पास कोई जवाब नहीं है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो आदमी कहता है कि गलत है वह सही मार्ग भी दिखाये और बतलाये कि यह सही रास्ता है । अगर उस रास्ते को हम न अपनायें, हमारी सरकार न अपनाये, तब आपकी बात हम मान सकते हैं । लेकिन यह बात नहीं है । यहां कोई सही बात आपकी किसी के सामने नहीं आती, सिवा अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के, सिवा खाम-ख्वाह की बहस के । बेमतलब बातें करके देश में भ्रमात्मक वातावरण पैदा करने का जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत है, धोखेबाजी है, यह देश के प्रति गद्दारी है । इसलिये मैं अपील करता हूँ ताकि उनकी चेतना जगे और वे सही रास्ते पर चलने लगें ।

अपनी सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उन्होंने बिहार सरकार को 5 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान देकर बहुत बड़ा काम किया है । इस लिये हमारे विरोधी सदस्यों को यह कहना कि हमारी सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, गलत हो गया है । मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जहां जहां खेती सूख चुकी है वहां उदारता से पंपिंग सेट बगैरह देने

का इन्तजाम करे । ताकि पुरानी फसल जो खराब हो गई वह तो हो गई लेकिन नई फसल जो रबी की है वह अच्छी हो जाये । इस तरह वह पूरा पूरा ध्यान दे और हम कांग्रेस-मैन उनको पूरा सहयोग दें ताकि हम जनता में जाकर कह सकें कि सरकार उन की तबाही को रोकने का प्रयत्न करेगी । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे सब साथी इसमें हमें सहयोग देंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के विरोध में और सरकार के पक्ष में अपना मत प्रकट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी सदस्य भी इसको मानें ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वोट आफ नो कानफिडेंस के प्रस्ताव पर बोलते समय यदि मैं देश की स्थिति के ऊपर रोशनी नहीं डालूंगी तो हमारी सरकार के साथ भी अन्याय होगा और अगोजीशन पार्टियों के साथ भी अन्याय होगा ।

पिछले दो महीनों से मुझ को जो यू० पी० का पूर्वी हिस्सा है, जहां आजकल सूखा पड़ रहा है, वहां की स्थिति को बहुत नजदीक से देखने का मौका मिला । सितम्बर में जब वहां की खेती अच्छी तरह लहलहा रही थी और बहुत अच्छी पैदावार वहां हुई थी उस समय गांव के लोगों ने कहा मुझ से कि अगर उनको सात दिन के अन्दर पानी मिल जाये, फिर कहा कि छः दिन के अन्दर पानी मिल जाये, फिर कहा कि चार दिन के अन्दर पानी मिल जाये, फिर कहा कि तीन दिन के अन्दर पानी मिल जाये तो उनकी खेती बच सकती है । मैंने गांव गांव में जा कर देखा तो मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक गया । मैं जहां खड़ी हुई थी वहां खेत में ट्यूबवेल लगे हुए थे, चाहे वह सरकारी थे या प्राइवेट थे, उन में से एक भी ट्यूबवेल काम नहीं कर रहा था । मैंने टेलीफोन खटखटाया, मैंने अधिकारियों के

घर मंत्रियों के दरवाजे खटखटाये, पर मेरे देखते देखते वह खेत सूखते चले गये और लोगों को पानी मिलने की नीबत नहीं आई। एक भी ट्यूबवेल वहां नहीं चला।

इसी तरह से दूसरी चीज मैं भ्रज करना चाहती हूं। उन सब चीजों का यहां पर बहुत जिक्र हुआ। लालेनस की बहुत सी बातें यहां हुईं। जब मैं इसी तरह से खेत में खड़ी इन्तजार कर रही थी कि कोई ट्यूबवेल आता है या नहीं, तब वहां पर एक मजमा चला आया। गांव के उन लोगों के हाथों में लाठियां थीं, उनके हाथों में बन्दूकें थीं, उन के हाथों में फरसे थे, उन के हाथ में तमाम किस्म के हथियार थे। मैं ने उनसे मजाक में पूछा कि आप कहाँ जा रहे हैं, कहीं हमला करके आये हैं या कहीं हमला करने जा रहे हैं। तो वह बोले कि वह मेरे दर्शन करने के लिये आये हैं। मैं ने कहा कि दर्शन करने इस तरह से आये हो। तो बोले कि आपकी सरकार में हमें जिन्दगी का खतरा है, हम हमेशा इसी तरह से घूमते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम स्टेशन पर जा रहे थे एक गांव के आदमी को छोड़ने के लिये लेकिन हथियार देख कर पुलिस ने हमें लौटा दिया। मैंने पूछा कि तुम्हारे मायी का क्या हुआ जिस को छोड़ने जा रहे थे। तो बोले कि उसको पुलिस थाने पहुँचा दिया गया। जिस वक्त मैं उन से खड़ी बात कर रही थी उस वक्त जीप खेत के बाहर से गुजरी। उस में भी हथियार रखे हुए थे। मैं ने उन लोगों से पूछा कि क्या वह आपकी जीप है। उन्होंने कहा नहीं, जो हमारे बुध्मन है उन की जीप है। मैंने उनके पूछा कि इस तरह से तुम हथियार लिये हुए क्यों घूमते हो और वह हथियार लिये हुए क्यों घूमते हैं तो जो मजमा खड़ा था उस ने अपने अपने किस्से बयान करने शुरू किये। एक ने कहा कि जो जीप के अन्दर जा रहा था उसने मेरा हाथ तोड़ दिया, दूसरे ने कहा कि उसने मेरी पसली तोड़ दी, तीसरे ने कहा कि उसने मेरी लड़की उठा ली और बीघे ने कहा कि

उसने हमारे पड़ोसी को मार दिया। विक्रम आदमियों का जो गिरोह था वह बलरामपुर के गांव में हथियार लिये-लिये घूम रहा था। मैं ने बलरामपुर के उस गांव का इस लिये जिक्र किया कि मैं उस को एक नमूना महसूस करती हूं। मैं इस लिये उमका जिक्र नहीं कर रही हूं कि मेरा उससे खाम सम्बन्ध है, पर मैं समझती हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस प्रकार के हजारों गांव होंगे जहां के छोटे छोटे किसानों ने सिचाई की है लेकिन जिस के 100 बीघे जमीन है वह 50 बीघे वाले की जमीन छीन लेता है, जिस के पचास बीघे जमीन है वह दस बीघे वाले की जमीन छीन लेता है और गरीब आदमी घूमते फिरते हैं। वह भ्रदालतों के चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं लेकिन कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह एक नमूना मैं ने आपके सामने पेश किया।

साथ ही साथ विद्यार्थियों की भी कुछ बात यहां पेश करना चाहती हूं। पांच वर्ष पहले वहां चुनाव हुआ। उस वक्त एक कालेज के विद्यार्थी कांग्रेस की तरफ हो गये और एक कालेज के विद्यार्थी दूसरी पार्टी की तरफ हो गये जो कि मुखालिफ पार्टी थी। जो कालेज था वहां से विद्यार्थी निकाल दिये गये, प्रोफेसर्स निकाल दिये गये, ला क्लासिस का पढ़ाना बन्द कर दिया, उसकी ईंट से ईंट बजा दी गई। यह सब इस वास्ते हुआ कि राजनीतिक विक्रमाइजेशन वहां हुआ। न विद्यार्थियों की किसी ने सुनी, न टीचर्स की सुनी, न प्रोफेसर्स की सुनी। उन लोगों ने जिनका वह कालेज था इस तरह से नवाही मचाई कि आज वहां पर कोई आवाज उठाने वाला नहीं रह गया है। किसी ने उनकी नाहीं सुनी। वाइस चांसलर के पास वे गये, चांसलर के पास वे गए, मिनिस्टर के पास वे गए, लेकिन कहीं भी उनकी मुनवाई नहीं हुई, उन के साथ किस तरह से ग्र्याय किया गया, है, इसकी तरफ किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। यह मैं आपको विरोधी दल वालों की कारगुजारी बता रही हूं जो कि आज

[श्रीमती सुषमा जोशी]

हमारे विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाया है।

आज उनकी तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि इस सरकार को हट जाना चाहिये, यहां पर देश में ला-लेसनेस है, देश में भूखमरी है, यहां पर सूखा पड़ गया है, यहां पर विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतें सुनी नहीं जाती हैं, यहां पर पोलो चलाई जाती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यही कारण है जिनकी बिना पर सरकार को चले जाना चाहिये तो मैं कहूंगी कि सब से पहले अपोजीशन वालों का अपने पदों से हट कर चले जाना चाहिये। जिस जगह का मैं जिक्र कर रही हूँ वहां पांच असेम्बली की सीट्स हैं जिन में से चार सीटें जनसंघ के पास हैं। यह बलरामपुर की बात मैं आपको बता रही हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या किसी अपोजीशन के आदमी ने वहां जाकर देखा है कि कहां सूखा पड़ा है, क्या किसी अपोजीशन के आदमी ने जाकर देखा है कि वहां किसानों की जमीनें छीनी जाती हैं, लोग वहां पर जमा होकर तलवाड़े और बन्दूकें लेकर घूमते हैं। जनसंघ के एक म्यूनिसिपल कमिश्नर हैं जिसकी शिकायत है कि हमारा हाथ तोड़ दिया है, किसी ने कहा कि मेरी पसली तोड़ दी है, किसी ने कहा कि जमीन छीन ली है, किसी ने कहा कि लड़की उठा ली है। आज वहां के लोगों की जुरत नहीं है कि कोई जा कर पुलिस में उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखा सके। इतना आतंक उसका है।

आज विरोधी दल वाले हमारी नुक्ता-चीनी करते हैं। क्या नुक्ताचीनी करना ही उनका कर्तव्य है? उनको देखना चाहिये कि उन्होंने कौन सा रोल प्ले किया है जब कोई संकट देश के सामने उर्पास्थित हुआ है। लोग पूछते हैं कि अगर कांग्रेस चली गई तो कौन सी पार्टी कांग्रेस का स्थान ले सकती है, कौन सी जमात है जो इस सरकार को हटा कर सरकार बना सकती है? मुझे तो कोई दिखाई नहीं देती है और न जनता को दिखाई

देती है। मैं आपको उस जमात की बात बता रही हूँ, उस जमात का हाल बता रही हूँ जिस जगह के माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। और भी इस जमात के बारे में आप से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। जब चीन ने हम पर हमला किया तो हमारे अपोजीशन के भाइयों ने बहुत से विदेशी मामले भी उठाये थे और बहुत से देश के ग्रन्थर के मामले भी बताये थे। विदेश की बातों का मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि ग्रन्थर के अपने प्राबल्य ही बहुत है। जब चीन ने हम पर हमला किया तो इस पार्टी के लोगों ने, जनसंघ के लोगों ने डिफेंस में कौन सा हिस्सा लिया? यहां आकर इन्होंने कहा कि हम सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करना चाहते हैं लेकिन दिल्ली की सड़कों पर, हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में जाकर इन्होंने भाषण दिये और कहा कि सिपाहियों, तुम जो फ्रंट पर जा रहे हो, तुम्हारे पास कुछ भी नहीं है। इन्होंने कहा कि फौजियों के पास बपड़ा नहीं है, उनके पास जूते नहीं हैं, उनके पास बन्दूकें नहीं हैं। जिस वक्त हमारे देश के नौजवान अगर उनका वश चलता तो खाली हाथों से चीनियों का मुकाबला करके उनको खदेड़ देते, जिस वक्त उनके ग्रन्थर कुर्बानी का जजबा था, इस जमात ने उनको डिमारे-लाइज करने की कोशिश की। जिस वक्त रिक्रूटिंग ऑफिसर के सामने हजारों आदिमियों की भरती होने के लिए भीड़ लगी रहती थी उस वक्त इस जमात ने दिल्ली के ग्रन्थर रामलीला मैदान में, गांधी ग्राउंड में, एल० आई० सी ग्राउंड में और हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में कहा कि वहां जो फ्रंट पर लड़ाई करने के लिए जाते हैं, उनके पास तमंचा नहीं है, उनके पैरों में जूते नहीं हैं, पहनने के लिए उनको कमीज नहीं दी जाती है, बरफ में उनको भेजा जा रहा है लेकिन बरफ से बचाव का उनके पास कोई सामान नहीं है यह है वह तरीका जो कि इन्होंने सिपाहियों की हिम्मत बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाया।

जब सरकार ने कहा कि उसको सोना चाहिये तो इन्होंने कहा कि सोना मत दो, इस सरकार का कोई भरोसा नहीं है, इस सरकार पर भरोसा मत करो। इन्होंने फीजियों से कहा कि क्यों मरने जाते हो, तुम्हारा मिनिस्टर चीन से मिल गया है। हर तरह से इन्होंने डिमारेलाइजेशन का वतावरण पैदा करने की, कोशिश की। यह इनका एक बड़ा भारी कांटीव्यूशन था देश की मुसीबत के समय में। इस के बाद पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ। तब इन्होंने जो नफरत फैलाई, माइनोरिटीज के खिलाफ जहर डगला उस को मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ। इन के आर० एस० एस० के लोगों द्वारा यह कहा जाता था कि काश्मीर के मुसलमान तो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हैं लेकिन बाड़ा हिन्दू राव के मुसलमान साथ नहीं है, दिल्ली के मुसलमान साथ नहीं है, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, हैदराबाद के मुसलमान साथ नहीं हैं। मुझे याद है वह दिन जब काश्मीर के अन्दर इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स आए थे और पाकिस्तान ने उन को यह कह कर भेजा था कि जाओ, काश्मीर के मुसलमान तुम को छाती से लगा लेंगे, वहां जा कर कब्जा कर लो। उस वक्त हमारे प्रकाशवीर जी काश्मीर गए और वापिस आ कर उन्होंने एक लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण दे डाला। अपने बयान में उन्होंने ने कहा कि काश्मीर के सारे मुसलमान पाकिस्तान के साथ हैं। यह कौन सा देश प्रेम उन्होंने ने दिखलाया? कौन से देश प्रेम का सूबूत दिया उन्होंने ने यह कह कर। फिरन ही हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने, हिन्दुस्तान के अखबार ने समझ लिया कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर माइनोरिटी माजोरिटी का सवाल नहीं है और यह सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिए, हिन्दू और मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिये और अगर यह सवाल उठाया गया तो इस से देश कमजोर होगा और उन्होंने ने इस किस्म की बात को सुनने से इन्कार कर दिया। यह सब मैं इस वास्ते बता रही हूँ कि जिन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को यहाँ रखा है उन का क्या रोल रहा है।

एक और बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ। जब देश का पार्टिशन हुआ, देश के दो टुकड़े हुए तब वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान से तमाम हिन्दू भाई आ गए लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान से तमाम मुसलमान पाकिस्तान नहीं चले गए उन्होंने हमारे हैं नेताओं पर, गांधी जी पर, नेहरू जी पर विश्वास किया और करोड़ों की तादाद में वे यहाँ रह गए। लेकिन इस प्राप्ति में आप देखें कि देश का बटवारा नहीं हुआ बल्कि फैमिलीज का बटवारा हो गया। दुर्भाग्य से अगर बाप यहाँ रह गया तो बच्चा पाकिस्तान में चला गया, एक भाई यहाँ रह गया तो दूसरा भाई पाकिस्तान में चला गया बहने किसी की यहाँ रह गई तो उनके भाई पाकिस्तान चले जाए, बहने वहाँ तो भाई यहाँ रह गए। इस तरह से फैमिलीज का बटवारा हो गया। फीज में हमारी माइनोरिटी के लोग भी थे, मुसलमान भी थे और इतिहास गवाह है कि उन्होंने रावलपिंडा पर जा कर बम फेंके, सिप्रालकोट पर जा कर बम फेंके, पेशावर पर जा कर बम फेंके। उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि बम मेरे बाप पर गिरता है, यह नहीं सोचा कि भाई पर गिरता है, यह नहीं सोचा कि मेरे बच्चों पर गिरता है। हिन्दुस्तान की माइनोरिटीज ने यह सबूत दिया कि उनके बच्चों से ज्यादा प्यारा उनका भारत है, उनके रिश्तेदारों से ज्यादा प्यारा उनको यह देश है। इस सब चीज को देख कर जन संघ को अपना रवैया बदलना पड़ा। उस समय नफरत की बात वे नहीं कह सके। थोड़े दिन वे चुप रहे। उसके बाद व्हिस्परिंग कम्पेन चला। ऊंची ऊंची जगहों पर मुस्लिम लीडर थे, माइनोरिटी के लोग थे उनके खिलाफ इन्होंने कम्पेन चलाया। जिस वक्त हम कह रहे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू और मुसलमान सब एक है तब इस जमाने के लोगों ने जानबुझ कर कहानियाँ फैलाई, किस्से फैलाये, कभी कहा कि उपराष्ट्र-पति जेल में है और कभी कुछ और। उपराष्ट्र-पति का जब रामलीला प्रांउड में भाषण हुआ तो

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

इन्होंने कहा कि जेल में इनको जबरदस्ती बुला कर लाया गया है। जब युद्ध खत्म हो गया, पाकिस्तान में लड़ाई खत्म हो गई तो राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के गुरुजी ने लखनऊ में जा कर भाषण दिया जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार जो बहादुरी के लिए एवार्ड दे रही है वह कम्यूनल बेमिस पर दे रही है। उस वक्त अबदुल हमीद को एवार्ड मिला था। उन्होंने कहा कि मुसलमानों की खुशामद करने के लिए ये एवार्ड उनको दिये जा रहे हैं, नहीं तो उन्होंने कोई सेवा हिन्दुस्तान की नहीं की है। यह रवैया है जो इनका माइनोरिटी के प्रति रहा है। ये बदधमनी फैलाते हैं, ऊँधम मचाते हैं।

आजकल इन्होंने एक और नारा दे रखा है कि गाय की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस सदन के सदस्य और से इस बात को मुँह, दुनिया इस बात को समझे। एक समय था कि जब अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान पर राज्य करता था, तो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति उस अंग्रेज को, जो सिर्फ बी-हत्या ही नहीं करवाता था, बल्कि जो गाय को खाता भी था, लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया चन्दे में देते थे और उस की सरकार को यहां पर मजबूत बनाने में मदद देते थे। हमारे देश में जब आजादी नहीं थी, तो किस ने गौ-रक्षा का नारा लगाया था? गांधी जी ने कहा कि हम को गाय का दूध और घी इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये और हम को उस की सेवा करनी चाहिये, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान एक ऋषि-प्रधान देश है, इस लिए नहीं कि गाय का सम्बन्ध किसी एक धर्म से है, बल्कि इस लिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों को दूध और घी मु्यसर हो।

जब आजादी आई, तो इन पूंजीपतियों ने अपनी मरमायादारी और अपनी जहूनियत को छिपाने के लिए गौ-रक्षा का नारा लगाया मैं नमूने के तौर पर सिर्फ एक ही नाम लेना चाहती हूँ। आजादी आने के बाद सब से पहले-

गौ-रक्षा के लिए एक गौ-रक्षा संघ या गौ रक्षा समिति बना नहीं, उस का क्या नाम था बनाई मेठ डालमिया जी महाराज ने, जिन की डालमियावाड़ी में, जहां मुझे एक हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में जाने का मौका मिला, मजदूरों को रुपये रोज पर काम करते थे। आजादी के बाद अपनी मरमायादारी और चोर-बाजारी को बचाने के लिए, जिस को हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे-बच्चे ने घब देख लिया है, वह गौ-रक्षा के लिए एक संस्था बना कर एक धर्मात्मा साधू के वेश में दुनिया के सामने आकर खड़े हो गए।

मैं माफ कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है, लोग आज भी सेरे बारे में कहते हैं कि पढ़-लिख कर भी इस में पुराने विचार रह गए हैं, यह एम० ए० पास कर के भी गंवार की गंवार ही रह गई है, यह न तो मांस और घंडे खाती है और न केक पेस्टी खाती है। जब मैं मुनि सुनीलकुमार जैसे जैनी महात्मा को गौ-रक्षा के आन्दोलन और उस के जलूस के आगे देखती हूँ, तो मुझे खयाल आता है कि जो दूसरे जानवर मारे जाते हैं, उन के बारे में आवाज क्यों नहीं उठाई जाती जानवरों से प्रेम करने वाले की हैमियत से मैं यह बात कह रही हूँ।

एक दिन मैं ने एक मुहल्ले में देखा कि एक आदमी अपने एक हाथ में बकरे का कटा हुआ सिर ले जा रहा है और दूसरे हाथ एक जिन्दा बकरे को खींचता हुआ ले जा रहा है। वह बकरा चलता नहीं था। उसके पैर आगे नहीं उठते थे। महीनों और बरसों तक मुझे वह नजारा नहीं भूला उस को मैं ने देखा, दुनिया ने देखा, वह बाजार में से हो कर निकला, लेकिन उस निष्ठुरता और क्रूरता के दृश्य के खिलाफ किसी ने अपनी आवाज नहीं उठाई।

मैं लखनऊ और दिल्ली वगैरह के स्टेशनों पर पिजरो में बन्द बन्दरों को देखती हूँ। हो सकता है कि उन की कुर्बानी से इन्सा-

नियत की सेवा होती हो, परन्तु जितने दिन वे जिन्दा रहते हैं, हम उन को किस हालत में रखते हैं? न उन के लिए खाना होता है और न पानी। वे पिजरी में बन्द पड़े रहते हैं। लोग उनको टोच करते हैं और वे चिल्लाते हैं। उन में से आधे तो मर जाते हैं। लेकिन किसी जैनी का हृदय द्रवित नहीं होता है, किसी की इन्मानियन पुकार नहीं करती है।

यही बात मैं गाय के लिए कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहां गाय मुसलमान भी पालता है और हिन्दू भी पालता है। मैं मुसलमानों की बात नहीं करती हूँ। जब हम लोग गाय को पालते हैं, जो गाय को पूज्य समझते हैं, जो गाय को मां कहते हैं, तो हम उस की क्या सेवा करते हैं? जितना दूध वगैरे देती है, उस को हम पी लेते हैं और उस को कुछ खिला देते हैं, या ज्यादातर वह सड़कों पर घूम कर अपना पेट भर लेती है। जब वह गाय दूध देना बन्द कर देती है, तो देहात के लोग उस को कहीं चरने के लिए भेज देते हैं और शहर के लोग उस को बेच देते हैं।

मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार गोपध को भी रोके, बकरे के वध को भी रोके और बिड़िया और बन्दर के वध को भी रोके। मैं तो सब जानवरों के वध को रोकने के पक्ष में हूँ। आज फिर यही काफी नहीं है कि सरकार यह कानून बना दे कि गाय नहीं मारी जायेगी सरकार को यह कानून बनाना चाहिये कि जो आदमी गाय को पालेगा, वह जब दूध नहीं देगी, तो भी वह उस को घर में रख कर उस की परवरिश करेगा। जब हम गाय को छोड़ देते हैं, तो वह किसी लालाजी की दुकान पर मुंह डालती है या किसी किसान के खेत में घुस जाती है और वह चाहें कितना ही बड़ा तिलकधारी हो, वह लाठी ले कर उस को मारने दोड़ता है।

जो साधू गो-रक्षा के नाम पर जलूस निकालते हैं, मैं रोज देखती हूँ कि उन के हाथ

और पैर भी हैं और वे बोलना भी जानते हैं और गाली देना भी जानते हैं। लेकिन गाय न कारखाना खोल सकती है, न नौकरी कर सकती है, न प्रार्थना कर सकती है, न भीख मांग सकती है। गाय तो तभी जिन्दा रहेगी, जब आप और हम उस को खिलायेंगे। वह कोई काम नहीं कर सकती अगर उस को पालने वाला उस को खिलायेगा नहीं, तो वह कहाँ से खायेगी? या उस को सरकार खिलाये और या पालने वाला खिलाये।

अगर सरकार यह कानून बना दे कि जिस की गाय दूध देना बन्द कर देगी, वह उस गाय की भी रखेगा और दूध के लिए दूसरी गाय पालेगा, जब वह दूसरी गाय भी दूध देना बन्द कर देगी, तो वह उस को भी रखेगा और दूध के लिए तीसरी गाय भी पालेगा और इसी तरह तीसरी गाय का दूध सूखने पर दूध के लिए चौथी गाय भी पालेगा, तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कहेगी कि यह सरकार बेवकूफ है। वह कहेगी कि हमारे बच्चों को तो दो वक्त खाना नहीं मिलता है, वे बिना इलाज मर जाते हैं, हमारे लोग फुटपाथ पर सर्दियों में सिकुड़ कर मर जाते हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार कहती है कि गाय दूध दे या न दे, उस को घर में रख कर पालो। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को भी सोचना चाहिये कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों लोग बिना अनाज, बिना पानी और बिना इलाज के मर जाते हैं।

मैं गो-रक्षा का नारा लगाने वालों से भी यह अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों माधुष्यों को खिलाने के बजाय, जो खेती कर सकते हैं, जो नौकरी कर सकते हैं जो हाथ-पैर चला सकते हैं, जो मजदूरी कर सकते हैं, जो ईश बना सकते हैं, और तालाब और कुएं खोद सकते हैं, वे लाखों रुपये उड़ाया की उन हजारों गायों के चारे पर खर्च किये जायें, जो वहां बिना चारे के भूख से मरने वाली है। मैं आपोजिशन से बहुत अदब के साथ अज्ञात करना चाहती हूँ कि जो

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

नाखों और करोड़ों रुपये आज इस काम पर लगाए जा रहे हैं, अगर वे गोशाला वगैरह खोल कर गौ-रक्षा के लिए खर्च किये जायें तो फिर कौन गौ-हत्या करने के लिये जायेगा। लेकिन अगर गौ-रक्षा का नारा लगाने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के सरभायदार और धनी आदमी गौ-रक्षा करने के लिए गोशाला नहीं खोलते हैं और उस के बजाये सिर्फ एक कानून बना कर रख दिया जाता है, तो मुझे खतरा यह दिखाई देता है कि गाय को वह मारने लगेगा, जो आज गाय को माता कहता है, जो उस की पूजा करता है। हम इन बातों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से सोचें।

हमारे यहां विद्यार्थियों का एजीटेशन चल रहा है। एक दिन श्री बागड़ी बोले, "स्पीकर साहब, चूंकि आप के लड़के पर बोली नहीं चली, इस लिए आप इस सवाल को नहीं उठाने देते।" कल श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती बोली, "चूंकि आपके लड़के वहां पर मौजूद नहीं थे, इस लिए आप को एहसास नहीं है।" मुझे भी यही शिकायत है कि अगर आपोजिशन वालों के लड़के उस में होते, तो वह लड़कों से पूछते। जब हम आज आपोजिशन वालों से पूछते हैं, इनकी क्या मांगें हैं, कहते हैं कुछ पता नहीं। जब हम कहते हैं कि इनको कौन भेज रहा है तो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, जन-संघ पार्टी, स्वतंत्र पार्टी तमाम पार्टियाँ कहती हैं इनके पीछे हम नहीं हैं। अगर यह उन के पीछे नहीं है, अगर कांग्रेस उन के पीछे नहीं है, अगर इन आपोजिशन पार्टीज को पता नहीं कि इन बच्चों के पीछे कौन है तो इनको आवाज उठानी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे, तुम्हारे साथ हम नहीं, तुम्हारे साथ यह जमाते नहीं, तुम्हारे साथ कांग्रेस नहीं, जो तुमको ले जाने वाले हैं उन को कोई जानता नहीं, तुम जो कर रहे हो उसके साथ कोई नहीं। कौन तुमको यह करने के लिए तैयार करता है? पूछना

चाहिए था, रोकना चाहिए था, संभालना चाहिए था। सिर्फ शिकायतें दूर करने की बात नहीं है। कोई उनको रोकता नहीं है। किस्सा इस बात का है कि जो मरने वाले मर गए, उसकी कब्र और चिता से फायदा उठा कर हम लोग बोट लें। मैं इसलिए कहती हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा कि हम उसके साथ नहीं हैं और यह मैं जानती हूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूर की बात नहीं करना चाहती, दिल्ली की बात मैं जानती हूँ, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का उसमें हाथ नहीं है। किसका हाथ है? हम भ्रन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं पर मैं यह जानती हूँ कि उन का हाथ नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और जगहों पर तो उनका हाथ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : यह कहते हैं कि नहीं है। जब इन का हाथ नहीं है तो बसों को जलाना, रेलों का उखाड़ना, सामान को लूटना, यह कौन सा कायदा है? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं जिक्र करना चाहती उस सम्पत्ति का जिसका सर्वनाश होता है। जब मैं बलरामपुर जाती हूँ तो लोग कहते हैं कि यहां अस्पताल खोल दो, हमारी औरतों को पचास-पचास और सौ सौ मील जाना पड़ता है। अस्पताल नहीं, सड़क नहीं, स्कूल नहीं। एक-एक सड़क, एक-एक अस्पताल, एक एक स्कूल के लिए मांग की जाती है, उन की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं और जो सड़कों पर मार्च करके सम्पत्ति का नाश करते हैं, उनकी श्रवाज उठाई गई। और फिर किसकी आवाज उठायी जाती है? मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बसों के कन्डक्टर मजदूर नहीं हैं, जो बसें चलाते हैं, वह मजदूर नहीं है, जो पुलिस के कर्मचारी हैं वह मजदूर नहीं हैं? पुलिस का यूनियन बने तो उसकी आवाज उठायी जायेगी और जिस वक्त पुलिस वालों को पत्थर मारे जायेंगे तो उनकी आवाज नहीं

उठायी जायेगी। क्या वह गरीब नहीं हैं ? क्या उन के बच्चे नहीं हैं ? क्या हमेशा वही कसूर पर होते हैं। यह किसी ने भ्रवाज उठायी ? एक तरफ मजदूरों की हमदर्दी दिखाते हैं और एक तरफ एक मजदूर वर्ग पर दूसरे मजदूर वर्ग से हमला करवाते हैं। मुझे यह देखकर इस बात का रंज है कि इन चीजों का क्यों इन को ख्याल नहीं आता ? और फिर क्या कहते हैं कि हम लोग हट जायें, हम लोग स्वयं हट जायें और यह लोग हमारी जगह आ जायें।

आखिर में मैं एक चीज सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। मैं ने कुछ एनाकी का जिक्र किया, ट्यूबवेल्स का जिक्र किया, सूखे का जिक्र किया, विद्यार्थियों की मांगों का जिक्र किया। आज दिल्ली की बात हमारे आप के सामने है। दिल्ली के इंजीनियरिंग कालेज की बात, ला कालेज की बात, सरकार ने बहुत तहकीकात की तो मालूम हुआ कि मांगें सही हैं। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह मांग साल भर पहले क्यों नहीं पूरी की ? मैं अदब से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आप लड़कों पर गोली चला लीजिए, लाठी चला लीजिए, जो भी करना चाहें कर लीजिए, पर मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगी कि उन अफसरों को, उन सेक्रेटरीज को, ग्रैंडर सेक्रेटरीज को, उन को जिन्होंने उनकी बातों को सामने आने नहीं दिया और समय पर उन को पूरा नहीं किया उन को पहले डियमिस करना चाहिए, उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए।

एक बात का, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत जिक्र हुआ स्टील प्लांट का। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से बिल्कुल ऐसी करती हूँ, किसी प्रेशर के ग्रैंडर हम को कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए। पर मैं बहुत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि आप वहां स्टील प्लांट लगायें चाहे न लगायें और चाहे गोली चलायें न चाहे चलायें पर अगर कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर या कोई मिनिस्टर

या कोई एक्समिनिस्टर का जरा भी इशारा या हाथ इसमें है तो पहले उसको हटाना चाहिए और कार्यवाही बाद में करनी चाहिए।

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is with sadness and after a great deal of hesitation that I have decided to speak on this no-confidence motion this afternoon.

It is not easy for me to speak against the Government when I have been a member of the Congress Party for many years and have also shared in the responsibilities of office. I also admit that the policies which have led the country to its present pass are policies in framing some of which I also had a share. Nevertheless, I feel it necessary to speak because the pass to which the country has been brought is one where everyone must offer his analysis, try to find out why the present situation has been reached and chalk out remedial measures.

My hon. friend who spoke just now deserves, I think, the congratulations of the House because she has put many things with a force and vividness which everyone will admire. But probably she did not realise that in a sense her speech was itself one of the strongest condemnations of the Government and one that any member of the Opposition could emulate. She spoke of utter lack of law and order. She referred to Balrampur, how people go about flouting authority, how people go about creating a reign of terror. That is precisely the situation we are facing today. I am speaking today because the country, after 19 years of freedom and 15 years of planning, has reached a stage when in almost every sphere, on every front, we have reached almost the nadir of our fortunes.

I shall refer first to the food problem. I will not go into details because in the last session when there was a food debate, I placed my views at some length before the House and made

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

certain suggestions. But I cannot help saying that it is a very sad commentary on our planning and a sad reflection on the Central Government itself as well as the State Governments that after 15 years of planning and centralised control, which seeks to control almost every aspect of national life, millions are even today denied food and drinking water, their essential needs are not met.

We have also a situation where our dependence on imports from abroad for the very sustenance of our life is increasing from year to year. If I remember aright, during the First Five Year Plan, the average import per year varied between 1 and 2 million tons of grain. The situation today after the Third Five Year Plan is that we have had in the last few years to import 5, 6, 7 and 8 million tons, and today the prospect, the threat, is that unless we are given about 10 million tons for the coming year, millions of people may face starvation and death.

This is certainly a sad state of affairs and this in itself entitles people to question whether the policies which have been followed till now have been on correct lines. I think there should be a searching of heart, and unless there is a searching of heart, we cannot get out of the difficulties into which we have brought this country today.

I will give only one example of the way in which the problem of food has been bungled. I do not blame the present Food Minister. He alone is not responsible but he also has some share in it. Even before, for the last 15 years, we have not been able to settle even the figure of agricultural production in this country.

16 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

The agricultural statistics are completely unreliable. According to the National Sample Survey there

is one figure of the total production of foodgrains in the country; according to the figures collected by the Food and Agriculture Ministry there is a completely different figure. Sometimes the difference between the two has been as much as 50 per cent, but the normal variation has been 20 per cent. Today we know that the figures which were given by the National Sample Survey in 1950 were much nearer the mark than the figures collected by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. If the figures of the National Sample Survey were correct, the deficits which have been thrown at us again and again would have proved illusory in many cases. I really do not know how to explain the situation.

I would give you the example of my own State of West Bengal. In the last few months we were told again and again that there is acute shortage of foodgrains. All kinds of cordons were introduced, levies were introduced. People could not take food from one village to another. You know that wherever there is a check-post, there is a door open to corruption, and the whole of Bengal, the economic life of Bengal, was corrupted because of this multiplication of check-posts and cordons which separated district from district, police station from police station, even village from village, and we were told there were no foodgrains. A few weeks ago these cordons have been removed, the check-posts have been abolished, and immediately there is adequate supply of foodgrains in the State and prices have come down. This should have been a difficult period because the new harvest has not come in; it will be coming in very soon but it has not come in yet. The fact that as soon as the cordons and the checkposts were removed there was a general fall of prices suggests that there was something very wrong indeed in the food policy which was pursued. I have referred to the agricultural statistics. If our agricultural statistics had been accurate, if we could depend upon

them, we might have avoided the shame and the disaster of devaluation which today threatens to overwhelm the entire country. This is one front on which the failure of the Government has not brought the country into a sorry pass.

I next turn to the problem of security. I am not referring to external dangers. We know that we have unfriendly neighbours, neighbours who are hostile and who will threaten our integrity whenever they get an opportunity, but I am more concerned with the situation inside the country. Law and order has almost vanished from large areas of the country. If you can get in the city of Delhi itself incidents like the one which was reported a few days ago, that from a house when husband and wife were together sitting in their home, the wife, was carried away, if an incident like that can happen in the city of Delhi itself you can imagine to what straits this country has been brought. I know my hon. friend the Home Minister is an extremely earnest and honest person and he has done his best. I also remember that on one occasion he said that he had doubled the police.....

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): May I interrupt him and just say that in this case the kidnapping culprits have been caught and are being dealt with?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is some consolation to know that the culprits have been arrested, but far more serious is the fact that an incident like this could take place in the capital city of India.

My hon. friend said the other day in another place that he was taking strong measures and the police force was being doubled. It has been doubled; actually I think it has been quadrupled since the beginning of independence, but that is not a support for the Government, that is not in praise of the Government; it is, in fact, a condemnation of the Government. If the police force has to be continually

increased, and I hope my hon. friend Mr. Mathur will not take me amiss if I refer to a remark of his when he heard that the police had been doubled,—his immediate retort was that doubling the police was not perhaps enough; perhaps we must have one policeman for every citizen and then and then alone security would return to this country—if that is the kind of mentality which the Government has even today that we can maintain law and order only by continually increasing the police force, I think the Government are going on a wrong line. No Government in the world, however strong it may be, even if it be a naked dictatorship, can survive for long unless it rules by authority, by prestige; it is not by repression that any Government can continue in power for very long, and the expansion of the police force is a symbol of using repression, of using naked power, whereas Government must, in fact use the instrument of prestige, the instrument of authority.

In a country like ours where we have had throughout an authoritarian society we have a structure of society where power has been maintained mainly on account of two elements, partly fear because of the exercise of power and partly respect. Respect because persons exercising the power had a moral authority to give the necessary lead to the people of the country. Unfortunately today it seems that both these are disappearing. Fear has largely disappeared. For that I am not sorry; it is good that in an independent country fear shall not be a major force in maintaining law and order. But simultaneously respect for authority has disappeared. That is where I think the gravest danger to the country lies.

These incidents of breakdown of law and order have affected our national life at many points. There have been many complaints from minorities—linguistic, religious and others. In many cases there have been incidents of lawlessness where unruly elements in

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the community have taken the law into their hands and the Government has not been able to tackle them. We have today this gigantic phenomenon of what is called the student disorder and it is also called youth unrest. It is true that there is this world phenomenon; youth are revolting against conventional standards of society. Many of the old ideas have been discarded by them but new ideals have not been built up to replace them. It is a phenomenon which exists all over the world. But this state of affairs has a special risk in a country like India precisely because of the reason I mentioned earlier. Ours has for centuries been an authoritarian society. In other societies even if this revolt of the youth takes place, there are agencies in society to interfere and act as checks to a certain extent; in many of the western democratic societies there are certain inbuilt resistances and safeguards which prevent society from going to utter ruin. In a society like ours if the respect and fear for authority—I should say respect more than fear—is once shaken we are faced with a serious crisis.

I think it is here that the Government should search their hearts. Why is it that there is this kind of lawlessness everywhere in India today? What ever be the cause, at the slightest provocation there is a kind of outburst which is completely out of all proportion to the original cause due to which the incident or trouble started. There seems to be no correspondence at all between cause and effect. There is a general sense of unrest, general sense of disturbance, general sense of malaise. You talk to any one in any part of the country; no one seems to be happy. The other day a friend of mine who is a Congress Chief Minister in a State approached a certain businessman for election funds. That businessman himself told me this story. He said: Sir, since you have asked for some funds, I will certainly give you, but I will ask you only one question. In any country, wherever

there is a Government, they have some supporters; in some cases it is the rich class which supports the Government; in other cases it is probably the middle-class which give their unstinted support to the Government; in yet other cases, it is the poor who stand behind the Government and give it sustenance and support; why is it that in your case neither the rich nor the middle-class nor the poor are behind you; why it is that even though you exercise such power you cannot face a public meeting now though in the past you have been one of the most popular men in the State? Of course there was no answer; there could be no answer to this question. This is where I think the highest leadership in the country inside the Congress and in the Government have to ask themselves the question: why is there the breakdown of authority? why is it that there is no moral prestige in Government? I think the answer will be: because there has been a fall from standards. There has been condonation of corruption on a scale which is almost unprecedented in the history of this country.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): What business took the hon. ex-Minister to this so-called businessman?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend should have known that I have contacts with all kinds of people; I have contact with the students, with the teachers, with the businessmen. I am not one of those persons who think that businessmen are untouchables. I know my hon. friend will probably go to them but pretend that they are untouchables. If he has any friends amongst them, it is far better to acknowledge them rather than hide that fact. In any case, it is a fact, and if my hon. friend does not know that man in public life would continue to meet all kinds of persons, then I can only say that probably he is not a public man and his public life consists only in getting a ticket somehow and

getting returned to the House and coming here to Parliament.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya rose—
(*Interruption*).

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not yielding.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He is not yielding.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I do not want him to yield, Sir, but this is a cock and bull story.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The major reason for our malaise is this; there has been a loss of prestige and moral authority because there has been a condonation of corruption at the highest level. In this very House itself, we have seen that persons whom some of the highest in the land have regarded as not fit to hold responsible positions, have yet been maintained in the highest positions of authority. In this very House, we have seen that people who have been condemned, about whom it has been suggested that they should not again occupy positions of power and prestige, have been brought back by the backdoor. Those who have been shown the front gate and asked to go out have come back through the backdoor and they are still in positions of authority. How can we expect the people of this country to have any respect for Government, for the highest leadership, when corruption is not stamped out, when we know that in almost every sphere of Government corruption is not only tolerated but in some cases even encouraged? We talk of high standards and this is the example we set before the people. We talk of austerity and yet the ostentation in which some of the persons who have no ostensible means of living, live in luxury, princely luxury, is well known. The people of the country are not blind; they see it every day and have asked questions, what is the source of income of these people who are living in this luxury? How can you think that the moral standards of the country will be improved when persons like that

are in positions of authority in the Government and also in the organisation?

Sir, we talk of student indiscipline. This is a problem to which I have given very anxious thought, not today but for quite a number of years, and I have tried to analyse it as carefully as I could. Ultimately, it boils down to want of leadership. If the older generation does not command the respect of the younger generation, how can we expect the younger generation to behave properly? You must also remember that the younger people suffer from two drawbacks. They are emotionally unstable. During the period of adolescence, when they have any provocation they get excited. This is one of the marks of adolescence and we cannot fight against that nature. We will also have to remember that they are intellectually immature. When intellectual immaturity and emotional instability feed upon the kind of situation which we see all around, when we see the low standards gradually leading to standards being further lowered all around, is it surprising that many of them should get out of hand and commit all kinds of things of which every honest citizen should feel ashamed and be sorry and grieve?

I agree with my hon. friend who spoke just now that we have to be sympathetic to the students, but, at the same time, we have also to see that wherever law and order is violated, law and order must be maintained. The sanctity of society must be maintained and if you allow this very basic condition of society to be undermined, it would be very, very difficult indeed to restore the situation and bring back the social situation to normality in the country.

There are two other points on which I would like to make some brief comments. I have spoken about devaluation many times. I am amazed at the carelessness, at the almost callous and curious indifference with which this plunge into devaluation was taken. I

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was in Europe at that time. I have visited Europe many times. Even this year I was in Europe twice; never have I felt so ashamed, never have I felt so humiliated as I felt in Europe during the month of June, immediately after devaluation. Wherever I went, there was a kind of contempt and pity for India. There was a great deal of sympathy also and we are grateful to those who show sympathy for India. But, at the same time, there was an attitude of condescension even from those who have the least right to express their condescension for us.

Why did we devalue? Even today **Government** has not been able to give one single satisfactory reason as to why we devalued. We were told at one stage that devaluation was due to the pressure of the World Bank. This morning the Finance Minister said that the advice was there but we did not do it because of the World Bank, we did it on our own. That, in a sense, makes the situation even worse. The World Bank has, of course, advised devaluation to many countries. The World Bank has at one stage advised even the United States of America to devalue. It is advising the United Kingdom to devalue almost every year; there is in fact a constant pressure. The World Bank advised Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepa^l. countries in our neighbourhood, to devalue. None of these countries listened to that advice and yet the assistance that the World Bank gives to them continues. We have to remember that the World Bank, even during the days of Indo-Pakistan war, did not stop their aid. It was perhaps the only international agency which continued to give help to us. Therefore, it is not due to the pressure of the World Bank and I am glad the Finance Minister has absolved the World Bank of that responsibility.

Why then did we devalue? We were once given the reason that we devalued because at one time England had devalued, France had devalued,

Italy had devalued and Germany had devalued. There was not the slightest notice of the entirely different situation in these countries. All these countries have a very developed economy, have tremendous productive power and are producing goods and services of every type. They could not sell them in the world market because the prices were high. The moment they devalued and brought down the prices the sale of their goods went up and their exports went up. We are not in that happy situation. We are not producing finished goods. We are exporting mainly five or six fundamental articles, basic materials like jute, tea, hides and skin, iron ore, a few textiles, some engineering goods, groundnut oil and things like that for which the demand is not elastic. They have a comparatively inelastic demand. With this inelastic demand, devaluation has not helped us at all. What has actually happened is, there has been no increase in our exports. Our export earnings have not really increased in any substantial manner in the last five or six years. I have studied the figures. From 1961 to 1966 there is an increase of about Rs. 100 crores or so. We also overlook the fact that Goa came to India after 1962 and Goa brought exports worth about Rs. 100 crores. Therefore, there has been no sizeable increase in the export trade. In fact, many exporters are complaining today that as a result of devaluation they have been so hard hit that the exports of India will go down.

On the other hand, the value of imports has gone up. I was amazed this morning when a friend from this side asked the Finance Minister what is the increase in the indebtedness of India as a result of devaluation and he said that he did not know. I cannot imagine a more callous and a more surprising answer from a Finance Minister. It is the Finance Minister's business to know what is the increase in the national debt on account of devaluation. His only reply was that he will have to look up the

figures. These things should be at his finger tips. This is the way in which the whole thing has been treated in a completely callous, if I may say so, heartless way, playing with the fortunes and lives of millions of people in this country.

The prices are going up. Devaluation will make prices go up. For people to say that there will be devaluation but no increase in prices suggests that they probably do not know the meaning of the word "devaluation". The meaning of the word "devaluation" is that the money value has gone down. If the money value has gone down it follows as a corollary that the prices of articles must go up. Even then necessary corrective measures were not taken. The result is that today our economy is in a stage of almost near collapse. This is all due to the light-hearted and casual manner in which a major decision like devaluation was taken.

Sir, if I had the time I would have spent a little more time on the question of planning. But before I do so I would like to mention one other major problem where also the Government has failed. I am not speaking about Calcutta because I come from the eastern part of India, I am speaking of Calcutta because it is India's major port and the economic life of almost one-third of India depends on the prosperity of Calcutta port. Calcutta city is literally dying before our eyes. We want improvement in transport and communications, we want improvement in drinking water and drainage, we want improvement in housing and slum clearance. We want Calcutta to be a living, vital city so that it can serve the whole of eastern India, and if there is any case for special assistance from the Centre for the rehabilitation of a city, it is Calcutta. It was, therefore, a shock to me to learn that the present Government has refused to give additional help to the State Government, even so far as the second bridge over the Hooghly is concerned, by saying that the funds have to be found by the

State Government, knowing fully well that the State Government have not got enough resources for it. I do not today refer to the other projects in the eastern part of India which have been slowed down for want of funds.

I will conclude by saying—so far as planning is concerned, I hope I will have an opportunity of speaking at greater length when planning is taken up later in the session—that it is wrong planning and fascination for centralisation and gigantism, the fatal lure for building up units without proper planning, which has brought us to the present pass. We have five steel mills in the country. We are going to build the sixth, the great Bokaro plant. But there also I would ask the Government to once again examine the whole question and to see whether it is more economical to add 5 million tons of steel production to the country at a cost of Rs. 500 crores, or to build a new plant at a cost of almost Rs. 1,000 crores and produce only 2 million tons. It is simple economics, it is commonsense that in our present stage of economic development we should make every rupee go as far as possible.

It is this lure for gigantism, the lure for centralisation, trying to control everything from one centre that has led to many of these ills, and that is why, finally, before I conclude, I would like to say that the time has come when the people should have the chance of trying another Government. I know it will not happen today, but it is likely to happen at least in some States after the next general elections. I am almost positive about two or three States but already there is a lurking fear. Those who are the supporters of the Government are already going about and saying if non-Congress Governments come into power, there will be President's Rule, if non-Congress parties form the majority, some device would be found by which the Constitution will be defeated. This kind of propaganda is going on and weakening peoples' faith in constitutional methods. I think it would be

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right and proper for the Central leadership—I would confess that even today I have a little more faith in the Central leadership than the leadership in the States—it is for the Central leadership to say that this kind of rumours are unfounded and wherever any party gets a majority it would be allowed to function properly, according to the Constitution, so long as it follows a constitutional way.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इनमें कुछ ज्ञान की कमी है या ये लोग कुछ पढ़े लिखे कम हैं या इनका नालज कम है। लेकिन गीता माता की आज्ञा है विधि निषिद्ध कर्म, करने वाले को मार डालता है। इन्होंने पिछले उन्नीस साल में जो कुछ किया है, उसका नतीजा पराजय हुआ है, जितनी भी एफ़्टर्स इन्होंने की हैं, जितने भी डिब्लेपमेंट के कार्य किए हैं उन सब का नतीजा डिफ़ॉल्ट है। शिकस्त हुआ है। वान बहुतो छोटो मो है। देश के प्रन्दर इन्होंने वह जागृति पैदा नहीं की जिस जागृति के मातहत देश का अच्छा अच्छा नीतिक बन जाता और अपने बाँडें का हिफाजत करता। जहां भी मैं जाता हूं इस इतने बड़े देश में वहां हर आदमी यहां पूछता है कि चीन अब हमला तो नहीं करेगा, चीन अब आगे तो नहीं बढ़ेगा। यह जो डिफ़ॉल्ट दिया हुआ है यह इनका दिया हुआ है। अगर देश के प्रन्दर विजय की भावना पैदा होती तो देश के लोग यह पूछते कि कौन सी तारीख को हम चीन के ऊपर हमला करेंगे। लेकिन यह देश को सिखाया नहीं गया। देश को आराम से सुलाया गया है, देश को बहकाया गया है। देश को कहा गया है कि अगर एक एटम बम गिर गया तो डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी मारे जायेंगे। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि देश को शिक्षा दी जाती संभावितस्व चाकीतिरणादतिरिच्यते। जिल्लत की जिन्दगी से मौत अच्छी है, अपमान के जीवन से मृत्यु बेहतर होती है। आज भी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम इसका निराकरण न कर सकें। जो पराजय हुई है, वह विजय में

परिचित न हो सके। थोड़ा सा आपको सुधार करने की जरूरत है। इट इज नेवर टू लेट टू मैड। सबसे पहले आप लोग यह सोचें कि देश के साथ जो अहित हुआ है वह सिर्फ इसलिए हुआ है कि देश के प्रन्दर विजय की भावना नहीं आई है, देश के प्रन्दर पराजय की भावना आई है। आप देखें कि जो अंग्रेज ने रूल बना रखा था बन्दूक आदि का लाइसेंस देने के बारे में वही रूल आज भी कायम है। जिन तरह से अंग्रेज रिवाल्वर के लाइसेंस, राइफल के लाइसेंस दिया करते थे उसी तरह ने आज भी दिये जाते हैं। वहीं सिस्टम आज भी चल रहा है। आपको सुनाए नज़रब होगा कि हरदोई के एक ए० ए० ए० की बन्दूक के लिए दरखास्त इसलिए नामंजूर कर दी गई कि उसकी दरखास्त की कलेक्टर साहब ने मिफारिश करने से इनकार कर दिया। इस तरह से दरखास्तें बन्दूक के लाइसेंस के लिए खारिज कर दी जायें तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि देश की रक्षा हो सकती है। यह अंग्रेजों का बनाया हुआ आर्म्स एक्ट है। इसको आप खत्म करें। हर एक बालिंग को, हर एक ईमानदार आदमी को, हर एक सच्चरित्र आदमी को, हर एक बालिंग लड़के और लड़की को हथियार रखने का हक होना चाहिये।

एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि देश की हम रक्षा करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि न्यूक्लियर वैपन्स हम नहीं बनायेंगे। ये दोनों मृतजाद चीजे हैं। देश की रक्षा आप कैसे करेंगे? एक तरफ तो ये यह कहते हैं कि बच्चे का विकास होगा, उसको नारिशमेंट मिलेगा और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि उसको हम दूध नहीं पिलायेंगे। एटम बम आप नहीं बनाते हैं, हाइड्रोजन बम आप नहीं बनाते हैं तो सिवाय पिटने के और कोई चारा नहीं है। काफी पिट चुके हैं। थोड़ा सा हड्डियों में खून रह गया है वह भी निकल जाएगा। जो गलतियाँ की गई हैं उनका आज सुधार करें।

मैं नन्दा माहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुरूपण का नारा वह न लगायें। यह नारा लगाना बेसूद है। नारा लगायें प्रोडक्शन का। अष्टाचार का नारा न लगायें, पैदावार का नारा लगायें। अगर पैदावार नहीं होगी तो अष्टाचार जरूर होगा। मां नहीं चाहती है कि बच्चे के दूध में पानी मिलाया जाए, उसको पानी मिला हुआ दूध दिया जाए। लेकिन घर में अगर आठ बच्चे हैं और गाय पाव भर दूध देती है तो मां को जबरदस्ती, मां को मजबूरन दूध में पानी डालना पड़ेगा, मजबूरन एडल्ट्रेशन करना पड़ेगा। अगर पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी तो जरूर अष्टाचार हांकर रहेगा। अगर बार बार आप कुरूपण का नारा लगायेंगे तो कुरूपण होकर रहेगा। फिर आप दी डेविल एंड देमन ही इज। यह कुरूपण आपके सिर पर सवार रहेगी। आपको गुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि एक करोड़ इंसान भी देश में मेहनत नहीं करते हैं। मैं नागपुर गया था। चारों तरफ मैंने घूम कर देखा। दो दिन और दो रात मैंने वहां गुजारे। न वहां लोग हल चला रहे थे, न किताब पढ़ रहे थे, न ट्रेक्टर चला रहे थे, न फावड़ा चला रहे थे, न वहां स्कूल चल रहे थे। डेढ़ डेढ़ महीने से स्कूल बन्द पड़े हैं। इसलिए बन्द पड़े हैं कि स्टूडेंट्स में अनरेजेंट है। विद्यार्थी अनुशासनहीनता करते हैं। जो शिक्षा आप दे रहे हैं, उसके रहते अनुशासनहीनता नहीं बढ़ेगी तो और क्या होगा? उनको कोई मारेल एजुकेशन, उनको कोई रिलिजस एजुकेशन, उनको कोई दीनियात की तालीम, उनको कोई इखलाकी तालीम नहीं दी जाती है। अगर यह शिक्षा दी गई होती तो उनके अन्दर अनुशासनहीनता न आती। लेकिन जो शिक्षा आप दे रहे हैं, उसके रहते आप कभी भी देश का कल्याण नहीं कर सकते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि देश में शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाता, उसका नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाता। अगर ऐसा हो गया होता तो आज यह हालत न होती। आज यह नौबत न आती कि विद्यार्थियों पर आप गोली चलाते।

विद्यार्थियों पर गोलियां क्यों चलाई जाती हैं? इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि इनएफिशेंट लोग पुलिस इत्यादि में भरती कर लिए गए हैं। एस० पी० और डी० एस० पी० वगैरह जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भरती किए जाते थे उनकी छतियां चौड़ी होती थीं उनकी भुजायें लम्बी होती थीं, उनकी आवाज में शेर जैसी गरज होती थी। आज की तरह से भाई भतीजों को भरती नहीं कर लिया जाता था। आज तो मिनिस्टर्स की सिफरिशों पर इनको भरती कर लिया जाता है। एक दो नारे लगे नहीं, मोत खड़ी हुई सामने दिखाई दी नहीं, इनका दिमाग काम करना बन्द कर देता है, एक दम कह देते हैं कि गोली चला दी जाए। निहत्थी जनता पर महात्मा गांधी के राज में, गांधी जी के फालो-अप द्वारा, मुक्त विद्यार्थियों पर, बेजुबान बच्चों पर गोली चलाना, इसमें बड़ा और कोई पाप नहीं हो सकता है। देश की दो समस्याओं को आप हल कर लें तो तीसरी समस्या को हल करने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक एजुकेशन की समस्या को और एक पैदावार की समस्या को। पिछली बार भी इसी हाऊस में मैंने कहा था कि इस देश के अन्दर आज सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 60-65 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जो कल्टीवेबल लैंड है। सरकार के पास सिर्फ ढाई करोड़ हल हैं और सिर्फ 45,000 के करीब ट्रेक्टर हैं जो वर्किंग कंडिशन में हैं। इनको लेकर चलें तो इस 65 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की पक्रिमा भी आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस जमीन के चारों तरफ घूम भी नहीं सकते हैं। बैलों को काटते काटते देश का इन्होंने इतना नुकसान कर दिया है कि अब देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं रह सकता है। जिन बच्चों को डी० एम० एस० का दूध मिलता है क्या बच्चे विकसित हो सकते हैं क्या उन में से पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय, लोकमान्य तिलक, महात्मा गांधी पैदा हो सकते हैं? पांच-पांच दिन का बासी दूध उनको पीने को मिलता है। इसमें मक्खियों का जहर होता है मंडकों का

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

रस होता है, मछलियों का घरक होता है। इसी सदन की टेबल पर ऐसा दूध रखा गया है जिसमें दो-दो इंच लम्बे कीड़े थे। क्या आप समझते हैं कि जिन बच्चों को वह दूध मिलता है उन में से कोई लोकमान्य तिलक या महात्मा गांधी पैदा होगा? हरगिज नहीं हो सकता है। जिस गाय को हमारे धर्म-शास्त्र और वेद भगवान् मां कह कर पूजते हैं एक-कलम यह कानून बनाया जाय कि उस गौ-माता पर घुरी चलाना पाप है अपराध है। हिटलर ने एक बफा कहा था कि बाइबल के एक सफे पर हजारों सत्तनतें कुर्बान की जा सकती है। इस देश की पचास करोड़ जनता जिस गौ को अपना पूज्य मानती है, सरकार उस पर गोली चलाती है और फिर सरकार कहती है कि देश में खुशहाली नहीं आती है। खुशहाली क्यों और कैसे आएगी, जब सरकार मां पर गोली चला रही है?

जिसको वेद में मां कहा गया है, जिसका दूध पीकर दयानन्द और धिरेकानन्द पैदा हुए, जिसके बारे में हदीम शरीफ में यह हुक्म हुआ है "लहमुहा दाउन व समनहुमा दबा उन व सबनुहा शिफाउन" यानी गाय का दूध गिजा है गाय का घी दबा है चिकित्सा है लेकिन उसका गोشت सरासर बीमारी और रोग है उसकी हत्या को, कॉ स्लाटर को तो सरकार बन्द नहीं कर सकती है और फिर कहती है कि देश की तरक्की के दरवाजे बन्द हैं।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर आजादी एक तरफ हो और भी दूसरी तरफ, तो मैं पहले गौ की तरफ बढ़ूंगा, क्योंकि अगर भी होगी तो आजादी फिर आ जायेगी, लेकिन अगर गौ नहीं होगी, तो आजादी नष्ट हो जायेगी। श्री नन्दा की इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ कि चाहे हमें घरब, दो घरब रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़े, लेकिन हमें कॉ स्लाटर बन्द कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन वह सिर्फ कहते हैं, भ्रमल नहीं करते हैं, प्रैक्टिकल काम करके नहीं

दिखाते हैं। ये सिर्फ उनके विचार हैं और खाली विचार कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर देश को बचाना है तो देश के दो मसलों को हल किया जाना चाहिए, एक खाद्य समस्या और दूसरी एजुकेशन की समस्या। आज से बीस साल पहले मैंने यह नारा लगाया था कि अगर शिक्षा में दीनियात की तालीम शामिल नहीं हुई, धर्म-शिक्षा शामिल नहीं हुई, तो यह खुद मर जायेगी। "तुम्हारी तहजीब अपने खंजर से आप ही खुदकशी करेगी, जो शावे नाजुक पै आशियाना बनेगा नापायदार होगा"। जिस अंग्रेजी तालीम और जुवान से हमको दो सौ साल तक गुलाम रखा गया, जिससे हमारी लक्ष्मी, हमारी शोभा, हमारी सम्पत्ति और हमारी आजादी का अपहरण हुआ, वही अंग्रेजी तालीम और अंग्रेजी जुवान आज भी सरकार के लोगों पर लदी हुई है। वे आज भी उसी की गुलामी कर रहे हैं।

जिस देश ने अपने धर्म, स्वतंत्रता और अधिकारों की रक्षा की, उसने तुरन्त अपनी जुबान में काम करना शुरू कर दिया। बर्मा जिस दिन आजाद हुआ, उसी दिन से उसने बर्मी जुबान में अपना सारा काम-काज करना शुरू कर दिया। श्रीलंका ने भी आजाद होते ही फौरन सिंहली जुबान में काम करना शुरू कर दिया। जिस दिन इसराइल स्टेट वजुद में आई, उसी दिन उस ने हेब्रू में काम करना शुरू कर दिया, जो कि दो हजार साल पहले यहूदियों की जुबान थी। इन देशों की तुलना में एक हमारा देश है, जहां उन्नीस साल के बाद भी इन पार्लियामेंट में एक भी बिल हिन्दी में पेश नहीं किया जा सका, मुश्रीम कोर्ट का एक भी फैसला हिन्दी में नहीं लिखा जा सका। यह आजादी किस तरह खिन्वा रहेगी? यह आजादी अंगरेजे में आई थी जिसकी वजह से आज भी देश में अंगरेजा छाया हुआ है। यह योजना अंग्रेजी में आई थी, इसलिए देश को इससे कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच सका।

आज दूसरे देलों में क्या हो रहा है ? चीन में अंग्रेजी को कितनी हिंकारत की निगाह से देखा जाता है । रूस के एक भी बेटे-बेटी ने अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ी, लेकिन उन लोगों ने स्पूटनिक बना कर चांद के साथ सांठ-गांठ शुरू कर दी । हमारे इन लोगों को अंग्रेजी नहीं आई, लेकिन उसके पीछे ये अपना इमान बेच बैठे हैं । इन पार्लियामेंट में नब्बे फ्रीसदी लोग गलत अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी बोल कर शान गांठी जाती है, अपना पांडित्य उछाला जाता है, समझा जाता है कि हम बहुत बड़े माने जायेंगे । मैं नफरत करता हूं । मैं मानता हूं कि अंग्रेजी का पांडित्य होना चाहिए, लेकिन जहां बाप-बेटे, एम० पी० और मिनिस्टर अपनी भाषा को छोड़ कर एक दूसरे को अंग्रेजी में खत लिखते हैं, वहां का धर्म, संस्कृति और देशभक्ति जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते हैं । देशभक्ति सब से पहले अपनी मातृभाषा से प्रेम सिखाती है ।

यह सब बातों को जानते हैं, हर एक बान को समझते हैं, इनका ज्ञान अथाह है, इन्होंने सब कुछ पढ़ रखा है, लेकिन गीता माना में लिखा है कि विधि-निषिद्ध किया हुआ काम कर्ता को मार डालता है । यह जो कुछ जानते हैं, उसको भ्रमल में नहीं लाना चाहते और भ्रमल के बिना तालीम बिल्कुल बेकार है, कर्म के बिना विद्या बिल्कुल निरर्थक है । जैसे गधे के सिर पर कुरान रखते हैं, वही हालत हो जाती है ।

सरकार से मेरी बनती है कि अगर विद्यार्थियों के मसले को हल करना है, तो वह धर्म, दोनियात और इस्लामियात को तालीम शुरू करे, जिससे कौम बनती है, उठती है और तरक्की करती है, सूरज की तरह से चमकती है । आज हमारी हालत यह है कि हम दस दिन तक दावत खिलाने हैं, लेकिन हम काश्मीर और चीन के मुतालिक एक लफ्ज भी बयान में नहीं लिख सकते हैं, काश्मीर के मामले में एक की भी राय, अपने हक में नहीं ला सकते हैं ।

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मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि वह राय-भ्राम्मा का खिन्न न करे । अगर सरकार चाहती, तो हमारी पचास करोड़ जनता हिमालय पट्टाई की तरह खड़ी हो जाती, लोहे की दीवार बन कर खड़ी हो जाती, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह की सेना खड़ी हो जाती, लेकिन उसने चाहा नहीं है । उसने डिफेंडिज्म, पराजय, नाचने-गाने, सिनेमा और कल्चरल प्रोग्राम्स की शिक्षा दी है । जिस देश की लाखों मुरब्बा मील की जमीन पर दुश्मन का झंडा लहरा रहा है, उसके सिनेमा, शराबखाने, नाच-गाने और कल्चरल प्रोग्राम एक मिनट के लिए भी बन्द नहीं हुए । देश का क्या नुकसान हो जाता, अगर एक साल के लिए भी सिनेमाघर और नाच-गाने बन्द कर दिये जाते ? जब से मैं पैदा हुआ हूं, आज तक मैंने सिनेमा नहीं देखा है, गाना नहीं सुना है, लेकिन क्या मेरे कल्चर में कोई कमी है, क्या मेरी ट्रेनिंग में कोई कमी है, क्या मेरे मेकिंग में कोई कमी है ? मुझे काम सौंप कर देखिये । मैं दस दिन तक बगैर खाने-पिये हुए काम कर सकता हूं, रात-दिन निराहाल और निर्जल रह कर काम कर सकता हूं ।

जिस देश में बच्चों को डालडा और कोटोजम खाने को मिनता हो, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि वह देश कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है । चूँकि आप पक्षपातरहित हैं, आप में कोई पक्षपात नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आप के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डालडा और कोटोजम एटम बम से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है । एटम बम तो एक दफा जला देता है, लेकिन डालडा और कोटोजम घुला-घुला कर, तिल-तिल कर खत्म करते हैं । अगर देश में कोई महापाप है, तो वह डालडा और कोटोजम है । सब से महापाप वनस्पति का है । महात्मा गांधी ने, जिनके हम अनुयायी हैं, जिन पर हम को अभिमान है, जिनके नाम पर मैं अपने प्राण निडावर कर सकता हूं, जिनके नाम पर कांग्रेस वोट मांगती है, उन्होंने एक दफा नहीं, हजार दफा नवजीवन,

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

यंग इंडिया और हरिजन [में] लिखा था कि जिस तरह जाली रुपया बनाने वालों को सजा दी जाती है, उसी तरह से जाली घी बनाने वालों को भी सजा दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन डालडा और कोटोजम के कारखाने इन लोगों के मातहत चलते हैं और फिर भी वे समझते हैं कि हम महात्मा गांधी की शान को दोबाला कर रहे हैं।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि आमूल-बूल परिवर्तन किया जाये। जिस ग्लास में शराब भरी हुई है, उस में दूध नहीं भरा जा सकता है। पहले शराब से ग्लास को खाली करना होगा, तब उसमें दूध भरा जायेगा। जो कुछ इन लोगों ने सीखा है, उसका नतीजा पराजय हुआ। उनको पराजय की भावना को निकाल देना चाहिए। अगर हमारे देश के पचास करोड़ लोग संगठित हो जायें, आर्गनाइज्ड हो जायें, मिलिटेरिली ट्रेन्ड हो जायें, तो उनमें इतनी शक्ति है कि अगर वे पैर मार देंगे, तो जमीन हिल जायेगी, दुनिया उनसे अपनी डिफ़ाइन चाहेगी, ये दूसरों के दरवाजों पर दूध, गेहूँ और हथियार मांगने नहीं जायेंगे। पचास करोड़ की यह नेशन आज संसार को शिक्षा दे सकती है। यह वह देश है, जिसके लिए हमारे धर्म-शास्त्र में लिखा हुआ है, "एतद्देश प्रभूतस्य सकाशादप्र-जन्मनः। स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षरेन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः"। दुनिया आ कर इस देश के चरण छूती थी, शिक्षा और दोखा लेती थी। आज यह देश पिटा हुआ, पराजित और परास्त है। इसमें आमूल-बूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा और आज नन्दा साहब को यह कसम खानी पड़ेगी जैसा कि हमारे वेद भगवान में लिखा हुआ है :

"यन्ति प्रमादं अतन्द्राः"

इस मुल्क के अन्दर यहां की दूकानें एक मिनट के लिए बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिए, यहां के बाजारों एक मिनट के लिए बन्द नहीं

होने चाहिए, यहां के कारखाने एक मिनट के लिए बन्द नहीं होने चाहिए। अगर बाप धकता है तो बेटा बैठे, बेटा धकता है तो भतीजा काम करे। लेकिन शाम को 8 बजे दिल्ली कैपिटल में अन्धेरा हो जाय, सारी दूकानें बन्द हो जायें, पुलिस के सिपाही झांक झांक कर देखें, कोई रुपया तो नहीं गिन रहा है, कोई रेजगारी तो नहीं गिन रहा है, कहीं कोई रोशनी तो नहीं है। इसमें बड़ा अनर्थ कोई नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि

"पुरुषो वै राष्ट्रम्
राष्ट्रं वै अश्वमेधः"

यह वेद की वाणी है। अगर पुरुष सुन्दर होंगे, चौबीसों घंटे काम में लगे रहेंगे तब देश सुन्दर हो सकता है। देश कभी सुन्दर नहीं हो सकता जब तक इन्सान सुन्दर न हों। इंडिविजुअल करेक्टर बनेगा तो नेशनल करेक्टर बनेगा। व्यक्तिगत चरित्र ऊंचा उठेगा तो राष्ट्र का चरित्र ऊंचा उठेगा। देश का सामाजिक चरित्र सुन्दर बनेगा। अगर हमारा जाति का चरित्र ऊंचा होगा तो कोम का चरित्र ऊंचा होगा। लोग यह समझते हैं कि पब्लिक लाइफ कुछ और हो और प्राइवेट लाइफ कुछ और हो, तो वेद भगवान इस बात को मना करते हैं। वेद भगवान की आज्ञा है :

यदन्तरं तद्व्याह्यं, यद्व्याह्यं तदन्तरम्।

वेद भगवान इस बात को कहते हैं कि सच्चा पुरुष वह है जिसकी प्राइवेट लाइफ और पब्लिक लाइफ एक हो। यह जो लोग कहते हैं कि इनका सामाजिक जीवन ऐसा है, इनकी प्राइवेट लाइफ ऐसी है, वह गलत कहते हैं। जिसकी प्राइवेट लाइफ, व्यक्तिगत जीवन ऊंचा न हो वह कभी भी देश के अन्दर कोई क्रान्ति नहीं कर सकता, देश को ऊंचा नहीं ले जा सकता। मुझे याद है, शैली ने हमारा अनुकरण किया है, यूरोप हमारी तरफ आ रहा है, शैली ने लिखा है :

"The most fatal error that ever happened in the world was the

separation of political and ethical science."

दुनिया के अन्दर सब से बड़ा महापाप जो हुआ है वह यह हुआ है कि प्राइवेट लाइफ को और पब्लिक लाइफ को अलग अलग कर दिया है। नीति शास्त्र और धर्म शास्त्र को अलग कर दिया है, आचार शास्त्र को और राज-नीति को अलग अलग कर दिया है। महात्मा गांधी एक चिराग लेकर आये थे, युग पुरुष थे, एक प्रकाश-स्तम्भ थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि प्राइवेट लाइफ को और पब्लिक लाइफ को मिलाकर के एक कर दो। जिसने अपना जीवन परमेश्वर के अधीन नहीं किया है, जिसने अपना जीवन भगवान कृष्ण के चरणों में अर्पित नहीं किया है वह हरगिज हरगिज देश का कल्याण नहीं कर सकता। देश का कल्याण वह करेगा जिसने अपना सर्वस्व भगवान के चरणों में न्यौछावर कर दिया है। कुरान पाक इसी बात का हुक्म करता है :

"कुन इन्न मलानी व नमूकी
व महयाया व मनानो
लिल्लाहे रब्बिल आलमीन ॥"

जिसका जीवन और मरण, जिसकी इबादन, जिसका रोजा, जिसकी नमाज भगवान के चरणों में अर्पित हो जाती है वही संसार में जिन्दा रह सकता है और देश को आगे ले जा सकता है।

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, आप पक्षपात से ऊपर हैं। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज से यह हुक्म दीजिये, रूल बनवा दीजिये कि सब से बड़ा अप्रष्टाचार है खाली रहना। जो खाली बैठा हुआ है, जो आइडिल है, आलसी है, जो पुरुषार्थहीन है, जो कर्महीन है, जिस में कर्मण्यता नहीं है वह सब से बड़ा पापी है। अप्रष्टाचारी वह है जो जुआ खेलता है। अप्रष्टाचारी वह है जो जुआ खेलता है, जो चीपड़ खेलता है, जो क्लबों में जाकर के शतरंज खेलता है, जो देश के रुपये के साथ

देश के समय के साथ, एक एक मिनट के साथ खिलवाड़ करता है, अप्रष्टाचारी वह है। मैंने नहीं देखा इस मुल्क के अन्दर ताश खेलने वाले, समय बर्बाद करने वाले का किसी का चालान हुआ हो। जब तक आलसी और प्रमादी का, जब तक पुरुषार्थहीन का चालान नहीं किया जायगा तब तक देश नहीं बच सकता जो कर्म नहीं करता, जो मेहनत नहीं करता, जो देश के लिए पसीना नहीं बहाता वह सबसे बड़ा अप्रभागा है, वह सबसे बड़ा कर्महीन है। सब से बड़ा पापी है। वेद भगवान कहते हैं :

चरैवेती, चरैवेती।

सूर्यस्य पश्यश्रेमाण यो न तन्त्रयते चरन्।

चरैवेती, चरैवेती।

हमारे ऋषियों का आदर्श है जिसका पुरुषार्थ एक मिनट के लिए भी रुक जाता है, जिसकी तपस्या एक मिनट के लिए भी रुक जाती है उसका कयाण नहीं हो सकता। आज इस देश को बचाने की जिम्मेदारी सब से ज्यादा नन्दा साहब पर है। जितना वह अपना पूजापाठ करते हैं उसका कुछ हिस्सा हम लोगों को भी दिया करें, जितना भजन करते हैं उसका हिस्सा हम लोगों को भी दें, जितना व्रत रखते हैं उसका हिस्सा हमको दें। वह अकेले स्वर्ग में चले जाय और हम स्वर्ग के भागी न बनें, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। सब से ज्यादा इस वक्त जिम्मेदारी नन्दा साहब पर है और देश के अन्दर सदाचार का वायुमंडल न पैदा हुआ, महात्मा गांधी के चरणों का अनुसरण करने के लिए तैयार न हुए, धर्म और इखलाक को ऊंचा न किया, सदाचार का जीवन बिताना नहीं सीखा तो देश का और ज्यादा पतन होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि आज की बेला में हमारी यह बातें मान लें। एक तो एवर ओपेन शाप्स, एवर ओपेन पार्क, एवर ओपेन मार्केट, एवर ओपेन आफिसेज होने चाहिए। और दूसरे यह कि हथियारों के ऊपर लाइसेंस जो अंग्रेजों की दी हुई गुलामी है, यह जो गुलामी का कलंक अंग्रेजों ने लगाया है वह आज से

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

खत्म होना चाहिए। हर एक बालिग को, हर एक मनुष्य को हथियार रखने का हक हासिल होना चाहिए। और यह मुखालिफ लब्ध, अपोजीशन लब्ध इंग्लैंड का दिया हुआ है। हमारे यहां मुखालिफ कोई नहीं होता। हमारे यहां हितैषी होते हैं।

पुरुषाः बहवो राजन् सततं प्रियं व दिनः
अप्रियस्य तु पयस्य वक्ता श्रेष्ठः क्षुद्रमः ॥

हम आपके हितैषी हैं। जब आप गलत रास्ते पर चलेंगे तो आपको रास्ता दिखायेंगे। जब आप कोई रांग बे अख्तियार करेगे तो आप को सही रास्ते पर लायेंगे। भगवान आप का कल्याण करे, आप को सुख दे और यह 50 करोड़ की जाति उठे, विजेता बने। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, there is no answer to my esteemed friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, who has the greatest freedom to speak about all corners not only of this mundane world, but also of the heavenly abode where he travelled with Nanaji. I will confine myself like a humble parliamentarian to this no-confidence motion and purport of it.

Even my friend who spoke earlier, Shri Humayun Kabir, to whom I listened with great respect, also felt so embarrassing. While speaking with all vehemence, instead of confining himself to what has happened since we adjourned last and dealing with the matters which prompted the Opposition to bring this motion of no-confidence, he spoke so passionately about devaluation. I do not know whether he wanted to take us to the last session of Parliament. Devaluation was discussed last time both during the discussion of the no-confidence motion as also on the resolution concerning Government's economic policy. I could have appreciated it if

he had said that after devaluation these are the steps which should have been taken and which have not been taken. If he had made some concrete suggestions, I would have been able to appreciate what he said.

I hope he will also not mind if I refer to the mutual respect which we have for each other. My impression when he walked out of the Congress was that his dissatisfaction was more with the State Government than with the Central Government of which he has been an integral part for long years. After making some reference to the State, he turned only to certain basic questions regarding planning, economic policies, student indiscipline and others which have very little to do with the recent happenings. I would say that even as regards student unrest, I would be able to understand and appreciate what he has to say, because he has written books and beautiful articles on it, to which he himself referred, which I have read with great care and admiration.

I will remind my friend that it was as early as 1955 when as a member of the Rajya Sabha I had moved a resolution regarding student indiscipline. At that time there had been a wave of student indiscipline. There was firing in Gwalior and here and there, and we discussed this matter, and the conclusions which have been drawn today after inviting all the Vice-chancellors and IGPs and all that, are the conclusions which had been drawn in 1955. I do not mean to say that we have not traversed further from 1955. The situation has deteriorated, I understand it; some of the deterioration was inherent in the vast expansion which has taken place. That is understood and that is recognised both by those in the academic world and those in administration, but I will touch upon this subject later.

Regarding this motion of no-confidence, I venture to submit that I do not want to dismiss it as a meaning-

less ritual, even though this most powerful weapon, unfortunately, is being used by the opposition to its greatest disadvantage. This no confidence motion has to have some purpose. I can understand that the opposition does not have a chance of replacing the Government, which is the purpose of a no-confidence motion, but what hurts me more is that, being what they are, they themselves are not taking it seriously. I am not talking of the empty benches today. Even yesterday there were hardly four or five members, and there are comments in all the papers today, which clearly indicates how seriously our friends take the no confidence motion themselves.

Apart from that, what is the type of motion which I am supposed to answer? An absolutely amorphous sort of motion without head or tail. When a no-confidence motion is moved in the House of commons, they say that during this session the Government has gone wrong in its Rhodesian policy, they have done this, done that. Similarly, if the opposition had clinched certain issues, we would be able to understand their meaning, but when the motion is amorphous without head or tail, when they talk of things which happened 20 years ago, about the division of States on a linguistic basis, about everything which had already been discussed on the floor of the House threadbare, it becomes extremely difficult for us to give serious thought to the matter, to give serious consideration to the points raised by the opposition, and we find ourselves in difficulty simply because of this state of affairs.

Mr. Masani yesterday, while speaking on this motion, very rightly said that the real vote of no confidence will be taken in the general election. I appreciate that and I would also welcome him to live in a great paradise at least till before the elections; after the elections he will be a disillusioned man, there is no harm if he lives in a paradise till then thinking that this

will happen and that will happen. We have had the most unfortunate experience of the Swatantra Party seizing a small unit, the Corporation in Jaipur that large city; it is being controlled by the Swatantra Party and it is a stinking monument of mismanagement. This is the capacity which our friends have exhibited already, and I do not know what would be our fate if one or two States had gone to them. I very much wish that one or two States go to a party like the Swatantra Party, because then possibly there will be a disillusionment in the country, and it will realise that there is no choice but the Congress.

When I say this I do not say that the Congress has no weaknesses, I am not so enamoured of the Congress, that the Congress has not to look at itself, and to cure itself of many of the ills which have corroded, which have eroded the most vital parts of this organisation. I do not for a moment say this. Even while speaking to my party, I say: we have got quite a lot to our credit, but let us vigorously, candidly put it through, and let there be no hesitation in admitting before the country our weaknesses, our mistakes, our failures. That is definitely the position. The Congress has certainly been a self-regulating body. Nobody can deny this, that the Congress has been a self-regulating body. What happened during the last session? There was a lot of talk. There has been a great atmosphere created. We discussed iron and steel. We discussed the 55th report of the P.A.C. Mr. Madhu Limaye has emerged out as a new star in the horizon. But let us not forget the basic fact that it was the P.A.C. headed by Mr. Morarka, the Chairman, who stood with dignity and independence and gave the material to this House. It was he who consistently and persistently, even to the embarrassment of the Ministers and the Government gave an exceedingly good account of himself. Was it the Opposition or a Member sitting on this side? Did it not inspire confidence in all? I find that a committee has been appointed

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to go into the entire series of cases. That will inspire confidence anywhere on God's earth. An ex-Chief-Justice and two other persons are there. I ask the Opposition. Everyone outside and the Opposition here said that no better choice could have been made. Is it not an earnest of the Congress Government's desire to see that right things are done? Again we have placed before this House an interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission. That report definitely indicates our great anxiety to see that our Ministers are above suspicion, that there is a clean administration, that there is not even any room for suspicion. We do not want charges to be there against Ministers. Ministers have got to be above suspicion. A wrong climate is created. I do not say every one is honest. There may be black-sheep. There is a sort of wrong climate created. It is the anxiety of the Government and of the Congressmen always to bring them above suspicion. In no place where we have studied the functioning of the democracies, have we found an institution like the one which we have suggested to make this Parliament powerful and to place at the disposal of this Parliament an institution which will take the best care and see that we have a clean administration. Not even the Ministers have been spared. This is the earnestness with which we want to proceed. It is not in the interest of one party. Let us understand each other and see where we stand.

It would not matter if the Congress is in power or not. But certainly it matters that this country has to be stable and with a good and strong Government. That is the situation as it exists today. Mr. Masani will realise it sooner than later. He is unwittingly helping the communists who want nothing but chaos and confusion. I am sure the Congress will be returned. Suppose it is not returned, after Congress there is chaos and confusion and after chaos and confusion, possibly the Communists. There is

absolutely no hope whatsoever for any other party which I could visualise. If they want to go that way, let them. Has any of the communist friends said a word against the red guards of the Chinese and what is being done there? Now, these are the friends who sit here and talk about democracy but they will not say a word about those activities. They would not say a word when China committed aggression on this country; they will not say a word when those people say that the foreign minister of their own country should be burnt alive. That is the goal and that is the theory which is being practised. There is not one single word said in their papers outside or here. Now, are these the people who are going to condemn this Government and undermine this parliament in its functioning? Are these the people who are to be trusted to safeguard the democratic movement and democracy? This is the state of affairs.

17 hrs.

I will speak a little about the economic situation, because that has very much disturbed us. We all feel extremely pained. As a matter of fact, the whole country is worried about it. But let us take a clear, perspective view of the entire situation. I repeat, as I said last time, that our economic troubles have not their origin in 1952; not in the first Plan; not in the second Plan and not in the third Plan. The entire economic trouble starts from 1962, after the Chinese aggression. That is so clear. If you see deficit financing, deficit financing comes from 1962 in a large measure. Instead of spending Rs. 250 crores, we have been compelled to spend about a thousand crores of rupees on our defence. On defence, we earlier depended upon the British and others; we had never maintained an up-to-date army; we have to spend on it now. When Rs. 750 crores are pumped into unproductive work, though it is of the utmost importance to the safety of the nation, it is definitely going to disturb the economy of the country. Unfor-

tunately, as it happens, it is at this very time that we have consecutively three plans. It is all this very time that we had another aggression from Pakistan. But I am not offering any apology for this. I am just trying to analyse the facts. We have to change our strategy in planning and our economic administration in our economic development. I understand it, and we are at it. Let us also see what has happened during this very time. What is the position in the USA? In the USA, you have got an economy where it is of such abundance; but even there, they are today faced with inflation. They are now waging this small war in Vietnam. But what is the position? A tractor which used to sell in the U.S.A. for Rs. 6,000 dollars is now selling at 9,000 dollars. What has happened to the economy of the United Kingdom? Everyone knows that they have taken such stringent measures now, that thousands of people are going out of employment. Is it because of mismanagement there also? What has happened in other places? When we talk about our economy, we must not forget that this Government, even now, has stood firm.

I am now talking only of very recent events. Only about three months ago, Mr. Bell was here and he made certain suggestions and the report is there. Everyone knows what happened. Our Commerce Secretary rebuffed him when he talked about export incentive; he said that these export incentives do not fit in with the economic reforms. Our Commerce Secretary told him that the USA is doing the same thing; that England is also doing the same thing. France is also doing it. He has been a man on the continent and he spoke with force and he rebuffed Mr. Bell.

Then we were told that we are not going to get any food aid, this, that and the other, if we have trade and business with Cuba. Have we given them up? We said, no; we still have our dealings with Cuba in respect of our jute. We have not surrendered it. These are matters which we must not

forget when we talk about the economic situation.

I would remind my hon. friends of one thing, when we talk about the food situation. In 1955, when Shri Ajit Prasad Jain was here as the Food Minister, he told this House and the country that if you are going to pump this money into the economy of this country, the shortage of food will be accentuated because it is quite obvious. This money has relationship with the food supplies. You cannot deny that. There are crores and crores of people who are absolutely underfed, almost living on the starvation level; they have started eating a little more and we do not grudge it. This is bound to happen. This food shortage is not to be calculated by Shri Subraniam now that there are so many mouths more to feed and therefore so many more tons are required. Apart from the addition to the population, the people in this country who have been living at a very low level of sustenance will eat much more. Therefore, our demand for food will go up. With our prosperity, with more money in the market, our demand for food will go up more and more. Therefore, we have to provide for it. Let us understand the situation as it is.

What is it that they say? What has happened in China? In spite of its rule of thumb, in spite of unsparing dictatorship, China is importing a large quantity of food. Russia is importing a large quantity of food. My hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, wanted to compare India with Taiwan. Let us compare comparables. Taiwan is a tiny country where all the money that was needed was pumped in by the United States of America. Let us not compare Taiwan and this country.

When I am talking about these droughts, I will easily concede to all Members of the Opposition to do anything they like to embarrass the Government. They can embarrass the Government in Government's adversity. But I will certainly appeal to them not to embarrass the people of

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this country in their adversity. The people are suffering at the present moment. We do not take credit, the Government does not take credit if there is a bumper crop, if there are good rains. They cannot also be simply blamed and despised because there have been one or two droughts over which Shri Subramaniam or anybody else has no control. Certainly, this throws up all our weaknesses and I will not spare the Government or anybody if they do not take adequate steps to provide against these droughts which are likely to be there.

Therefore, we have to concentrate on these things. All the time we have been saying that our agricultural policy will have to be reconsidered, will have to be strengthened, this will have to be done and that will have to be done. While I am on this subject of food, I would appeal to the Food Minister that he should not, even unwittingly, do anything which will divide the country on the food front. I want that there should be complete free flow of food throughout the country. It may be that because of administrative difficulties for a short while they may make some administrative arrangements. I have seen the report of the Foodgrains Committee. The Foodgrains Committee has got administrative insight, they know the difficulties, but they are merely administrative people, they have not got the political vision which is necessary. Political vision demands that the country should never be divided on the food front, there should be absolute free flow of food. That is the goal we must have. He should within a year, two years or three years, come forward and say that he has the buffer stock and there is free flow of foodgrains. If there is free flow of foodgrains, as my friend, Shri Koiri was just pointing out that simply because there was free flow from district to district, from place to place, now when the difficulties have been more those difficulties have eased, the difficulties will become less and less. Even in Rajasthan, with famine in

5000 villages, simply because of the crop the rate of Bajra has gone down from Rs. 33 to Rs. 25 because of free flow of foodgrains. You must have courage and the vision. You must take all these steps.

Something was said yesterday when the Prime Minister made a statement about the tripartite conference. Let us not at least cut our noses to spite the Government. That will do us no good. Nobody claimed that this tripartite conference was going to be something which will solve all our problems. It had a limited purpose and it has definitely served that limited purpose. That limited purpose was significant and important for us. That purpose has been served. As we have been saying all the time, and as I said in this House six months ago, you cannot have political independence without economic independence. The tripartite conference emphasised it. When we talk about the tripartite conference let us also remember that it is not only this Government which is concerned. We must have a little sense of respect for the other participants. The head of the Yugoslavian Government deserves congratulations of this House because he has all the time, in adversity, stood with this Government. Whether it is Kashmir or any other problem, he has always supported us. Let us understand it. Then, what about General Nasser? He is fighting Muslim communalism in a most courageous manner. Therefore, let us understand the implications of this.

At the same time, President Johnson is having a meeting in Manila. In Moscow there is a meeting of all the Socialist countries. The whole world is in turmoil. So, let us make whatever little effort we can towards the advancement of peace.

When Shri Masani talked of DIR I felt a little hurt, because on the DIR we have already expressed our sentiments on the floor of the House. Can he quote one instance where DIR has

been used for arresting people except in the three border States? What is the use of attacking DIR which, for all practical purposes, is dead in all States except the three border States? So far as the border States are concerned, everybody has warned the Government about the situation prevailing there and, therefore, DIR has to be in force in those States.

One thing that worries me is the bundhs in various States. I hope the Home Minister will make a study as to who is financing these bundhs. This is a crucial question. Somebody was saying that the bundh and jaloos which were organised in the capital cost about Rs. 75 lakhs. Opposition members are always talking about election funds of the ruling party. I do not think we need even half that amount for the election fund. And I think that money is much more tainted because it is coming from somewhere else. I do not think these bundhs are being organised from the money in the pockets of our friends here who have nothing. I think the Government should address itself to this important problem.

I am not discussing the student problem today because I have already given notice of a motion and I will speak on it when I get another opportunity.

I am sorry that the opposition is not here today. I again make this appeal to the opposition. Let them do anything to embarrass the Government but let them not do anything which will undermine the stability of democracy, which will undermine parliamentary institutions. Like Kennedy, let each one of us ask this question: what am I doing for my country. The moment we start asking this question, I am sure all these troubles will be over.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr Chairman, it is rather unfortunate that I have to speak at a time when the opposition benches are empty. It

is not merely for the purpose of answering the points which they have made that I deplore this absence, but because I feel that in this matter of food the country has to pull together without any difference, particularly in regard to politics; because, on all accounts, we are passing through one of the very great periods of crisis in our career after independence. Last year was one of unprecedented drought. Looking into the statistics of rainfall, we find that this has not happened during the last 60 or 70 years. The production drop has also been rather steep, from 89 million tonnes to 72 million tonnes. When I said that the shortfall was likely to be of the order of 10 million to 12 million tonnes, there were critics who said that I was exaggerating the shortfall.

My hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir, who is not here, questioned the statistics, but, after all, the statistics are on the same basis from one year to another and with all these defects and deficiencies, even if they will not give the actual figures of production, they will certainly reflect the trend of production. Therefore, from that point of view we find, from a 89 million tonnes level the drop was to 72 million tonnes level.

There are some critics of our agricultural policy; who, in fact, attack the entire planning in our country and even the very basis of planning. But, apart from that, there has been sharp criticism of the policy that we have been following in the matter of procurement and distribution.

After all, the merit of a policy will have to be judged by the results. While I do not claim that our policy was perfect, it was possible to avoid difficulties. What is important to realise is: What were the alternatives available to us in a situation of this sort? Was there a better alternative? What was the result of this policy? Has it helped us to tide over this very difficult situation or has it landed us in difficulties?

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

While I am not happy that we should have these restrictions on movement from one State to another and within one State from district to district and from tehsil to tehsil, still, this policy has been able to tide over one of the worst years. Therefore, the policy has something to commend for itself.

Apart from that, I would like to place before the House the response of the country as a whole about which I am glad that the Prime Minister spoke in one of her broadcast talks. It was not a spirit of despondency which prevailed over the country; on the other hand, I am glad to say that the call of the country was answered, as on all crucial occasions, by the people of the country, in a magnificent manner. I want to go on record to say that when we organised on emergency food production programme—I am talking particularly about the rabi season—when we wanted the farmers to take to a crop to which they were not accustomed all along, traditionally, where they never used to have a rabi crop or a summer programme, when we asked them in this hour of crisis, in the hour of difficulties, wherever water was available and the production programme could be organised it was done and I am glad to say that about million acres of additional crop—if I remember aright—was raised, in the sense that the crop was not being raised traditionally on the lands on which they were raised.

Not only that, the response to the subsidiary food production programme, like vegetable growing and potato growing which we got from the urban, semi-urban and rural people was something about which we can be proud. But for this subsidiary food programme, particularly in Bengal and U.P., . . .

Mr. Chairman: Madhya Pradesh should be more interested in this speech.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad to say that sufficient quantities of

vegetables and other subsidiary foods are available. As a matter of fact, in U.P. the disposal of the potato became a problem, even though there was scarcity of other things. In Bengal, during one of my visits; the complaint was made, "We are asked to take more and more vegetables instead of cereals". Unfortunately, our food habits are such that we do not realise that vegetables are much better food than mere cereals.

But what I want to emphasize is that whenever facilities were provided to the people for the purpose of taking up this programme and technical assistance was made available, they came forward to grow vegetables and other foodgrains and food-stuffs to which they were not accustomed all along. Therefore, it gave us a new experience. As a matter of fact, it gave us a new confidence. It also gave us a new insight into agriculture to our traditional agriculturists who have been in the fields for centuries together that it is possible to raise a second crop in many of the lands where they were, all along for generations, raising only one crop.

Apart from this production programme, even with regard to the distribution programme, we can take some credit. We had to meet this deficit by imports. I will be failing in my duty if I did not refer to the generous help which we got from the United States of America. Unfortunately, there are some people who think that to say anything anti-American is progressive. I am not here to justify every policy of the American Government or the American Administration. But as a people, the American people are the most friendly people to India and they have always been friendly to us. I want to say that it is wrong to condemn a whole set of people simply because some people have some prejudice, some phobia, about it. It is a completely wrong approach. I want to

say that at the hour of need, we got this massive food aid from the United States of America and I want particularly my friends who are not here to consider what would have happened if these 10 million tonnes of foodgrains were not available from the United States of America. One of the greatest tragedies would have happened in India. But still we think it is fashionable, it is progressive, to abuse even the food aid which we have received after having eaten it. I am not happy about the position that we have to depend upon imports. Nobody will be happy about it. Now, take for example, Bihar. Bihar is undergoing one of the worst droughts. For argument sake, suppose it is an independent country, and it takes up an attitude, "We shall not import foodgrains from outside. We have got so much natural resources, the rivers and the best fertile lands. Why should we, therefore, import from outside to feed the millions in Bihar?", what would have happened? In the same way, there was absolutely no other alternative but to import.

I have no doubt in my mind that even friends on this side who were a little critical about the foodgrains programme will realise that there was no other alternative for us but to import the food at that time.

Then, even importing the foodgrains is not an easy task at the level of 10 million or 12 million tonnes which would be the total import during this year, 1966. Doubts were expressed whether our ports would handle and whether our labour will be competent to handle millions of tonnes of foodgrains, unload them from the ships and put them on the rails or on the lorries. But we have shown that our port authorities, the labourers and all those who are involved in this task are able to handle it. They did a magnificent job in handling 10 million or 12 million tonnes during this year, in receiving the ships, unloading them and sending them to the various parts of the country. It is not only the handling at the ports which is important but, after that, these mil-

lions of tonnes of foodgrains have to be moved by the Railways. The Minister of State for Railways is here. I want to say that the Railways did a magnificent job. I congratulate the Railway administration and all those men who are involved in the rail movement and I want to say that at no time they failed me. That is why it was possible to move millions of tonnes of foodgrains to the various parts of the country where they had got to reach. It is not only the carrying of foodgrains by the railways which is important but ultimately it is the distribution programme which made the foodgrains reach the needy millions of people in various parts of the country. We were able to build up a distribution programme which delivered the goods and which made the foodgrains available in all the scarcity parts. Therefore, we are in a position to say with a certain amount of self-respect that in spite of one of the worst droughts, there was no starvation death in our country.

Now and then questions are put about starvation deaths. Even take, for argument's sake, that they are true. How many were pointed out? One or two, here and one or two, there. Even those cases were inquired into and in many cases it was found that they were not really starvation deaths but were otherwise. Consider what happened in the past during the British regime whenever a situation of this sort occurred. How many millions died? I am prepared to concede that because of mal-nutrition, because of non-availability of foodgrains, some people would have suffered. But looking at the magnitude of the problem, I wish to say that we have really tided over one of the worst crises in our country. Because this big catastrophe did not happen, we sometimes under-estimate the magnitude of the task with which we were faced. Last year if we had looked at the foreign newspapers, they were predicting that millions of deaths would have happened in India as starvation deaths. Therefore, from every point of view, while we pass through a very difficult period, at the

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same time we are proud of the fact that our people responded magnificently to the challenge and we are proud that our administration, our officers, our workers and our labourers responded to the challenge and that is why we were able to tide over the crisis. If anybody should say that I should not take the credit, that the Government should not take the credit, I concede that we are not taking the credit; the credit should go to the people for the way in which they functioned, for the way in which they responded.

We were all hoping that at least the coming year would be more comfortable and it looked like that till August. Even though there was some delay in the outbreak of the monsoon by the end of August, I was hoping from the information available from the various States that we were going to have bumper crop in many of the States, but, unfortunately again, there was a break in the monsoon and that was a long and crucial break. From the first week of September to the end of October, when rains are necessary, when moisture is absolutely necessary for the ripening of the grains, for the formation of grains, it unfortunately failed us. Therefore, it was a bigger tragedy; where sowing has been done, where watering has been done, when the crops have come up and looked like giving us a bumper crop and when perhaps fertilisers were applied for the purpose of getting more production, if the devastation takes place it is a greater loss to the farmers; it is a great tragedy. This is what has happened during this year unfortunately. A question was put as to why we did not take measures even from September first week onwards. As a matter of fact, till the end of August, the position was so satisfactory that we were hoping that there would be a bumper crop. It was only when the monsoon got delayed and it was not in the horizon that we were troubled and we thought that perhaps the monsoon had failed us. Even then

we had the hope that at least a few showers would come to save the situation. As a matter of fact, wherever we had a few showers, the situation was saved. In the beginning of September I was in Orissa and they told me that unless there were rains within the next fortnight, what they expected to be a bumper crop would completely fail and again the story would be repeated as far as Orissa was concerned; another period of acute scarcity would develop in Orissa. But fortunately, if not in adequate quantities, there were at least slight showers throughout and it improved the situation. So also in Bengal where the situation was looking hopeless, the situation completely changed because they had, at least for a week, good rains. In the south also, it looked as if the crop would be completely wiped out; even in the reservoirs which used to have traditionally got filled up during the months of June, July and August, we were informed that there was absolutely no water, but fortunately there have been heavy rains and we are afraid that we are having slightly over-rains, today I am warned that there might be a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal which might cross anywhere between Madras and Cuddalore. I do not know what this is going to do. Unfortunately testing times come over and over again. But let us hope that this would not cause any great damage there.

What I want to emphasise is this that unfortunately we do not have control over nature. Not only we, but even the most developed countries do not have control over nature. If only people would go into what happened in Australia during the last year and how many millions of cattle and sheep perished there and the damage that was caused to the crops, they would find that even Australia which was experimenting with artificial rain and all those things in a very intensified manner was also a victim of natural calamity. There-

fore, if today we are faced with a situation of this sort, it is beyond our control; it is a natural calamity. What is important now is this. How are we going to face this natural calamity which has come successively in two years? This is the most important thing. If I should take the blame or the Government should take the blame for the failure of the monsoon, let us take the blame, but it will be irrational to think that either the Government or the Food Minister has got powers over nature, either to have rains or not to have rains. I wish we had such powers! Therefore, what is important now is how the nation is going to face this second year of scarcity conditions, this second year of large-scale failure of monsoon. This is the most important thing.

In that connection, I would like to place before the House and the country that we are now trying to take all measures on the basis of the experience that we gained during the last year to improve the situation everywhere. As I have already stated, some people would put the question: 'What were you doing all along without making sufficient preparations? As a matter of fact, as soon as the hathia rains failed, we took steps. We were feeling confident that the hathia rains would be available at least in meagre quantities, but when it failed completely, we immediately sent an official team consisting of officers from the Agriculture Ministry, from the Planning Commission and from the Finance Ministry to make an on-the-spot study and to make recommendations for the purpose of taking immediate steps, and we have taken immediate steps there.

I would like to place before the House how we are trying to approach this problem and how we are trying to solve this and how we are trying to meet this challenge of scarcity, again, particularly intense scarcity in Bihar. But before doing so, I would like to emphasise one aspect, the difference between last year and this year with regard to the failure of

monsoon. As I have already mentioned on another occasions, last year, that is, 1965-66 followed a bumper year of 1964-65 when the production was 89 million tonnes. Unfortunately, 1966-67 follows one of the worst years, namely 1965-66, and, therefore, there is no cushion, and there is no flow-over from the production of last year. Therefore, that pipe-line is almost completely empty.

Then, another disturbing feature is this. Last year, it was almost widespread. If I may say so, there was no pocket of intense scarcity as it has happened during this year. In Bihar I was looking into the figures and I find that throughout Bihar, it is only half a district here or half a district there which can be considered normal, and it is only a few districts which have got 50 to 75 per cent production, the majority of the districts have below 50 per cent, and when I say 'below 50 per cent', it ranges from 3 to 50 per cent. This is the picture. Similarly if you take eastern U.P. you find that the conditions there are not much different from the Bihar conditions. Central UP is also affected to a great extent. It is only western UP which presents a normal picture. In addition to that, Madhya Pradesh is affected, Rajasthan is affected, and Gujarat is affected. I was hoping that it was only these five areas that would have to be tackled. But, now Maharashtra has intimated that there has been failure also. The West Bengal Chief Minister has just now come into the picture saying that there also scarcity conditions exist in a few districts.

So this is the picture of intense scarcity which was not there last year, so much so that in particular States there were some foodgrains available to flow to various parts; therefore, it was a question of supplementing what was available.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (दमोह) :
श्रीर मध्य प्रदेश में ? मध्य प्रदेश का नाम
नहीं लिया आपने ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I did refer to Madhya Pradesh also. As I was saying, it was a question of supplementing what was available there. But this year it looks as if in Bihar the major portion of the grains will have to flow from out side. So also in eastern UP and perhaps in the other areas we may have to give some quantities of foodgrains. But even then, it will have to be considered, where the supply would come from.

Today we find Bihar asking that they should have at least 4 lakh tonnes per month for the next twelve months. In UP also the situation is the same; perhaps when I go to Lucknow tomorrow, a similar demand will be made or it may be slightly less than that.

Shri Bishwanath Row (Deoria): The population is more.

Shri C. Subramaniam: A voice is raised that the population is more.

In the same way, demands come in terms of lakhs of tonnes. If I calculate all this, it comes to at least 1 million to 1½ million tonnes per month. Where do I get all this from? This is the real difficulty.

Apart from that, there is another factor disturbing me. Last year the movement had to take place mostly near about the ports. But this year, it has to take place far into the interior, into Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh and other areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Again the Railways.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Again the Railways will have to bear the burden. But you cannot stretch their capacity beyond a certain limit. Their capacity is not something which is limitless, which can be stretched to any limit. There is a limit to their capacity also.

Taking all this into account, I want to tell Members, particularly the representatives from these States, that what we have got to do is to make an estimate of what would be available. We have to make an estimate of what is the possible movement. Whether we like it or not, we have to take account of the various difficulties and we have to plan it in such a way that we are able to manage with what we have. We cannot produce more than what we have and we cannot also get from other countries in unlimited quantities. There also this sovereign House will have to take a decision with regard to our import policy. Are we going to take up the same attitude, 'No, we shall not import'? I hope this responsible House will not take up that attitude. I want to pose this question because some people seem to think that I am the villain of the piece. One communist paper has started writing that I am cooking up figures for the purpose of justifying imports. What interest do I have in doing so?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Another important factor is the coming general elections. Do not forget that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is also a very important thing because naturally it will be particularly played up by the Opposition parties as our failure. That is one aspect.

The second aspect is that we have to increase production within the country as much as possible. Therefore, I attach great importance to that. I am glad in Bihar and UP they are taking up a big production programme, to which they were not used all these years.

So this production programme has to go through. I want to say this to Members from Bihar. The Agriculture Secretary has just returned and his estimate is that it is possible to organise an additional production programme, which was not happen-

ing in the past, of between 1.2 million—1.5 million acres. He has identified the water sources for that. The land to be utilised for this purpose will have to be utilised on the basis of these water resources available. We should have new pumping sets. As a matter of fact, when my Planning Colleague and I were in Patna, they made a demand that they should have larger pumping sets, of between 15 and 40 H.P. I said I would make an appeal to the various State Governments for this purpose, and I am glad that there has been good response. Till now about 120 to 125 pumps from three or four States, 70 coming from Madras, have been received, but now these will have to be diverted to both U.P. and Bihar. I think the Prime Minister will be interested in this. She was putting the question: you are organising the supply of pumping sets, what is happening to U.P.? We are sharing them between the two, taking into account the interests of U.P. and Bihar.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): What about Madhya Pradesh? We are having a very big drought.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, this production programme will have to be vitalised, because it solves the problem of movement also. Whenever there is production, to that extent you need not move foodgrains from the ports or from outside to that area. Therefore, it would ease the situation of movement also. Therefore, we attach great importance to this.

At the same time, we are also organising a vegetable programme, and I am glad the response from U. P. this year has been very good. Last year they did a splendid job, and this year they are organising a much bigger programme with regard to vegetable growing. In the same way I hope Bihar also would respond. In all these things the main thing is that we should have the seeds for

these areas, we should have fertilisers, we should have pesticides, and we are organising the supply of all these things. And particularly as far as Bihar is concerned, I can tell the hon. Members that we have already despatched all the seeds, and we shall see that they are properly utilised. Therefore, the production programme and next, movement and distribution of foodgrains—these are very important.

In addition to that, in many areas, drinking water is going to be a problem as it happened last year also. That will have to be properly organised. There is going to be the health problem. Therefore, that will have to be organised. Then, fodder for the cattle. All these will have to be organised. And if these have to be organised, unless you have got an efficient and effective administration, I am afraid we would collapse in this process. That is why we are laying some emphasis on administrative effectiveness and administrative efficiency and the streamlining and strengthening of the administrative machinery. I hope in this prestige would not come in the way, saying: "We are State Governments, after all we are not dependent on the Central Government for the purpose of administration, we are our own masters"; I hope such an attitude would not be taken, because that would be calamitous and it would be a tragedy if such a thing should happen, because we know, particularly in Bihar, there are administrative weaknesses. There is no use of shutting our eyes to that. So, it has to be properly streamlined and strengthened. Otherwise it is not a question of 4 lakh tons, or asking for Rs. 100 crores for relief work. What is important is how we are going to utilise this. Therefore, unless we are sure that our administrative apparatus is equal to this task, in spite of the fact that foodgrains are available in spite of the fact that money is available for relief work, perhaps a tragedy could happen there. That is

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why we are all anxious, not that we want to find fault with any State administration, but in a crisis of this sort, when these challenges are there, I do not think prestige should stand in the way of strengthening and streamlining the administration. If necessary, officers from the Central Government will have to move to the State administration and take over new responsibilities there, and see that whatever materials are available, whatever finances are available, are utilised to the maximum extent, to the optimum extent, so that distress is relieved and misery is minimised. This should be our endeavour today. I hope there would be sufficient response from the State Governments also as far as this is concerned. I hope that this strengthening of the administration happens within the shortest possible time. There is no time to make experiments in this, to say: let us see how the existing administrative set-up functions, and that if there is any failure, later on we shall strengthen it. This will be, I am afraid, a wrong attitude to take, a dangerous attitude to take. We cannot afford to take risks in that. Therefore, if there are better officials available, more effective officials available, all of them should be put on this job, because this has got number one priority.

Hon. Members also, as representatives of the people, will have to discharge their responsibilities in an effective way to see that the official organisation functions effectively and also efficiently and with integrity. That should be our job and I hope the hon. Members here would take charge of certain areas within their constituency, if not the whole constituency, and see that on the non-official side they give strength to the administration in the various relief works which would be undertaken; they should see that proper distribution takes place efficiently. An official agency, unless it is backed by non-official effort would perhaps

not be able to get the best out this. I am glad in Bihar a non-official committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. In the same way perhaps a non-official agency will have to be formed in U.P. also. We shall certainly consider it. We cannot leave everything completely to the official agency to look after. Non-official agencies and voluntary agencies will have to come into picture particularly with regard to the feeding programme of children, nursing mothers and expectant mothers and with regard to running gruel centres for the sick and old and disabled; they will have to come into the picture more and more and see that distribution takes place in a rational and equitable manner and to see that relief works are also properly organised and wages are properly paid and there are no middlemen who would make profit out of the misery of the people. This will have to be ensured. I hope all these efforts would come from the representatives of the people. I know the elections are coming and perhaps this would be the best thing even from the point of view elections to do.

As I said already, it is going to be a very difficult year for us but on the basis of the experience gained and on basis of what we could get from abroad this year also, it should be possible for us to tide over and meet this challenge effectively and successfully. We have organised our import programme from as many sources as possible because after the large supply which the USA made, their reserves have also gone down and therefore they may not be in a position to supply as much wheat as they did last year. So, we have to find out from where foodgrains are available and try to get them on negotiated terms. Perhaps we may have to use some foreign exchange. I know it is a scarce commodity but we still have to use it in such a way that we get the

maximum benefit out of it. Naturally people get dissatisfied that after nineteen years or 20 years of freedom we are still in this position of facing crisis after crisis. I would not judge our agricultural progress on the basis of what had happened during these two years of unprecedented drought. Some people have an impression that our neighbour country Pakistan had done very well in the agricultural field and that their performance is much better than India's. Recently a study had been made by experts and we found there is no such better performance in Pakistan. But that is no consolation for us. We need not be ashamed of our performance on agriculture.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It has to be much better.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have done fairly well but what is important is we have got to do it in a much better way because we cannot plead natural calamities and failure of rains and say that there is no other alternative to get foodgrains from outside. If foodgrains are not available, are we going to say that the only alternative is to starve. Therefore we have to have a programme whereby even in the worst years we should be in a position to meet our requirements; we must do it in such a way that we produce a little surplus during the better years and thus build a buffer stock to meet the requirements during the lean years. This is the programme which we are trying to visualise. What is happening today? If even this production is taking place, where has this come from? It is only from places where assured irrigation was available that even this much foodgrains production was possible. So, irrigation facilities will have to be given the topmost priority. That is one thing. Not only top priority to irrigation must be given, but we should be able to get maximum production out of the water available. Today we are not getting even from the water available the maximum which it is possible to get, taking ad-

vantage of what has been developed in science and technology. That is why, while water is important, what is more important is to get the maximum amount from existing water-supply, and that is why we have evolved this new programme, the new strategy of high-yielding programme. As a matter of fact, if I confidently say that our production will be much better than last year's it is mainly because we would be having at least five million acres of land under the high-yielding programme, which would be yielding five million tonnes more than the traditional varieties. That is where we confidently predicted that it would be much better than last year, though it may not reach the peak figure of 1964-65. If only we are able to organise this high-yielding programme and use the water and the soil to the maximum advantage, I have no doubt in my mind that even in a period of lean year like this, it would be possible for us to reach a level of production which would meet the minimum requirements; and in an ordinary year we would be able to have even a little bit surplus. This is how we are organizing it. In that, we have to use particularly the new science and technology, and here I want to pay my tribute to our young scientists particularly who have responded to this challenge.

Foreign experts have come and seen what our young scientists are doing and they are all praise, and I want to pay my tribute, and I am sure the country will be greatly indebted to the scientists who are doing a splendid job in evolving new varieties and finding out our agronomic problems and finding out also the various pest and plant control measures which are necessary. More than that. We are organizing a study in a new line, soil and water management, that is, the utilisation of soil and water to the best advantage possible. We are moving towards this. Therefore, it is only by utilising this modern knowledge which is available to us that we would be able to get over this diffi-

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culty of producing enough to meet the needs of the country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Next year.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Let us hope so. We would be taking four to five million acres and we had programmed to reach 32 million acres by the end of the Fourth Plan, but by the enthusiasm shown by the farmers, I find we may be able to reach perhaps this 32 million acres within three years provided we have the fertilisers and also the pesticides and various other materials and inputs required for this purpose.

Therefore, while the picture is gloomy this year, while we are passing through difficult periods, still, I want to give you this assurance that we are on the right track. Some people may be pessimistic about the new programme, because we have got new problems. I want to tell you that you cannot have any new techniques or methods without some new problems. Fortunately, those problems have an answer or solution. Therefore, simply because we ran into some difficulties here and there, there is a tendency to cry down this new programme. But I want to assure this House and through this House the country that these problems have been identified and fortunately our scientists assure us that all these problems can be effectively solved. This is the picture. This is where I see that I am at a disadvantage when the Opposition is not present here; if we have got to meet this challenge in this year, how are we going to do it? It has got to be properly planned; the movement will have to be properly planned; the imports will have to be planned, and if there is any breakdown anywhere, I am afraid we would not be able to meet the situation properly. Therefore, if there should be a strike or a slow-down in our ports, it is going to affect the lives

of millions of our people; their lives will be at stake if such a thing should happen. If there is any delay in the movement or any hold-up in the movement, that would affect the lives of millions of people. And that is why I want to appeal to the people, and to those in the Opposition—even though they are not here I am sure they will be looking into the proceedings here—and to the Congressmen and to the whole community, whatever else you may do in other activities, let us come to a decision in this hour of crisis, when we are faced with one of the biggest challenges, that we shall not do anything which will retard the movement of foodgrains either in the discharge at the ports or in the movement through the railways or on the roads. Bandhs and other things are being organised. Sometimes it is claimed that they are being organised for the benefit of the poor, so that the Government will be forced to give them a little more foodgrains. How can more grains be given unless the supply is there? By their very act, by organising bandhs and other things, they are obstructing the movement of foodgrains, they are retarding the movement of foodgrains. Therefore, there is less availability of foodgrains, and by these bandhs, which they say they are organising for the benefit of the poor consumers, they are making it more and more difficult. It was all right, it had been done. But now, as I have already informed the House, we are in a very precarious position. If there should be any disruption in our plans of movement this will be a big disaster. Therefore, anybody who does this, who encourages this or who connives at the stopping of trains or stopping of movements or stopping of unloading of ships, will be the greatest criminal who will be responsible for the lives of the millions of people in India. This the community should understand today, because sometimes it is put forward that it is being done by certain political parties for the benefit of the people, particularly for the benefit of the poor. On the other

hand, these are the people who strike at the belly of the poor people particularly because the rich people somehow or the other manage to get their food from somewhere. Therefore, this should be made clear, and at least such an understanding we should arrive at. I am not saying that they should not do other things, but at least this minimum should be ensured, that nobody would obstruct our plans of movement. Only today I said that I would be moving 100 thousand tons to Bihar. How have I planned it? I have planned it on the basis of movements from Madras to Bihar, from Vishakhapatnam to Bihar, from Kandla to Bihar, from Bombay to Bihar and so on. Now, unfortunately, because of the incidents in Andhra I am unable to move anything from Madras to Bihar or Vishakhapatnam to Bihar. It is completely stopped. How am I going to fulfil the target of 100 thousand tons? If because of the non-movement of food-grains there are starvation in Bihar, they will be responsible for it. Somebody said that Kerala is being starved. I do not know who gave him those figures. As a matter of fact—I am sure some Kerala Member at least is here—today they are the best serviced people as far as foodgrain is concerned. They are assured of a certain quantity which nowhere else they are able to get. Even there I am unable to move rice from Andhra because there is this agitation for the so-called steel plant and about which the Government is giving full consideration.

My friend, Shri Humayun Kabir, dealt with devaluation and also the price level. He put forward a strange proposition that when you devalue the money automatically the prices would go up, particularly its internal prices. I will prove that the increase in prices is not due to devaluation. On the other hand, this year the price structure is much better than what it was during the last year when there was no devaluation. Devaluation is not of the internal value of the money, it is with reference to the parity with regard to foreign currency. Therefore, to

think that because of this the internal prices should automatically rise is not correct. What happened during last year? With a fall of 17 million tonnes, particularly rice, from 39 million tonnes to 31 million tonnes do you think there would not be any rise in the price structure?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you deny that that is not having a reflected action—there is direct action, indirect action and reflected action.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly look at the figures and then you can say that. After all, in June devaluation took place. June to August-September is the leanest season and the behaviour of the price structure during these months during all these years has been that it rises. I would respectfully request hon. Members, particularly Shri Mathur, to go into the statistics and find out how the prices behave during these four months, what has been the behaviour of price during last year during the lean season, even though we had a bumper harvest the year before, namely, during 1964-65. If we study the behaviour of prices during June and July, we find that there is a general increase in prices during that period, but this year it is less compared to last year.

18.00 hrs.

I do agree that devaluation might have created difficulties with regard to articles which have got imported components and, naturally, in such cases there will be an increase in prices. But that is applicable only to industrial goods. So, to make a general statement that devaluation would or should bring about an increase in prices is not correct and is not borne out by facts. I would like hon. Members to go into the statistics and find out whether my statement is not correct. Devaluation will increase the price of only imported items, and as compared to our total production the imports constitute only 10 per cent, perhaps even less. Therefore, if you take that into account, I have no doubt in my mind that the

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price behaviour, taking also into account the supply and demand position, has not been erratic and has not been accentuated by devaluation. That is my respectful submission.

But if you ask the other question, whether we have really got all the advantages of devaluation, I may not be able to give a satisfactory answer. But that is a different question. It is not correct to say that devaluation has brought about all sorts of ills and evils in the agricultural front. The difficulty in the field of agriculture is due to various other factors. The decrease in agricultural production naturally gets reflected in the supply and demand position.

Therefore, I would appeal to the House that we have today to face one of the greatest challenges, and this challenge has to be faced on the eve of the elections, when political advantage will be taken of our difficulties. It is but natural for the opposition parties to do that. So, hon. Members of this House, particularly the Congressmen have got a great responsibility at this juncture to see that our machinery of production and distribution function in such a way that just as we met the challenge and tided over the situation last year, this

year also with will and determination, with the co-operation of the people we shall meet this challenge successfully and we shall get over the crisis. Perhaps, this crisis itself would create a new confidence in the people so that next year we shall be in a better position.

18.03½ hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

(Shri Rameshwaranand)

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication, dated the 3rd November, 1966, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, New Delhi:

"I have the honour to state that Swami Rameshwaranand, Member, Lok Sabha, has been released from this jail on the 3rd November, 1966 at 10.00 hours."

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 4, 1966 | Kartika, 13, 1888 (Saka).