

Third Series Vol, XLVIII - No. 11

Thursday, November 18, 1965
Kartika 27, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 18, 1965/
Kartika 27, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

बीपी योजना में प्रतिरक्षा के लिये
धन व्यवस्था

+

* 298. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री बासण्या :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बीपी योजना में
प्रतिरक्षा के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था
करेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये
कुल कितना धन उपलब्ध होने की संभावना
है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) और (ख). प्रतिरक्षा के लिए जो
निधि है वह पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का भाग
नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह
बतला सकती है कि घाज जो युद्धकालीन
संकट है उस के कारण कितना सरकार
को बदलाव करना पड़ा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस के करने
में हम लगे हुए हैं लेकिन अभी उसे बतलाना
मुश्किल होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि माननीय
प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि जो लम्बी 2 इंडस्ट्रीज
हैं उन को रोक कर एप्रीकलचर के ऊपर
ज्यादा जोर दिया जायेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि इस एप्रीकलचर के ऊपर कितना
परसेंट प्राप ने बढ़ाया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भगले वर्ष का
जो प्लान बना रहे है उन में एप्रीकलचर के
ऊपर पिछले साल से 40,45 प्रतिशत
की बढ़ोतरी की गई है ।

Shri Himatsingka: In view of the
fact that there is a large amount of
idle capacity in the private sector for
production of defence requirements,
have Government taken any practical
steps to make known their require-
ments so that less fund may be need-
ed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Requirements of
defence?

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बीपी पंच-
वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न उद्योगों
में डिफेंस सम्बन्धी, प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी
उपकरण तथा अन्य चीजें उत्पन्न करने के लिए
योजना में जो रक्खा गया है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ
कि उस का विवरण क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस के लिए योजना में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। डिफेंस की जो जरूरत है भाज की संकट-कालीन स्थिति में डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी ने उस का ब्योरा हमें दिया है और प्लानिंग कमिशन की कई कमेटियां इस पर विचार कर रही हैं। और भागे जो और भी जरूरत होगी उसे भी देख कर पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मान लिया कि डिफेंस के वास्ते आप के पास कोई प्लान नहीं है ...

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह मैंने नहीं कहा है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कोई प्लान है डिफेंस के वास्ते ? यदि हां, तो क्या एमाउंट उस के वास्ते दिया गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने तो सिर्फ यही कहा है कि डिफेंस का जो प्लान है वह पंचवर्षीय योजना से असंगत है।

श्री बड़े : यह जो चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना है वह तो पांच साल के वास्ते होती है लेकिन अभी हमने पेपरों में ऐसा पड़ा है और सुना है कि डिफेंस को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक साल की करने की योजना है। तो क्या यह बात सत्य है और क्या यह बात सोची जा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम ने एक वक्तव्य पूरा दिया था उस में इन सारी बातों का ब्योरा दिया हुआ है।

श्री बिष्णु प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि प्रतिरक्षा का भार योजना पर नहीं है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षा की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आप ने कहाँ से और कितना फंड इकट्ठा किया है और क्या प्रतिरक्षा की वजह से यह जो योजनाएँ हैं उन के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी उस दिन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने डिफेंस प्लान के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में हमारा 5000 करोड़ का डिफेंस का प्लान है और अभी जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि डिफेंस की जो जरूरत है प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण, यातायात आदि तो इन जरूरतों का एक ब्योरा उन्होंने बनाया है और उसकी वह छानबीन कर रहे हैं और भागे भी जो और उनकी जरूरत होगी वह भी पूरी की जाएगी।

Shri Warior: May I know whether any allotment has been made to expand the existing plants and machinery in the ordnance workshops for defence in the fourth plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Everything that is required is being done, but that is done by the Defence Ministry.

श्री मधु लिंगे : सितम्बर में जो घटनाएँ हुईं उनका असर क्या पूरी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना पर नहीं होगा ? अगर होगा तो सुरक्षा का सारा सामान या अधिक से अधिक सामान हमारे अपने देश में पैदा करने की दृष्टि से इस चतुर्थ योजना को क्या नये ढाँचे में ढाला जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उसका असर तो होगा अब यह कि उस का असर कहा होगा किन-किन बातों पर और कितना-कितना होगा इस के बारे में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग में बातचीत होगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना से और रक्षा के ऊपर जो खर्च होगा उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो रक्षा पर खर्च होने वाला धन है उसमें कुछ विदेशी मूद्रा की भी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और अगर पड़ेगी तो कितनी प्रतिशत पड़ेगी और उसके लिए क्या आप के पास साधन मौजूद हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : धनी अपने वक्तव्य में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह 5,000 करोड़ का जो प्लान है उसमें करीब-करीब 14 प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा में होगा इस वक्त वह ऐसा मानते हैं।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether our fourth plan defence projects will not be hampered by the foreign powers which have decided not to give us any substantial foreign assistance and, if that is so, whether our defence plan also has been evolved keeping that in view?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are trying to be self-sufficient in that. Whatever foreign exchange is required, we will try to meet it from our own resources or we may augment that. We have taken steps in that direction.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : 40 फीसदी कृषि के ऊपर इस योजना में और अधिक खर्च होगा तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लघु सिंचाई योजना के ऊपर कितना इस में खर्च होगा और जो 40 परसेंट ज्यादा हुआ है तो क्या हर प्रान्त का भलग भलग धौरा वह समा पटल के ऊपर रखेंगे?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पहले वर्ष की योजना तकसील में तैयार की जा रही है और जब वह तैयार हो जायेगी तो रख दी जायेगी।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know whether any efforts are being made to give a defence orientation to the plan, excluding the defence plan on which the Defence Minister has already made the statement, and if that orientation is to be given, how is it to be given and where are the details of the working arrangements for giving defence orientation to the entire plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Defence orientation means, the requirements to build up our defence potential have to be ascertained. The Defence Ministry has gone into that and given us

their requirements. We are looking into that.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know to what extent the provision for the fourth plan is likely to be curtailed in view of the very heavy requirements of defence expenditure?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That exercise is being undertaken just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry the senior minister is not here. He has come back from Moscow, I believe.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He has just returned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the minister been drawn to certain reported utterances of the former Defence Minister, who was mainly, if not wholly, responsible for the military debacle in 1962, deprecating morale boosting and military training, in short defence preparedness, with which is bound the defence plan for the coming year and also the fourth plan and, if so, what is the government's reaction thereto? Has the government taken it seriously? He was formerly Defence Minister. Let us hear what the government thinks of him.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have not seen the statements even and they want notice? All right, let them study it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Replying to a supplementary, the minister stated that the Planning Commission and the Defence Ministry are both working to see what orientation is to be given to the plan keeping in view our defence requirements. Before doing that, have any priorities or standards been fixed by the Planning Commission for the whole plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The priorities have undergone change now in view of the new situation. The first pri-

ority is that of defence and that is being looked into.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—we must try to finish ten questions at least. I would ask hon. Members to be brief in their supplementaries.

कृषि ऋण निगम

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* 299. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बोध हंसबा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

श्री मल्लाहसामी :

श्री बृजराज सिंह :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ राज्यों में कृषि ऋण निगम बनाने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये निगम बनाने के क्या उद्देश्य हैं; और

(ग) ये निगम किन राज्यों में बनाये जायेंगे ?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह मामला विचाराधीन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऋण देने के लिए जो निगम स्थापित किये जायेंगे, क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे राज्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी जो अधिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं या ये निगम सभी राज्यों में समान रूप से स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी सिफारिश यह है कि आसाम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, वेस्ट

बंगाल और राजस्थान, इन पांच राज्यों और मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा, इन यूनियन टेरीटरीज में ऐसे निगम स्थापित किये जायें, जहाँ सहकारिता के द्वारा कर्ज की व्यवस्था का ठीक प्रचार नहीं है, ताकि किसानों को अधिक कर्ज मिले। हम इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों के साथ मुलाह-मशवरा कर के कोई निर्णय करेंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कृषि ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में जमींदारों, भूमिधरों और साधारण किसानों में कोई भेद होगा, या ये ऋण सभी किसानों को दिये जायेंगे—क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की कोई कैटेगरी तय की जायेगी कि छोटे किसानों को अनिवार्य रूप से कर्ज दिया जाये, ताकि सब लोगों को फायदा पहुँच सके, यदि हां, तो क्या कर्ज के लिए कोई जमानत वगैरह की व्यवस्था होगी या जमीन के आधार पर ही कर्ज दे दिया जायेगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में भी जमीन के आधार पर कर्ज देने में एक दिक्कत यह महसूस की गई है कि जिस किसान के पास ज्यादा जमीन है, उस को ज्यादा कर्ज मिल जाता है। इसलिए इस बात की कोशिश की जायेगी कि क्राप (फसल) की सिक्युरिटी से कर भी कर्ज दिया जा सके।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने फसल के आधार पर ऋण देने की बात कही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सभी राज्यों में यह व्यवस्था लागू की जायेगी और किस मौसम से लागू की जायेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दूसरे राज्यों में को-आपरेटिव समितियों के द्वारा फसल के आधार पर कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस निगम के कार्यों में धीरे एपीकल्चर रिफ़िनांस कारपोरेशन के कार्यों में क्या अन्तर होगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह निगम अल्प-कालीन कर्जों की व्यवस्था करेगा, जब कि रिफ़िनांस कारपोरेशन दीर्घकालीन और मध्यकालीन कर्जों की व्यवस्था करेगी ।

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका : जब तक इस निगम की स्थापना नहीं होती है, तब तक बिहार में एपीकल्चरिस्ट लोगों को कर्ज देने का क्या इन्तज़ाम हो रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी वहाँ को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ और को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों के द्वारा कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन समझा गया है कि बिहार ऐसा प्रान्त है, जहाँ यह निगम स्थापित किया जाये ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the fact that animal husbandry work, especially dairy schemes are not being financed by the central co-operative organisations, may I know whether the Government is contemplating to include dairying work also under the Credit Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If it qualifies for that, if it is a short-term work it will be financed; if it is a long-term work it will be financed through other agencies.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह निगम अल्पकालीन ऋण देने के लिए होगा । राजस्थान में तो को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक भी अल्पकालीन ऋण देते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में उन से क्या भेद रहेगा और यह निगम विशेष तौर से किस तरह के अल्पकालीन ऋण देगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : राजस्थान में अभी सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा जितना कर्ज मिल रहा है, वह काफ़ी नहीं समझा गया है । सलिए यह निगम उन की पूर्ति करेगा ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि दो एजेन्सीज़ रखने की क्यों जरूरत पड़ेगी और एक एजेन्सी के द्वारा यह काम क्यों नहीं होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री श्रीनारायण दास—
नैकस्ट क्वेश्चियन ।

Transport requirements of Metropolitan Cities

*300. Shri Shri Narayan Das:
Shri Karmi Singhji:
Shrimati Jyotana Chanda:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert Study Team has been set up by the Committee on Plan Projects to assess the transport requirements of the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and also on the rationalisation of fare structure in the different cities; and

(b) when their report is likely to be out?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. An expert Study Team has been set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, to assess the transport requirements of the metropolitan towns of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A statement indicating the terms of reference and the composition of the Study Team is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5178/65].

(b) The Study Team had its first formal meeting only very recently and the scope and extent of the work involved are being assessed. As such, it is rather difficult at this stage to indicate when the report will be out.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the Committee on Plan Projects has been entrusted with the task of examining the existing projects with a view to finding out whether any economy or change could be made to implement the schemes, I

would like to know the circumstances in which this Committee on Plan Projects has appointed this Study Team. What were the facts before the Committee that it appointed this Study Team?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The scope and the work of the Committee on Plan Projects are not confined merely to finding out economies in the existing schemes. The purpose of this Study Team would be to find out the transport requirements, the complexities and, as a result of the various modes of transport, the problem of rationalisation. All these will be enquired into.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that the composition of the Committee is such that it does not consist of representatives of any of those bodies which are working in this field in these four cities. What is the reason that representatives of the bodies which are engaged in the work of transport in these cities have not been included in this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Committee consists of all experts, whether belonging to the Railways or the Ministry of Transport or various other bodies. I do not know which other representation the hon. Member wants.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the special cell set up in the Finance Ministry has studied the efficiency, economy and the non-utilisation of the capacity of the transport systems already existing in the metropolitan cities? What is the result of the studies made by the cell and what action has Government taken on those reports?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is specialised only to these four cities which have special problems and which will grow in the coming years. We have to assess and examine the nature of those problems.

Shri Warrior: The Ministry itself has got a special cell.

श्री शिव नारायण: मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई है

वह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी और क्या उस के अन्तर्गत यह भी विचार है कि दिल्ली में ट्राम चलाई जाये?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सब तो वह कमेटी विचार करेगी। अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि उसकी रिपोर्ट कब आयेगी।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the proposal for a circular railway in Calcutta in pursuance of the assurance given by the Railway Minister has been included in the Fourth Plan; if not, why not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Fourth Plan has not yet emerged; therefore, at this stage I cannot say anything.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it going to be included or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is very much before consideration.

Committee on Transport policy and Co-ordination

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*302. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Hoda:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the final report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination has since been received;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) when these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The report of the Committee is in the process of being finalised and is expected to be submitted shortly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether interim steps have been taken according to the interim report submitted by this committee?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The report has not yet been submitted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It has submitted an interim report. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice for that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the terms of reference of this committee any time limit was fixed to submit the report; if so, how many times the time was extended?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is true that this committee has taken longer than usual to submit the report; but there has been a history behind it. The former Chairman resigned; then, the composition of the Committee changed; subsequently, those who were there had gone to other offices and the new persons have been there. But it is now at the final stage.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रांसपोर्ट नीति और सहयोग के संबंध में जो विरोध और कठिनाइयाँ थीं, उनमें कौन सी ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन के कारण यह समिति बनाना निश्चित किया गया था और अब इस समिति की रिपोर्ट के कारण क्या सुविधाएँ और सहूलियतें हो जायेंगी।

श्री ब० रा० भगत: ट्रांसपोर्ट नीति क्या होनी चाहिये, किस किस तरह का ट्रांसपोर्ट होना चाहिये, उन का रैजलसाइजेशन और इकानोमिकस आदि यातायात के सम्बन्ध में कई बड़े पेचीदा सबालों पर विचार करने के लिये इस समिति की स्थापना की जाकरत पड़ी।

श्री हेम राज: जो घड़ी लड़ाई हुई थी उस में मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट ने काफी ज्यादा काम किया था। साथ ही साथ इंटर स्टेट जो ट्रांसपोर्ट है वह भी बहुत मकबूल हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये

सरकार उनको क्या प्रोत्साहन देने की कोशिश करेगी?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: यह कमेटी के मातहत तो नहीं है लेकिन इसका क्या रोल होगा इसके बारे में वह ज़रूर विचार करेगी।

Shrimati Tarkeeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that during the recent Pakistani aggression most of the State Governments themselves requisitioned trucks and the civilian transport was completely paralysed and, if so, whether any co-ordinated plan is going to be formulated so that the needs of the defence could be satisfied by a co-ordinated agency and so also the needs of the civilian population and the civilian industry and trade?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The operational requirement will certainly be looked into by the Transport Ministry and the Ministry of Defence. This Committee has nothing to do with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that one of the representatives of the World Bank was associated to go into the question of transport policy of our country and, if so, whether he has also submitted a report and what is the summary of the report?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They may have been associated as advisers. They are not on the body of this. There was an earlier team on the matter of coal transport.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether this Committee is also entrusted with the task of examining the question of competition between rail and road transport?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are competing modes of transport. That is one of the objects of the study.

Economic Aid from Abroad

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- *303. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Jasvant Mehta:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri B. Barna:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which were giving economic aid for developing our economy have now stopped such aid after the conflict between India and Pakistan began;

(b) whether those countries which have stopped giving such aid have been approached to start giving the aid; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In the case of certain countries namely the U.S.A., West Germany, Canada and Japan there has been a delay in the last two months in converting this year's Consortium pledge into loan agreements or in approving contracts under such agreements.

In the case of the U.S.A., we have been informed that a revised procedure requires prior consultation with the appropriate members of the U.S. Congress before any new loan or grants are made. The inter-governmental Agreement with Germany has been intialled between the representatives of the two Governments on 15th November and it is expected that the Agreement will be formally signed in New Delhi in the near future.

In the case of the other countries, the position has not yet been clearly explained.

(b) and (c). The question of expediting the conversion of pledges into loan agreements is being discussed with all Governments concerned. It is not yet possible to state the result as this will take some more time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the countries which have suspended or stopped giving aid under the Agreements made before have given any explanation or reason for the same and, if so, what are the reasons?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: None of them has formally said that they are suspending or stopping the aid. What is happenings that there is a pause and I have explained that in the case of U.S.A., the reason has been given while in other cases the reason has not been given.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any approach has been made to those countries which have not given any indication so that they give an early thought to this and come to a decision quickly?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are in constant touch with them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that while Japan has held up its loans of 60 million dollars to India, U.K. is the first country to give us an interest-free loan of Rs. 13 crores and, if so, may I know whether there is any shift in the policy and procedure for giving aid to different member countries by the Aid India Consortium?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is a definite indication that there is a pause in the desire of committing these pledges into agreements. The reason has not been definitely indicated. But certainly it appears that the reason seems to be political.

Shri Jasvant Mehta: The hon. Minister stated just now that there is a pause and delay but the reason is not known. Even during the last meeting of the Aid India Consortium,

they have not still taken any final decision. May I know what high level approach has been made to the Aid India Consortium for expediting the decision on the loans which have been agreed to?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, we are in constant touch with them.

Shri Jasvant Mehta: My question was: What high level approach has been made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is a Government to Government touch.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब इन देशों से हमने सहायता लेना स्वीकार किया था तो हमने कोई ऐसा एग्रीमेंट नहीं लिखा था कि हम धातम-रखा नहीं करेंगे, अपनी इज्जत की रक्षा के लिये हथियार नहीं उठावेंगे। ये देश जो कि धाज अपने एग्रीमेंट का खलाफ जा रहे हैं इन्हें क्यों न एक्स-पोज किया जाए? बजाय इसके कि हम अपनी बीपी योजना में कुछ रद्दोबदल करें इन राष्ट्रों को राष्ट्र संघ में तथा दूसरे देशों में क्यों न इस बात के लिये एकस्पोज किया जाये कि ये लोग धाज भारत के ऊपर नाजायज दबाव डाल रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे क्या करेंगे? हमें क्या रीस्की दे सकेंगे? अगर हम कहें यू० एन० में या कहीं धीर तो क्या हमें रीस्की मिल सकता है?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी तबदीली करने पड़े जा रहे हैं। इसका जबाब तो दिला दिया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : परसों जब पी० एल० 480 के मसले पर बहस चली थी तो खाद्य मंत्री ने बताया था कि कोई राजनीतिक दबाव नहीं है। धाज मुझे खुशी है कि कम से कम योजना मंत्री ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो धार्मिक सहायता का देना स्मरित किया गया है सक पीछे राजनीतिक कारण हैं। मैं धन धपना सवाल करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा

है कि बादा किया था लेकिन बाकायदा करार नहीं हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नैतिक दृष्टि से बादे को मोड़ना करार भंग की तरह नहीं है? क्या इस मसले को हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार अन्य देशों के साथ छेड़ेंगी धीर इसके बाज में कोई ठोस कार्रवाई करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो सबाल यशपाल सिंह जी का था जिसको मैंने . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वे कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं, यह उनसे पूछिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्रवाई क्या हो सकती है?

श्री मधु लिमये : बार बार ऐसा हो जाये तो क्या होगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं होगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा किसी देश ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम उसे पूरा नहीं करेंगे। थोड़ा सा समय तो बाद में धीर उसको बाकायदा करार में बदलने में लगता ही है। इस बात में कुछ ज्यादा समय लग रहा है, यह मने कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बादा धीर करार, इन दोनों में धाप क्या . . .

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कानूनी एग्रीमेंट में लाने में थोड़ा समय तो लगता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : धाप तो धपना पैसा करार के अनुसार दे देते हैं।

श्री हेम राज : इन दिनों में कई हमारे मंत्री तथा धीर कई डेजीगेशन इन मुल्कों में गए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इसके मुताबिक बहा कोई बातचीत की है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस सम्बन्ध में कोई डेजीगेशन नहीं गया है।

श्री राम हरक्ष यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उससे जाहिर होता है कि इन मुल्कों में खामोशी है। कर्ज देने का इन्होंने वादा तो किया था लेकिन अभी खामोशी और करारनामा पक्का नहीं हो रहा है। क्या मैं उम्मीद कर सकता हूँ कि करार पूरा होगा और आपको कर्ज मिलेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा तो है कि हम उन से संपर्क बनाए रखे हुए हैं इस मामले में।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The countries mentioned by the Hon. Minister like U.K., Canada, West Germany and Japan, are said to have delayed their part of the contribution of aid. May I know the reasons why these four countries delayed their contribution. Was it some sort of a political pressure or have they given quite different reasons?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: With regard to the United States, as I said, they have to consult, under the new procedure, the members of the Congress. That is what they have said.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I wanted to know about U.K., Canada, West Germany and Japan.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have also said that the other countries like Japan and West Germany have not given any reasons.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know which are the Commonwealth countries who are helping us before and have withheld their aid now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Canada and U.K.

Shri Ranga: Can we have a statement placed on the Table of the House, if not now a little later, as to what amounts were promised to us

from these various countries, how much has been made available and in regard to how much more fresh negotiations are being carried on in order to see that the balances would be made available to us?

Mr. Speaker: That statement might be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what the reply is in the case of the Canadian grant, whether they have shown some reasons which are quite normal ones or whether they have also been affected by the USA and other countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a question of one's own opinion. They have not indicated any clear reasons.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the hon. Finance Minister could give us an idea of the prospects of increased assistance from the Soviet Union as a consequence of his recent visit?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The main question relates to the Aid India Consortium.

Mr. Speaker: Not so soon after his arrival. Let the hon. Finance Minister have some respite.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He should take the first opportunity to apprise the House of the developments.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this way, not so soon after arriving from the airport I would not advise him to make any statement now.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the hon. Finance Minister is present in the House after his visit to the Soviet land, may we have an idea about this now? On a previous occasion when we had put a question about Soviet aid, and we wanted to have an idea of it, we were told that it had not been finalised. Since the hon. Finance Minister has come back from Soviet Russia after finalising

the economic aid, let us have an idea about it now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Let him give us some brief idea.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants to make any statement now, he may do so; or he may make it later on.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): As a matter of fact, I am not in a position to make any statement now. I think I shall do so later on.

Mr. Speaker: I would also advise him to make it later.

Training of Nurses

***304. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the special steps taken to recruit and train nurses to meet the requirements arising out of War-like situation created by Pakistan and to serve in the emergency arising therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to recruit and train nurses in the context of the present emergency:—

- (1) A vigorous drive has been made to recruit civil nurses from the open market. The selection through Selection Boards has been decentralised for expediting recruitment of persons volunteering to join the Armed forces.
- (2) A new scheme of deputation of civil nurses of Central and State Medical Services has been introduced under which Civil Nurses are deputed to the Military Nursing Service for three years. They

are given ante-date for their civil service and on reversion to the civil side, their service in the Armed Forces counts for seniority, pay, promotion and pension.

- (3) One of the important conditions viz., Midwifery qualification has been relaxed for eligibility for appointment to the military Nursing Service.
- (4) The Government has already approved visits of senior nursing officers to civil hospitals to encourage recruitment.
- (5) Staff nurses who apply for military service and are selected are being invariably released.
- (6) Arrangements have been made to release nursing students, in the last six months of training to work in military hospitals.
- (7) Steps are being taken for the establishment of new institutions for the training of nurses and for expansion of the training facilities in the existing institutions by providing Central assistance to State Governments and voluntary organisations. Steps are also being taken to train 3,000 additional nurses and 3,000 additional auxiliary nurse-midwives in the Government and private institutions with Central assistance.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement we find that among other steps being taken, one of the steps being taken is that there would be some new institutions for training of nurses with assistance provided by the Central Government. May I know which of the States have made demands in this respect, and what the assistance is which the Central Government are offering to them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No demand has been made. We have written to the States that they should push forward in this direction. We have also taken it up with the sister Ministries of the Government of India in order to induce them to use their bigger hospitals for the training of nurses.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the terms and conditions of service of these nurses in various parts of the country are not similar and it is due to this that in some of the States people are not coming forward to join this profession and therefore, there is a demand for such uniformity?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is true that the terms and conditions of service are different in different States for doctors, and nurses as for administrative personnel. We had some time ago set up a Ministers' Committee to examine the conditions of service of nurses and certain recommendations were made for their improvement, some of which have been implemented while some have not been implemented. May I submit that the main question relates to military service for nurses where the conditions are uniform?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती : मैंने पहले भी दो बार निवेदन किया और आज भी अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप के द्वारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो योग्य नर्सों हैं वह चाहती हैं कि प्रमोशन मिले लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जो उन के अधिकारी हैं उन के द्वारा जांच करवा कर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नर्स कहाँ है ?

एक माननीय सचिव : वह रोहतक में है जी ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती : माननीय मंत्री अधिकारियों से जांच करवाती हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ग्राम नर्सों का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती : वह दिल्ली में है । क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री उन नर्सों के बारे में स्वयम् जांच कर के उन के अधिकारों को दिलावायेंगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी नाराजगी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती : उन बेचारियों को कोई पूछता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर प्राप इतनी हमदर्दी रखते हैं तो इस को और किसी तरह उठाइये ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether Government have got any scheme to lower the period of training of nurses to meet the emergency, and also to encourage more people to come to this profession?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly see the statement. It is given in the statement.

Shri Warior: I have gone through the statement. This particular point has not been mentioned there.

Mr. Speaker: Some steps have been indicated there.

Shri Warior: I have looked into the statement, but there is no reference to this particular point.

श्री राम सेवक दास : सन् 1962 में जब चीनी प्रतिक्रमण हुआ था तब लड़ाई की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये एक योजना इस तरह की बनाई गई थी कि थोड़े समय में डाक्टरों और नर्सों को शिक्षा देकर के आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई हुई । क्या उसे धागे चलाया गया या वहीं छोड़ दी गई ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेडिकल कौंसिल ने डाक्टरों की पढ़ाई साढ़े चार साल की रखने की सिफारिश की थी और वह चल रही है। जहाँ तक नर्सों का ताल्लुक है जो मिलीटरी में जाना चाहती हैं वह बिना मिडवाइफरी ट्रेनिंग के जा सकती हैं। इतनी छूट उनको दे दी गई है। इसके अलावा एक शार्ट टर्म ट्रेनिंग की योजना सन् 1962 में बनाई गई थी कि तीन महीने की ट्रेनिंग लेकर के वह काम शुरू कर दें। वह योजना बहुत लोकप्रिय नहीं सिद्ध हुई क्योंकि उन लड़कियों को बाद में पूरी ट्रेनिंग लेनी पड़ती है और इसलिये इस पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: "One of the important conditions, viz. midwifery qualification has been relaxed for eligibility for appointment to the military nursing service".

Shri Warior: I have seen that. I want to know whether the number of years of the course has been reduced.

Mr. Speaker: She has answered it.

Shri Hem Barua: Which are the States in India that offer a virgin soil for the recruitment of nurses in this country?

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to offer his own State, Assam, there is no objection. Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is there a serious shortage of trained nurses in an overall way, particularly for our defence requirements? If so, have any special steps been taken to provide incentives to induce trained nurses to offer themselves for military service?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The overall present requirement of the defence department is something like 684 nurses. In consequence of the decision to recruit nurses in 1963, 232 candidates were interviewed, 227 were selected, 174 were asked to join, and 93 have joined. Further, we are sending final year nurses during the last six months of their course to serve in the military hospitals to mitigate the acute shortage. The nurses can register themselves in the final year

with the military authorities and they get Rs. 300; when they are fully trained, they get the full allowance, salaries etc.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that the terms of service, emoluments and other facilities are so unattractive that our educated ladies and girls do not want to take to the nursing course? If the answer is in the affirmative, what special considerations and facilities are going to be given to them to see that more and more girls take to the nursing course?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The terms of service, emoluments etc. for nurses are certainly very much better than those for school teachers...

Shri Hem Barua: Why this comparison with school teachers?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am trying to say that the emoluments etc. are not the only reason which deters girls from going in for nursing. In the past, there has been a certain prejudice, particularly in the State the hon. Member hails from. There is no shortage of girls coming in for nursing from Kerala, Punjab, Delhi, West Bengal etc. It is a matter of education of the parents that girls should be sent for nursing.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगी कि जो जो संघेजी में ट्रेनिंग पाई हुई नर्सों हैं उन्हीं की तरह जो मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दी में ट्रेनिंग पाई हुई नर्सों हैं उनको भी सैनिक सेवा में भरती किया जायेगा, और अगर किया जायेगा तो उनकी तनख्वाह एक समान होगी या असल असल ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, यहाँ हिन्दी और संघेजी का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन एक एजुकेशनल नेबेल नर्सों की ट्रेनिंग का हाई स्कूल का है दूसरा कम है। आम तौर से जो हाई स्कूल पास करने के बाद नर्सिंग की ट्रेनिंग लेती हैं उनकी ट्रेनिंग ज्यादा मुनासिब मानी जाती है और मिलीटरी वाले उनको ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं।

श्री छ० सि० सहगलः नरसेख ट्रेनिंग के लिए आपने प्रान्तों की सरकारों से प्रार्थना की है, लेकिन प्रान्तों की सरकारें जितनी मदद करनी चाहिए इस मामले में नहीं कर रही हैं, उसका मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

डा० सशीला नायर : यह कहना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है, उनकी कुछ फाइनेंशल डिफिकल्टीज हैं। कुछ लोग स्टेटों में दूसरी स्कीमों को ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that, partly with a view to reducing the disparities in salaries and conditions of service at State levels, and partly with a view to gearing up the efficiency of the nursing service, there was a proposal some time ago before Government to create a Central cadre of nursing services, and if so, what has happened to that proposal?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That was examined, and it was found that there were so few nurses under the Central Government that the proposition of a Central cadre was not considered feasible.

Foreign Exchange spent on Import of Water-mark Paper

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*305. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign exchange is being spent on the import of water-mark paper used for various purposes by the Security Printing Press, Nasik;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the name of increasing production, machines are being over-loaded and over-worked and a lot of valuable imported paper is being wasted; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the management of the Security Printing Press to prevent this wastage?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In 1964-65, a sum

of Rs. 1.32 crores was spent in foreign exchange on the import of watermarked paper for consumption by the India Security Press.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त यह सारा जो कागज है वह विदेशों से लाना पड़ता है, और सीक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में जितने सारे यन्त्र लगाए गए हैं वे भी विदेशी हैं। तो इसलिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि होशंगाबाद में इस तरह की कागज बनाने का जो योजना बनायी गयी थी और इस योजना के अन्दर इस साल उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाना चाहिए था, सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के पचास कर्मचारियों को इंग्लैण्ड भेजा गया और प्रशिक्षण लेकर वे वापस भी आये तो फिर सरकार इस पर अब तक क्यों कार्रवाई नहीं कर पायी है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसलिए कि उा कारखाने के निर्माण में थोड़ी देरी हो गयी।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन आपने वायदा किया था कि 1965 में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : लेकिन यह इस वजह से नहीं हो सका कि कारखाने के निर्माण में कुछ देरी हो गयी और ये जो लोग पढ़ कर आए जिनको उसमें काम पर लगाया जाएगा इसमें भी कुछ देरी हो गयी, दोनों में देरी हो गयी।

श्री मधु लिमये : इधर तो विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए हम चीनी घाटे में बेच रहे हैं, और साढ़े सात करोड़ का इन्तिजाम भी प्रतिरिक्त भागों में किया गया है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि नासिक सीक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में कागज की बहुत फिजूलखर्ची और बर्बादी हो रही। पहले तो एक बटे 16 कागज खराब जाता, पर अब जो वहां नया इन्तिजाम किया या है और मजदूरों और मशीनों से जो

ज्यादा काम लिया जा रहा है उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि एक बटे दो कागज यानी करीब करीब धाधा कागज खराब होता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बरबादी और फिजूल खर्ची का और विदेशी मुद्रा को जो प्रपञ्च हो रहा है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या इन्तिजाम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पहले एक बटे 16 कागज खराब जाता था, अब करीब धाधा खराब जाता है। पर अभी जो रिपोर्ट प्रायी है...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राय मेरे साथ नासिक चलिए।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि पहले एक बटे 16 कागज खराब होता था, पर मेरे पास जो रिपोर्ट प्रायी है उससे पता चलता है कि करीब एक बटे 20 या एक बटे 22 कागज ही अब खराब होता है। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि स्थिति पहले से अच्छी है। (Interruptions.)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए बीस और पचास रुपये के नोट जारी करने का विचार है ?

प्रध्वज महोदय : यह कागज का मवाल है।

Repairs and White Washing of Government Buildings

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*306. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Balakrishnan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that the repairs and white washing of Government buildings should be stopped forthwith; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be saved as a result thereof?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). As a measure of economy, it has been decided to suspend works of ordinary annual maintenance like whitewashing, repainting, repairs and additions and alterations. Essential repairs will, however, be carried out with the approval of the competent authority. It will not be possible to have an idea of the amount of savings on account of suspension of these works till the end of the financial year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इस तरह की पुनर्द्धार मरम्मत को रोक कर सरकार कितने लाख रुपया बचाएगी और वहां जो कूड़े के ढेर जमा हो जाएंगे वे कितने रुपए में सरकार बेच सकेगी ?

प्रध्वज महोदय : उन्होंने बताया कि यह साल के आखिर में बताएंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस निर्णय पर पहुंचने में पहले सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया था कि कुछ एक लाख रुपया बचाने के लिए करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान हो जाएगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस इमरजेंसी में माननीय सदस्य मेरी दाद देंगे कि मैं कुछ बचन कर रहा हूँ। यह तो उल्टी चीज दिखायी देनी है। मैं यह धर्म कर दूँ कि जहाँ मकान गिरने है या तकलीफ है...

प्रध्वज महोदय : उनका कहना यही है कि यह फाल्स इकानमी होगी क्योंकि फिर जो खर्च करना पड़ेगा वह ज्यादा होगा।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह फाल्स इकानमी नहीं है। मैंने प्रतीत की है। जिसकी मर्जी है माने, जिसकी मर्जी नहीं है न माने। हम उनको ठुक्क नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जवाब रह गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि साल के आखिर तक पता लग जाएगा, आपने सुना नहीं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy that Government has realised....

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Members to avoid those expressions or references which are not required to make the question intelligible....

Shri Hem Barua: You advise Members to avoid happiness also, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only happy that the Government is trying to avoid white-washing in the interest of economy. I want to know whether instructions had been issued to see that the houses are at least cleaned if not white-washed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is not my duty to clean the houses. My duty is to give them a proper shape and if the house of the hon. Member needs a little bit of white washing it shall be done.

श्री विश्राम प्रताप : एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि इकानामी की वजह से पुतार्ड नहीं होगी और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें गिराकर नए सिरे से बनायी जा रही है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे क्या बचता नहीं है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : इस पर क्यों नाराजगी हो रही है, अगर कुछ बचत हो सकती है तो बचत क्यों न की जाए । जहां तक बिल्डिंग्स का सवाल है, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने मेरा बजट बहुत काट दिया है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह व्हाइट वॉशिंग का प्रश्न स्वास्थ्य से भी सम्बन्ध रखता है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री महोदयों से इस बात की जानकारी कर ली है कि इस इकानामी से नुकसान तो नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस वक्त बर्ना गयी हैं यहां से, इसलिए यह मामला अभी तै नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: As a measure of economy government has taken decision not to whitewash and repair buildings. But between the Parliament House and the North Avenue the government is demolishing the Government offices and this decision has been taken at the highest level; Circulars have been issued that new building construction should be taken. Will the Housing Minister clarify the decision to demolish those buildings now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only demolishing those barracks which have outlived their life and are a danger to the inhabitants.... (Interruptions.) May I answer, Sir? They ask questions and are not ready to hear the replies. As far as White-washing and other things are concerned, if we find that health conditions require that, proper attention shall be paid.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is it that the hon. Minister has in mind which needs urgent white-washing so that the government buildings are safe?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Foreign Exchange Position

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*307. Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange position has since improved;

(b) if so, how it compares with the last year; and

(c) the further steps taken and proposed to be taken to improve the position?

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

(b) To take one indicator of the foreign exchange situation, viz., the

foreign exchange balances held by the Reserve Bank, the figure for 12th November, 1965 was Rs. 84.49 crores whereas the figure for a comparable date last year (13th November, 1964) was Rs. 95.60 crores. This has been despite a drawal of Rs. 47.6 crores from the International Monetary Fund since April, 1965.

(c) Improvement in the foreign exchange situation can in net be only by further export promotion and by further import substitution. Governmental action in this regard is continuously under review in the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries. Other steps designed to improve the position on invisible Account have also been taken as, for instance, the recent National Defence Remittance Scheme. Attention of Honourable Members is invited to the policies outlined in the statements made by the Finance Minister in his Broadcast on 17th July and in his statement in the Lok Sabha on 19th August, 1965 and to the Prime Minister's broadcast on 19th October, 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Minister is aware that certain business houses are trying to convert their black money into sterling through the international agencies—there are agencies like that—and, if so, whether any cases have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and steps taken to see that they are not allowed to do so?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not aware of any specific case, but if we know it, we will not certainly allow it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What steps have been taken to ask those foreigners who have their accounts in the foreign banks to see that they remit to our country in these difficult days, and may I know whether some people have remitted it and, if so, what is the amount in 1965?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To ask whom, the foreigners?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Indians in foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker: He said foreigners.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I meant Indians in foreign countries.

An hon. Member: It is a slip of the tongue.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The remittance scheme that has been announced provides for that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The remittance scheme has been announced only just now. Before that, you remember, Sir, it was announced in this House that steps have been taken, and some of those persons have also declared their assets in the foreign countries in foreign banks. For instance, the hon. Finance Minister himself declared that he had some amounts. He has set a good example. So, I want to know whether remittances have been made.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any Indians who have declared their assets in foreign banks before this new remittance orders were issued?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. I am not aware.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far the new remittance schemes has succeeded in contributing to the security and stability of our foreign exchange?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has just started; it will take some time to make an impact.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In reply to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister said that the foreign exchange position has not improved. But, since it is reported that the address that was given by the President or the Prime Minister to the Governors yesterday indicated a figure of Rs. 116 crores, may I know whether the position is not an improvement?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The figures are not comparable; that may have been a different figure. This relates to the foreign exchange balance of the Reserve Bank.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the answer to Q. No. 313 is available with him,

he could have replied my question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government is in a position to give us the actual figures about the realisation of export earnings in foreign exchange and the expected export earnings for which calculations are being given from time to time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think the Commerce Minister will be able to give those figures, if notice is given.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Why the Commerce Minister? The hon. Minister said in answer to a question that the foreign exchange situation is being improved upon by the realisation of export earnings and increased exports. I would like to know what has been the actual realisation of exports, because it is dealt with by the Reserve Bank.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For any specific question of detail, notice has to be given to supply the answer.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As the foreign exchange position is causing great concern to all of us, and the situation can be improved on two counts,—one is by export earnings and the other is by savings,—I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what particular steps he is intending to take regarding the savings and what steps he has already taken during the last three months.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On import substitution, a number of steps have been taken. We have cut down the import licences and we have taken also various other measures.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Some-time back the hon. Minister had stated that the decline in foreign exchange is due to the decline in the export of agricultural commodities outside our country. If that is so, what arrangements do the Government propose to take to supply the inputs that go with agricultural production, like the chemical fertilisers

and agricultural implements? If the production of agricultural commodities is not stepped up, there is no saving or earning of foreign exchange. So, I would like to know what steps they are taking.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That depends upon what free foreign exchange we have.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The difficult foreign exchange position has been before us for quite some time and the government has taken a number of measures, fiscal and otherwise, to tide over the difficulty. May I know what has been the impact of these measures so far and why the situation has not shown any appreciable improvement?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is going to be difficult for some more time also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Finance Minister's attention been drawn to the fact that the foreign exchange shortage has been made much worse by the administration of foreign exchange in a very undesirable manner, attention to which has been drawn in the note of Mr. Sen of the Planning Commission, who had gone abroad and met all the high-ups there who stated that they were disenchanted....

Mr. Speaker: That would not be a supplementary by a senior member like him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that the background is there, my question will be simple.

Mr. Speaker: I wish it had not been there. What is his direct question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The direct question is, has the Finance Minister's attention been drawn to the fact that the foreign exchange shortage has been made ten times worse by the manner in which the administration of foreign exchange is being carried on, as explained in Mr. Sen's note, and if so, what is his reaction to it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I have not been able to appreciate the position that

it has been made ten times worse. I am not aware of the particular report to which the hon. member has referred.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

***308. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has now decided to accept other securities for granting loans instead of asking the State Governments to guarantee the same;

(b) to what extent the Commercial Banks have been persuaded to go in for agricultural financing on an appreciable scale;

(c) whether it is a fact that the great bulk of the commitments made by the Corporation relate to land reclamation and development in newly irrigated lands; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the handicaps causing inordinate delay in the execution of the projects undertaken by the States?

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

(b) Some of the leading commercial banks have applied or have indicated their willingness to apply to the Corporation, for the grant of loans for financing the plantation or re-plantation of rubber, tea, coffee, arecanut and cashewnut.

(c) Yes.

The Corporation is in constant touch with the State Governments and the other financing agencies and has suggested for their consideration various steps such as the appointment of senior officers to supervise the implementation of the schemes, the strengthening of the cooperative landmortgage and other banks, the provision of technical and other assistance to the borrowers and a periodical review of the progress of all the schemes.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the practical difficulties experienced by commercial banks in giving agricultural finance, has government any scheme for setting up statutory boards with expert advice, to whom these banks can refer?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For plantations, we have statutory boards like the Rubber Board, Tea Board, etc. We have made a request that they must give all the information which the banks require and also whatever technical assistance they require.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any scheme has also been developed to see that the terms are less onerous?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That has been considered. The general market rate plus some margin to the lending banks has been provided.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Assam Government have recently invited the attention of the Government of India to the unsatisfactory financial resources position in that State and, if so, whether the Government have given any special direction to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to pool greater credit facilities to the agriculturists and plantation there?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will not relieve the financial difficulties of the State. But certainly if the plantations, particularly the tea plantations, require assistance, that can be channelled through this agency.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Goods Seized by Customs Authorities

***301. Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the details of imported goods and currency seized by the Customs Authorities during September-October, 1965;

(b) the value of goods seized; and

(c) the action taken against those indulging in such unlawful activities of smuggling?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details and value of the goods and currency seized by the Customs, Central Excise and Land Customs authorities, as smuggled, during September-October 1965, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5179/65].

(c) Both departmental action and where considered necessary, in major cases, prosecution proceedings are initiated against those involved in such seizures. Details of the adjudication and prosecution proceedings initiated so far are also indicated in the statement, laid on the Table.

Land Reforms

*389. Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Krishan Deo Tripathi:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land Reforms have been introduced in all the States;

(b) if not, the States which have not fallen in line with the Planning Commission's recommendations; and

(c) the time required for the introduction of the land reforms in all the States?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The proposals relating to land reforms in the Five Year Plans are in the nature of a broad, common approach, which have to be adapted and pursued in each State with due regard to local conditions and in response to local needs. The measures adopted in the States have been reviewed in the Midterm Appraisal and the Planning Commission Publication "Progress" of

Land Reforms". A brief statement was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on August 19, 1965 in reply to Question No. 375.

Krishna-Godavari Waters Dispute

*310. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Krishna-Godavari waters dispute stands at present; and

(b) when it is likely to be finally settled?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Discussions were held on 19th August 1964 and 15th January 1965 with the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the Krishna-Godavari waters dispute. All efforts are being made for early settlement.

Debts due from Pakistan

*311. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the partition debt and certain other debts due to India from Pakistan still stand unpaid to this day;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to recover these outstanding debts from Pakistan?

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

(b) The exact amount due from Pakistan in respect of periods before and after partition, including the Partition debt, has not yet been finally determined.

(c) A number of meetings both at official and Minister level were held till 1960. No agreed settlement could however be reached and it has not also been possible to hold further discussions.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

*312. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any amount of the loan obtained by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India from the World Bank has been disbursed so far;

(b) if so, the total disbursement made so far;

(c) the parties to which the loan has been given; and

(d) the basis on which these loans have been advanced?

The Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No part of the loan of \$50 million made by the I.B.R.D. to the I.C.I.C.I. on 28th May, 1965 has been disbursed so far. The legal formalities were completed and the loan became effective only on 20th August, 1965. It is only when goods are ordered abroad and payments made therefor in due course that drawals will be made against the loan.

(c) Though no amount has been drawn so far, the I.C.I.C.I. has made sub-loans to forty-eight companies totalling \$17.30 millions against the loan.

(d) The Corporation advances loans to productive enterprises in the private sector after a detailed scrutiny of the projects concerned to determine their viability.

Remittance of money by Indians abroad

*313. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Basappa:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an elaborate scheme has been prepared by Government to give the Indians abroad an incentive to remit money home through proper channels to augment foreign exchange earnings;

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

(c) the response which the scheme has received so far?

The Minister of Planning and 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-5180/65].

(c) The scheme is in the introductory stage and it is too early to assess the response.

Central Housing Finance Corporation

*314. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether another agency to finance housing loan viz., the Central Housing Finance Corporation has been set up;

(b) if so, its precise constitution and the amount placed at its disposal; and

(c) its *modus operandi*?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The setting up of a Housing Finance Corporation is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

डीजल मोटोमोटिव वर्कशॉप,
बाराणसी

*315. श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : क्या विल
मंत्रो सीमा-बन्धक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा डीजल
मोटोमोटिव वर्कशॉप, बाराणसी में मारे गये

छात्रों के बारे में 6 मई, 1965 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 1208 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने अधिकारी दोषी पाये गये; और

(ग) कितने अधिकारियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : (क) जांच अब पूरी हो गई है।

(ख) और (ग). जहां तक सीमा शुल्क कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक रेलवे विभाग के 10 अफसरों को विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय कार्यवाही में अपराधी ठहराया गया है और उनको, माल की जल्ती के रूप में दण्ड अथवा व्यक्तिगत दण्ड अथवा दोनों प्रकार का दण्ड दिया गया है।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने भी कुछ जांच गड़ताल की थी और जांच अफसरों की रिपोर्ट पर छानबीन की जा रही है। छानबीन पूरी हो जाने पर ही अपराधी अफसरों को, यदि कोई पाये गये, दण्ड देने के प्रावधान पर उपयुक्त अधिकारियों द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा।

Research in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy

*316. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether active systematic research in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy is being encouraged and assisted by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5181[65].

(c) Does not arise.

Reserved Seats in Medical Colleges

*317. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the criteria followed for admission of students in medical colleges in the country in respect of the seats reserved by the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A statement giving requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5182[65].

"M/s. Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur"

*318. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 234 on the 26th August, 1965 regarding the affairs of M/s. Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur and state:

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) to (c). Investigations relating to offences under the Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act are almost complete. A number of Show Cause Notices have already been issued and some are under issue. Investigations by the Income-Tax Department are still in progress. A large number of documents had to be scrutinised by more than one agency and hence the delay.

बौद्ध योजना में साक्षात्कार का उत्पादन

*319. **श्री रामसेवक पादव :**

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री च० का० मट्टटार्य :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ फेरबदल करने का है ताकि इस योजना में खाद्यान्न का अधिकतम उत्पादन हो सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और इससे हमारे प्रतिरक्षा प्रयत्नों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है । अतः योजना में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट

* 320. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री बातप्पा :

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री किन्दर लाल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में खाद्य पदार्थों में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बुराई का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) दिल्ली में खाद्य पदार्थों में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट होने की कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को नहीं मिली है ।

Upper Limit for expenditure on Townships

*321. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 794 on the 23rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question to prescribe an upper limit for expenditure on townships has since been fully considered; and

(b) if not, when it will be finalised?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration and it is expected that a decision will be taken early.

Lift Channel Project

*322. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power on the 6th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have since submitted the Lift Channel Project between Birdhwal and Bikaner (Rajasthan) for the consideration of the Ministry;

(b) if not, the steps which are proposed to be taken to expedite it; and

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government have submitted proposals for the lift channel to be extended beyond Bikaner to include Nagaur district also?

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

(b) and (c). A revised lift channel scheme, which includes additional areas south of Bikaner upto Nagaur, has just been investigated and will be put up to Rajasthan Canal Board shortly.

Family Planning Programme

*323. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sterilization operations done and the number of camps held for the purposes from 1st July 1965 to 30th September, 1965 on both sexes, State-wise;

(b) the average expenses that are incurred for each camp, State-wise:

(c) the success achieved in the loop method in contrast to the sterilization system; and

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding the suitability of one method over the other?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Available information regarding the number of sterilization operations done from 1st July, 1965 to 30th September, 1965, on both sexes, State-wise is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5183/65]. Information about the number of camps held, and the average expenditure for each camp is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(c) and (d). As the loop method has been introduced very recently, it is too early to evaluate its impact on the Family Planning Programme. Present indications are that I.U.C.D. is rapidly gaining popularity. During the period 1st July, 1965 to 30th September, 1965, there have been 1.38 lakh I.U.C.D. insertions. Both the methods—Sterilization, and I.U.C.D.—are being practised and are equally suitable. Loop being safe, effective, and easily reversible is a readily acceptable device. However, no study to

assess the superiority of I.U.C.D. or otherwise over the sterilization method has been undertaken.

Explosion in Indraprastha Power Station

*324. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion occurred in the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Power House in Indraprastha Estate on the 19th October, 1965;

(b) if so, the nature and causes of the explosion; and

(c) the extent of damage caused thereby?

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

(b) and (c). A piece slightly bigger than what normally passes through the screen provided for arresting oversized coal or stone pieces in the scale for automatic weighing of the coal before feeding into the pulverizer was picked up by a picker worker. No sooner this was broken with a hammer for breaking into smaller sizes, the explosion occurred. On a search being made, two copper pieces bearing marks of excessive heating were found on the iron plate on which coal was being broken. The matter is under investigation by the police, who have sent the copper pieces to the Inspector of Explosives. The Inspector of Explosives has given his opinion that these pieces are remnants of an exploded Electric Detonator which are widely used in blasting work such as in coal mines and other mines, quarries etc. The police has also contacted the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanabad, to ascertain if these copper pieces could be remnants of any explosives used in mining operation which might have got accidentally mixed up with the coal supply. A reply is still awaited. The police

enquiries are still on but it has been reported by them that enquiries made so far do not indicate any mischief behind the incident. Two workmen on duty were injured.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

*325. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispensaries under the Central Government Health Scheme are still working in the morning only in spite of the cessation of hostilities with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the old practice of opening the dispensaries both in the morning and evening is likely to start?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In view of the uneasy truce and the fact that the emergency conditions still persists, the dispensaries continue to work in the mornings only.

(c) The question will be considered at the appropriate time.

"Smuggling of Indian Coins Abroad"

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Indian Coins being smuggled into Pakistan" in the Times of India of the 5th November, 1965;

(b) if so, how far the report is correct; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent smuggling of Indian currency?

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

(b) There has been a few seizures of Indian coins suspected to be meant for smuggling to the Persian Gulf area, but there is no indication that Indian currency or coins are being smuggled to Pakistan.

(c) There is a general ban on taking Indian currency including coins out of India. The Customs Organisation is watchful to enforce this ban.

Family Pension Scheme

335. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the benefits of the Central Government Servants Family Pension Scheme to the State Government employees also;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme applicable to the State Government employees and its reaction on the State Governments; and

(c) the approximate expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Some of the State Governments have already adopted the Family Pension Scheme, 1964, for their employees. The Government of India have recommended adoption of the Scheme by the remaining State Governments.

(b) The details of the schemes will be worked out by the State Governments concerned if they chose to extend it to their employees.

(c) The Scheme, if adopted by the State Governments, is not likely to involve any extra expenditure for the first 6-7 years.

Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh

336. Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri M. S. Murti:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed for the investigation of the flood control measures in Andhra Pradesh has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(d) whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Not yet.

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

Water and Drainage Scheme for Cochin

837. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost of the water and drainage scheme for Greater Cochin;

(b) whether it is a fact that this scheme is being included in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the initial stage of the work?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Rs. 32.56 crores.

(b) Yes.

(c) This has not yet been decided.

Slum Clearance Schemes

838. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Centre to the States this year as loans and grants for slum clearance schemes; and

(b) the amount allotted to Kerala state?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 478.62 lakhs—Rs. 239.32 lakhs as loan and Rs. 239.30 lakhs as grant.

(b) Rs. 3.00 lakhs—half as loan and half as grant.

Training of Nurses in West Germany

839. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 790 on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of nurses from Kerala so far sent for training in West Germany;

(b) the criteria for their selection; and

(c) who is meeting their expenses?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). During the year 1964, 265 matriculate girls mostly from Kerala who applied for passports to proceed to West Germany for training in Nursing and fulfilled the requirements under the passport rules, were issued the passports. During 1965, passports have been issued so far to 219 girls mostly from Kerala for the same purpose.

(c) All their expenses are met by the institutions providing the training.

Plan for U.P.

840. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have suggested a cut in the annual plan of Uttar Pradesh for the next year;

(b) if so, the amount of cut;

(c) the main items to which the cut applies; and

(d) the reaction of the U.P. Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Annual Plan for 1966-67 is scheduled to be discussed on November 25 and 26, 1965.

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

Pong Dam Oustees

841. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 1803 on the 9th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Committee for resettlement of oustees from the Pong and Pandoh Dams has since been held; and

(b) if so, on what date and the main decisions taken therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The meeting of the Committee of Direction for the Rajasthan Canal Project, to discuss the colonisation policy for the Rajasthan Canal area and certain other matters relating to the project, was held on the 4th November, 1965, when *inter alia* agreement was reached on the broad principles and arrangements for the resettlement of the oustees from Pong Dam, Beas Sutlej Link, Harike Projects etc. in the Rajasthan Canal area.

Retention of Accommodation by Central Government Employees posted in NEFA and Border Areas

842. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees posted in NEFA and other border areas of the country have been allowed to retain the General pool residential accommodation allotted to them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. Officers posted to border areas, including NEFA and Sikkim where residential accommodation is not available are permitted to retain the general pool accommodation for the *bona fide* use of their families on payment of rent under Fundamental Rule 45-A. The concession is admissible upto the 30th June, 1966, for the present.

Loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme

843. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme for the joint loans under the Low Income Housing Group Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its applicability; and

(c) the maximum amount of loans admissible under the scheme?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). No new Scheme has been formulated. It has, however, been decided that the State Governments/ Union Administrations may grant joint loan to husband and wife under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme provided the plot on which the house is constructed is jointly owned by both of them and the joint income of both the husband and wife does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. The maximum amount of loan available under the Scheme will continue to be Rs. 10,000.

Unhygienic Conditions in Eating Houses

844. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently set up a special committee to hold preliminary survey of the unhygienic conditions in which most of the Restaurants, Eating Houses and Confectionery Establishments are flourishing in the capital;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether some of the Eating Houses and Confectionery Establishments have been ordered to close down; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) 10 premises have been closed down by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi.

Since October, 1965, 3947 premises have been inspected and 930 notices for improvements have been issued by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the owners of eating houses and confectionery establishments.

Constitution House Site

845. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build something on the site where the Constitution House stood as a familiar landmark for over 17 years;

(b) if so, what together with the details thereof;

(c) when the work of construction is scheduled to begin; and

(d) how long it will take to complete the structure?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). A proposal to construct a hotel on the site of the Constitution House on Curzon Road is under consideration. The details are being worked out. It should take about a year to complete them.

Survey of Agricultural Incomes

846. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the fluctuations of agricultural incomes;

(b) if so, for which period and on what basis;

(c) the findings of the survey; and

(d) whether any such survey has been done by any University or Insti-

tute apart from the one undertaken by Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). There have been no special surveys of the fluctuations of agricultural incomes as such by any official agency, University etc. However, data on net output in agriculture are brought out every year in the Estimates of National Income published by the Central Statistical Organisation. These show that the net agricultural output, at current prices, rose from Rs. 48.9 abja in 1950-51 to Rs. 81.0 abja (provisional) in 1963-64. In 1964-65, there was a further substantial rise.

Gold Smuggling

847. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of smuggled gold seized by Government in the country during April, 1965, State-wise, with their location and the names of the smugglers; and

(b) the steps taken against them so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Since State-wise statistics of seizures are not maintained, information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Primary Health Centres

848. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of Primary Health Centres in the country which have remained without doctors for more than three months during 1965-66 (so far)?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information is given in the statement placed on the Table

of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-5184/65].

Extension of Managing Agencies

849. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases where permission was granted and the number where the permission was refused for extending managing agencies under the Companies Act, 1956 during April, 1965?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): During the month of April, 1965, approval of the Company Law Board was granted to the extension of the tenure of the existing managing agents in eleven cases and refused in sixteen cases.

Foreign Exchange to Students going Abroad

850. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who were given foreign exchange to study abroad during April, 1965;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange given to them during the above period; and

(c) whether any students were refused foreign exchange during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 124 fresh permits were issued to students for studying abroad during April, 1965.

(b) Foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 7,26,432 was released.

(c) Yes, Sir. Those who did not fulfil the normal conditions laid down for release of foreign exchange for studies abroad were refused foreign exchange. The number of students whose applications were rejected during April, 1965, was 43.

Rajghat Memorial

851. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the construction work at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat, Delhi; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The first phase has already been completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 28 lacs. The second phase is in hand. It is likely to take one year to complete it. Up till the end of October, 1965 the expenditure on the 2nd phase has been about Rs. 16 lacs.

Lok Karya Kshetras

852. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an evaluation team has been appointed to study the working of Lok Karya Kshetras (Public Cooperation Centres); and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the team?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Team are as under:—

(i) To study the working of the Kshetras and to suggest the nature of activities that may be undertaken by them during the Fourth Plan period.

(ii) To suggest the nature of co-operation and collaboration

between the Voluntary Organisations and the local bodies in the implementation of this programme.

- (iii) To study the financial pattern of the Kshetras and to suggest suitable modifications, if necessary.
- (iv) To suggest suitable methodology for inspection and reporting of the Kshetras.
- (v) To find out if there is any duplication or over-lapping of efforts or of work between local bodies and the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other similar Organisations.
- (vi) To suggest methods and to lay down standard norms to assess the contribution made by the workers of the Samaj and the local slum dwellers in kind and services in financial terms.

Urban Community Development

853. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri E. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a programme of urban Community Development has been launched in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the impact of the programme on the urban people?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. 14 projects have been allotted to the various States/ Union Territories and the Project personnel selected so far are being given a short term orientation training course for 2 months. The projects will start functioning after the training is over.

(b) A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5185/65].

(c) As the projects have not actually started functioning as yet, it is too early to assess the impact of the programme on the people.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी

854. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये अधिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं मांगी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य में स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अपने ज्ञापन में मेरठ, आमी और गोरखपुर में तीन नये मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने तथा अन्य प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में सुधार तथा उनके विकास का प्रस्ताव किया है । ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अपने प्रस्तावों में प्रस्तावित धाबंदों का एक विवरण संलग्न है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया ।
बैकिए संख्या एल०टी० 5186/65]

(ग) राज्य सरकार की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित प्रस्तावों को अभी योजना आयोग की मंजूकृति मिलनी शेष है ।

नेहरू जी की समिति में जारी किये
गये सिक्के

855. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री वित्त मंत्री 23 सितम्बर, 1965
के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 2693 के उत्तर
के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेहरू जी की याद में जारी
किये गये सिक्कों की विदेशों में मांग को
पूरा करने के लिये प्रेषित सिक्कों की
संख्या के बारे में क्या कोई अनुमान लगाया
गया है; और

(ख) इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये
सरकार ने क्या विशेष व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) अभी तक सरकार द्वारा कोई
विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी, लेकिन इस
सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

“सिक्कोरिटी पेपर” का आयात

856. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से कितने प्रतिशत
“सिक्कोरिटी पेपर” आयात किया जाता
है ;

(ख) देश में कितने प्रतिशत का
निर्माण होता है ; और

(ग) देश इस बारे में कब तक आत्म-
निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

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श्री वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :
(क) और (ख). सरकार को इसकी कोई
सूचना नहीं है कि देश में सिक्कोरिटी पेपर
की कुल कितनी खपत होती है । इण्डिया
सिक्कोरिटी प्रेस, नासिक रोड में जितने
सिक्कोरिटी पेपर की खपत होती है, उसका
24 प्रतिशत विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है
और 76 प्रतिशत देश में ही बनाया जाता
है ।

(ग) यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि
सिक्कोरिटी पेपर के सम्बन्ध में देश कब तक
आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा । इण्डिया सिक्कोरिटी
प्रेस, नासिक रोड की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा
करने के लिए करेसी और बैंक नोट पेपर
बनाने के लिये होशंगाबाद में एक सिक्कोरिटी
पेपर मिल स्थापित की जा रही है ।

चेचक

857. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या
स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में
1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में (प्र
तक) चेचक अधिक फैली है ;

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

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक
राज्यवार कितने लोगों को चेचक निकली ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी
गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिए
संख्या एल०डी०-9187/65]

Commonwealth Medical Conferences

858. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the first Commonwealth Medical Conference held in Edinburgh, in October, 1965;

(b) whether the Conference discussed the question of collaboration between the Commonwealth nations in developing medical education and service on a wider scale;

(c) whether it is a fact that in India, despite her tremendous advances in recent years in medical education, the ratio of population to doctors is six times as high as in Great Britain;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Indian medical Graduates were in the employment of National Health Service in U.K. or were in private practice; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to persuade them to return to India?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The population to doctors ratio in India is about five to six times as high as in Great Britain.

(d) Yes.

(e) A pool of Scientists including doctors has been created in the C.S.I.R. (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) and doctors trained or in training abroad have been joining this pool. Secondly, when vacancies of doctors are advertised, members of the U.P.S.C. also go abroad and interview Indian doctors doing study or research in foreign countries. Thirdly, a scheme for creating some supernumerary posts in the I.C.M.R. (Indian Council of Medical Research) to absorb able Indian doctors abroad is also under examination.

Shortage of Houses in Capital

859. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that low income and high construction costs have resulted in acute shortage of housing in the capital; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the construction cost and other measures taken to provide houses to low income group in the capital?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) It is correct that there is a general shortage of housing in the capital.

(b) During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to increase the production of cement, steel and other essential building materials and also to encourage the manufacture of new building materials which would replace or supplement traditional materials. These measures are expected to help in the reduction of building costs. Apart from these, the following other measures are being taken to provide houses to persons in the low income group in the capital:—

(i) A large number of developed plots are being provided by the Delhi Administration to persons of low income group at reasonable cost, by drawal of lots. Undeveloped land is also being allotted to Co-operative House Building Societies, for development and provision of house sites to their members.

(ii) Long term house building loans are being advanced under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The amount allotted to Delhi Administration under this Scheme for the current year is Rs. 68.20 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 56.50 lakhs advanced during the last year.

- (iii) The Delhi Development Authority propose to provide 3000 ready build houses on hire purchase basis to the citizens of Delhi, including those in the low income group.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

860. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the rules relating to allotment of Government accommodation to Central Government employees in New Delhi have recently been reversed whereunder some employees not hithertofore entitled to General Pool accommodation have now become entitled to it;

(b) if so, what are the modifications in the rules;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that some categories of Government employees particularly category III are a little too far behind others in respect of allotment of accommodation with reference to their priority dates; and

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

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

(b) Central Government employees owning houses within the specified distance limits of their places of duty, who were previously ineligible for allotment of Government residential accommodation, have recently been declared eligible for the same on payment of standard rent under F.R.—45B, or the pooled standard rent under F.R.—45A, whichever is higher.

(c) To avoid hardship to such employees as could not live in their own

houses, due to circumstances beyond their control.

(d) The percentage of satisfaction in categories II and III as compared to others is low.

(e) It is intended to concentrate more on the construction in such categories.

Medical Relief for Victims of Pak. Bombing

861. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Red Cross Society or any other foreign agency has offered assistance to provide medical relief to the victims of Pakistani air-raids on different cities; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance offered with the names of agencies?

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

(b) The International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, has sent by air the following material:—

(i) about Rs. 20,000 worth of medicines and equipment;

(ii) a consignment of 7,500 kgs of milk powder valued over Rs. 50,000.

The International Committee has also advised remittance of a cash contribution of Sw Frs 25,000 equivalent of about Rs. 27,170 from its funds for purchase of urgently needed relief supplies in India. Further, the Committee has launched an appeal to all National Societies of Red Cross in support of its relief action in India, and contributions have started coming from some of them.

Secular Co-operative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi

862. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the Police enquiry against the Secretary, Secular Co-operative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the present position of this case?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The C.I.D., Crime Branch, have not yet completed their investigation in the case.

War Risk Insurance

863. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue War Risk Insurance for discounting the bills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में धाय-कर का प्रपञ्चन

864. **श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में धायकर के प्रपञ्चन के कितने मामले इस समय लम्बित हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णमाचारी): 10-11-1965 को 749 कर-निर्धारितियों के विरुद्ध धाय कर की बोरी करने की शिकायतें विचारधीन थीं ।

Awards to Civilians killed during Pak. Aggression

865. **Shri Barumtari:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:**

**Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant enhanced pensionary awards to the civilian Central Government servants killed or injured on duty by enemy action during the operations against Pakistan on or after the 5th August, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any awards have been given so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the orders is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5188/65].

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Flood Control Schemes in Punjab

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

(a) the nature and extent of assistance given to the Punjab Government for flood control schemes during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the names of schemes for which the assistance was granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A loan of Rs. 251.00 lakhs was given to Punjab Government in 1964-65 for flood control schemes. An allocation of Rs. 322.73 lakhs has been made for this purpose during 1965-66.

(b) The loans are not given for any particular scheme. The loans are meant for financing approved flood control schemes included in the Plan as a whole.

Ship-building

867. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the suggestion in the report of the Planning Group on Ship-building for providing one more dry-dock with higher capacity for repairing;

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

(c) when the decision was taken; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The report of the Planning Group on ship-building had suggested, depending on the target of shipping to be achieved, 6 or 7 additional dry docks to be set up. It is not understood which is the drydock the hon. Member has in view.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

नहर क्षेत्रों में खेती के लिये उद्योगपतियों को प्रोत्साहन

868. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग नये नहरी इलाकों में उद्योगपतियों को बड़े पैमाने पर खेती करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या मूरतगढ़ फार्म के ढाँचे पर रूस ने और फार्मों को भी बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देना स्वीकार किया है ;

(ग) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में सहकारी कृषि संस्थाएँ भी बनाई जायेंगी ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (ग) तक के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों तो आयोग किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :
(क) जी, नहीं । परन्तु बीज फार्मों के लिये बेकार भूमि पर संयुक्त स्टॉक कम्पनियाँ स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Energy Survey Committee Report

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

(a) the reaction of the Planning Commission on the recommendations made by the Energy Survey Committee of India in its report submitted recently;

(b) whether Government have invited comments from fuel research institutions and organisations of engineers, producers and consumers of fuel; and

(c) if so, the nature of comments and reaction of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Syham Dhar Misra): (a) The views of the Planning Commission on the report submitted by the Energy Survey Committee are still awaited.

(b) The report is still under printing and as such no comments have been invited from any institution or organisation etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Housing Factories

870. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up housing factories in the country;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the proposed places where these factories are likely to be set up?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There is already one Housing Factory, namely, the Hindustan Housing Factory, which is located at Delhi. Proposals for expansion of this factory are under consideration. It has not so far been possible to find a suitable plant for this purpose.

Najafgarh Drain, Delhi

871. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the scheme regarding widening and deepening of the Najafgarh Nallah, Delhi was taken in hand;

(c) when it is likely to be com-

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Phase I of the scheme was sanctioned in March, 1950 and Phase II in March, 1960.

(b) Phase I works for removal of humps etc. has already been completed. Phase II—for resectioning and regarding of the drain to carry 900 cusecs from Kakraul bridge to Bharatnagar bridge and 300 cusecs lower down has been substantially completed. The reconstruction of all the bridges has also been completed

except the following which are still under construction:

1. Rohtak Road bridge,
2. G.T. Road bridge,
3. Ashram Road bridge,
4. Tri Nagar bridge.

(c) These bridges are to be completed by March, 1966.

Parking Sites in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Master Plan for Delhi, some sites have been suggested for parking trucks and buses;

(b) if so, which are these sites; and

(c) which of them are in use for parking purposes and by when the remaining sites would be ready for use?

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

(b) The suggested sites are as under:

Inter-State passenger bus terminal and parking:

1. South of Idgah near Jhandewalan.

2. North of Central Road Research Institute on Mathura Road.

3. Near Shahdara Railway Station between the Railway line and the G.T. Road.

4. Near Kudsia Garden outside Kashmir Gate.

5. In addition a separate site of 21 acres for idle parking east of the sanitary drain between the National Bye-pass and the Western Bund of the Yamuna River has also been recommended. This site was previously being developed but had to be abandoned on account of its proximity to the Santi Vana and in its place, two

sites have been selected by the Delhi Development Authority, namely:—

- (i) Site north of Chandrawal Water Works near Wazirabad; and
- (ii) area to the east of the National Bye-pass lying between the two bridges over the River Yamuna (one for the National Bye-pass leading to Ghaziabad).

Goods parcel terminal and parking:

1. Motia Khan area, south of Idgah Road.
2. Shahdara area, west of the proposed Airport road and north of the proposed National Highway.
3. Near Azadpur Police Station on Grant Trunk Road to Ambala.
4. Between the Ring Road and the Lawrence Road and north of the Rohtak Road in the vicinity of Nangal Power Station
5. Near Okhla Industrial Estate on Mathura Road.

(c) At present none of the sites proposed is in use. Necessary plans for the truck terminals at the G.T. Karnal Road, Jhandewalan and the Rohtak Road have been prepared. The work on the G.T. Karnal Road has been sanctioned and that on Jhandewalan is in the process of being sanctioned.

It is not possible to indicate as to when the sites would be ready for use, as the required pieces of land, which include certain areas which are at present heavily squatted upon, have to be cleared or acquired.

Issue of Advances by State Bank

873. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has recently reviewed its policy of advances to the

various industries so as to enable such industries which produce defence or semi-defence goods, e.g., textile mills to get over their financial difficulties for making them work upto capacity; and

(b) if so, which industries will be given priority under the modified policy and in what order?

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

(b) No rigid order of priority is followed, but the intention is that defence and export oriented industries, State Governments and State Co-operative banks which undertake the procurement of foodgrains and other essential commodities and the major industries such as jute, cotton textiles and sugar should be assisted to the extent possible.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास कार्य

874. श्री विभ्राम प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर और देवरिया जिलों के विकास कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस कार्य पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और भविष्य में कितनी धन राशि व्यय की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विकास की गति प्राशानुकूल नहीं रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से प्रतिवेदन भेजने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है ।

"Smuggling of goods to Pakistan"

875. Shri Kolla Venkaiab: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected that the smuggling of certain goods and articles to Pakistan is being carried out regularly from certain specific place or places in India;

(b) if so, the persons or groups engaged in smuggling activities;

(c) the goods or articles smuggled and their worth during this year so far; and

(d) the action taken against the smugglers and to prevent further activities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Available information does not indicate that smuggling from India to Pakistan is being carried out regularly from certain specific place or places.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information regarding all goods seized while attempting to smuggle them to Pakistan is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Whenever an offence under the Customs Act is established, penalties provided under the Act are imposed, besides confiscation of the goods. Prosecution is also resorted to in important cases. The Customs staff on the border is alert and a vigilant watch is maintained.

Anti-sea erosion measures in Andhra Pradesh

876. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anti-sea erosion measures have been taken near Visakhapatnam town in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Urgent repairs to the existing damaged sea wall to prevent further erosion, have been undertaken by the State Government. The State Government are also considering to construct a sea wall as a permanent measure to protect Visakhapatnam town from the damage due to sea erosion.

Assistance to Assam

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister was apprised of Assam's pressing demands for Central assistance during his recent visit to Assam;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of aid demanded and for what type of projects; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister was generally apprised of the Assam Government's pressing demands, which will be examined by the Government of India.

Loan agreement signed with Foreign Countries

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

(a) the loan agreements signed with different foreign countries and institutions during the period from July to September, 1965;

(b) how much of the loans are non-project loans; and

(c) how much of the loans pledged by the Aid India Consortium have been turned into bilateral agreements?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Two loan agreements were signed with

foreign countries/Institutions during July to September, 1965. Of these, one was with the International Development Association and was for \$100 million (Rs. 47.62 crores); the other was with the Netherlands and was for 13 million dutch guilders (Rs. 1.71 crores). Both these loans are of the nature of non-project assistance.

(c) Out of a total amount of \$5,472 million (Rs. 2,605.7 crores) pledged so far for the Third Plan, an amount of \$4,359 million (Rs. 2,075.7 crores) has been turned into bilateral agreements.

Lodhi House Hostel, New Delhi

886. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lodhi House Hostel, New Delhi has been or is being converted into a hotel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the purpose for which the hotel will be utilized?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The Lodhi Hostel has been converted into a Hotel and was taken over by the Janpath Hotels Ltd., on the 15th September, 1965.

(b) and (c). There is a great shortage of all classes of hotel accommodation in Delhi. In order to meet the demand for a comparatively cheaper type of hotel in Delhi, it was decided to convert the Lodhi House into a Hotel. The Hotel is intended for the use of all tourists, both Indian and foreign.

Salal Hydro-Electric Project in J. & K.

882. Shri N. B. Laskar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salal hydro-electric Project in Kashmir has been taken over by the Central Government for execution; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the Project is at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The scheme is still under investigation by the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

Planning Forums

883. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Forums established in universities and colleges have been effectively instrumental in making the student community plan conscious and in seeking their active participation in developmental programmes;

(b) the further steps Government propose to take to strengthen and activate these forums in the context of present emergency; and

(c) whether Government propose to make Planning Forum a compulsory part of co-curricular life of universities and colleges and mobilise their services in the drive for food production?

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

(b) The Planning Forums have been advised to take up special programmes consisting of promotion of national solidarity and communal harmony, relief and rehabilitation, blood donation and Volunteers Corps for civil defence.

(c) The Planning Forums is a voluntary programme through which teachers and students participate in various developmental activities including the drive for food production. A number of Forums are assisting in the drive for food production.

Irrigation and Power Potential of Orissa

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

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 378, on the 25th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of the Orissa Government for additional help for developing their power and irrigation potential during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). So far as the power development programme for 1965-66 is concerned, no request from the Orissa Government for additional financial assistance is pending with the Government of India. In regard to the request for additional assistance for development of irrigation potential, the request of the Government of Orissa for additional assistance to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs for the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme is under consideration.

Ballemeela Dam Project

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

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

(a) the up-to-date progress of Ballemeela Dam Project in Koraput District (Orissa); and

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far on the Project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The following works are in progress:

- (i) buildings and roads,
- (ii) Jungle clearance and strip-ping.

(iii) earth work in Dam,

(iv) excavation work for the Head race tunnel, power tunnel, Power House building and tail-race.

(v) Penstock grading.

The orders for the generating plant and equipment have been placed with M/s. Machino-Export, USSR and the contract has been finalised.

(b) The total expenditure expected to have been incurred on the project up to August, 1965 is Rs. 7.95 crores.

Sanctioning of House-building Loans in Orissa

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

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

(a) the number of applications received from the Central Government employees in Orissa for house-building advances during the last six months;

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

(c) the total amount of loan granted to them so far during the above period?

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

(b) Two.

(c) Rs. 9,650.

Primary Health Centres in Orissa

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres working at present in Orissa; and

(b) the total amount allocated for the construction of new Primary Health Centres in Orissa during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 206.

(b) The State Government has made a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in their budget for the year 1965-66 for completion of buildings for Primary Health Centres which were under advanced stage of construction. An additional sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided by supplementary demand, making the total allotment of Rs. 11.00 lakhs under Health Plan. This is in addition to the funds made available by the Development Department.

Rural Housing in Madras

888. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that the Madras Government advance loans to the Housing Board out of the money they receive from the Central Government under the Rural Housing Scheme;

(b) whether the Central Government are also aware that the Rural Housing Co-operatives in the State suffer heavily on account of this; and

(c) the steps the Central Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. The position is being ascertained from the State Government.

(c) This will be considered on receipt of the required information from the State Government.

Aid to Ceylon

889. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have of late been considering a proposal to render more aid to Ceylon for the purpose of setting up industrial units by financing the ex-

port of Indian machinery and equipment; and

(b) if so, how much aid is being given and in what form?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling on Eastern Coast

890. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the measures taken to stop smuggling on the east coast to prevent draining of our foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the value of contraband articles so far taken by Government; and

(c) whether there has been a substantial reduction of smuggling during this year from the previous years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The effect of the measures taken to combat smuggling into India by air, sea and land routes is reviewed from time to time and such improvements made as are warranted. A statement showing the major seizures effected by the Customs, Central Excise and Land Customs authorities, from the east coast (comprising the Madras, Calcutta and Visakhapatnam Custom Houses and Madras, Hyderabad and Pondicherry Central Excise Collectories) of goods as smuggled, is given below. Variations in the seizures from year to year do not necessarily indicate increase or decrease in smuggling activities.

Statement

Year	Total value of major seizures
	Rs.
1962	99.70 Lakhs
1963	88.84 Lakhs
1964	85.74 Lakhs
1965 (upto 31-10-65)	75.57 Lakhs

Recruitment of Income Tax Officers

891. Shrimati Renu Chakravarti:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that direct recruitment to Class II Income Tax Officers is being made;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Tyagi Committee did not consider that direct recruitment was necessary;

(c) whether there are very large number of employees who have passed the departmental examination for Income Tax Officers; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Ad hoc recruitment is being made through the Union Public Service Commission for filling up about 200 posts of Income-tax Officers, Class II.

(b) The Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee had recommended in 1959 that no direct recruitment need be made to the posts of Class II Income-tax Officers. The Recruitment Rules for the service issued in 1963 provide that the posts should be filled up by promotion but that ad hoc recruitment by selection through the Union Public Service Commission may be made if, in the opinion of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, there is need for such recruitment.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected.

Assistance for Minor Irrigation Works in Andhra Pradesh

892. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to release the promised aid of Rs. 7½ crores for Minor Irrigation Works in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under examination and no decision has been taken yet.

Emergency and Fire Insurance Premium

893. Shri Subbaraman: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emergency and fire insurance premium was collected from industries and business houses immediately after the Chinese aggression;

(b) for how long it was collected;

(c) whether the collection of premium has been revived now and if so, since when;

(d) the total amount collected since it was first introduced;

(e) how it was utilised; and

(f) the amount of premium now collected after the re-introduction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Emergency Risks (Goods & Factories) Schemes providing for compulsory insurance of goods for sale and supply if the insurable value thereof in a Presidency town or district exceeds Rs. 30,000 and of factories, etc. were introduced with effect from 1st January, 1963.

(b) and (c). Premia at rates varying from quarter to quarter were collected during the year 1963. The rate for the continuing policies was, however, reduced to nil from 1-1-1964 to 31-8-65. From September, 1965 again premia are being levied at the rate of 10 paise and 15 paise per quarter for goods and factories respectively, for every hundred rupees or part thereof of the insurable value.

(d) Collections upto 31-3-1965 are:—
Emergency Risks
(Goods) Insurance Scheme. Rs. 950.61 Lakhs
Emergency Risks
(Factories) Insurance Scheme. Rs. 1846.80 Lakhs

(e) The collections are being transferred to the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund and Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962 and section 7 of Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. Expenses on account of management of the two schemes and payments in respect of liabilities arising out of claims as a result of loss due to enemy action are payable out of the two funds.

(f) Information in respect of premia received since September, 1965 is not available at present.

Flats on Pandara Road, New Delhi

894. Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) when D-II Flats on Pandara Road, New Delhi were constructed;

(b) whether it is a fact that since then these flats have not been provided with street lighting with the result that several incidents have occurred due to darkness;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(d) if so, when and with what results?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Most of these flats were built in 1954; a few were built in 1961. Government sanctioned the provision of street lights for the area occupied by the flats provided these lights were maintained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The Committee has not yet given its agreement to maintaining the lights.

Hand Pumps in Government Colonies, New Delhi

895. Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Works and

Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. have decided to instal hand pumps in Government colonies in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the colonies in which these pumps have been installed; and

(c) when it is proposed to instal pumps in the remaining colonies?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The Central Public Works Department have no proposal for installation of hand pumps in Government colonies.

Family Welfare Workers

896. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some courses have been conducted for the training of family welfare workers in Delhi Maternity Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi since October, 1962;

(b) if so, the number of candidates who have been trained so far;

(c) the number of them who have been employed;

(d) the number of them who are still unemployed; and

(e) the reasons for their unemployment?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. Three courses have been conducted.

(b) 135.

(c) to (e). Out of 87 candidates trained in the first two courses, 37 candidates were offered appointment by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. 48 candidates completed their training only in October, 1965. A few candidates have been appointed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and some by the organisations sponsoring their training. The exact number of those who have been employed or not employed or the reason thereof is not known.

House Mortgage Corporation

897. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 318 on the 19th August, 1965 and state the progress so far made in setting up a House Mortgage Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The matter is still under consideration.

Family Planning Clinics

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of Family Planning Clinics functioning at present in Orissa in rural and urban areas?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The number of Family Welfare Planning Centres functioning in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1965, was 84 in rural areas and 52 in urban areas.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT TO CUT BY HALF THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO DELHI

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविनम्रनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की प्रोर सिचाई प्रोर बिजुत् मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

"दिल्ली को दी जा रही बिजली में 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती करने के पंजाब सरकार के निश्चय का समाचार।"

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

meeting a portion of its power requirements by obtaining supply from Nangal Power System and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking's present maximum demand on that system was about 76 MW up to the 5th of this month. Due to failure of rains during 1965, which has been one of the driest years on record, the level of Gobind Sagar reservoir at Bhakra has gone down considerably. As a result, the generation of power in the Bhakra System has been adversely affected. The Punjab State Electricity Board, therefore, proposed to restrict the supply of power from Nangal to DESU to a daily average of 30 MW with a ceiling of 50 MW during peak hours. The matter was discussed by me with the Chairman of the Punjab State Electricity Board and Chairman, Delhi Electric Supply Committee, on 8th and 9th November, 1965. As a result of these discussions, and keeping in view the over all interest, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Punjab State Electricity Board have now agreed to the following programme of supply of power from Nangal to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking during the fortnight commencing from the 16th November, 1965:—

(a) 12 midnight to 6 A.M.	20 MW
(b) 6 A.M. to 5 P.M.	30 MW
(c) 5 P.M. to 9 P.M.	50 MW
(d) 9 P.M. to 10 P.M.	30 MW
(e) 10 P.M. to midnight	20 MW

With this schedule of supply it is expected that there will be no need for the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to apply any cut in the supply of power to its consumers. The position of power availability will be reviewing and discussions will again be held on 30th November, 1965 to chalk out further programme of power supply to DESU from Nangal System. It has also been decided that DESU will take immediate action to expedite the completion of 15 MW Thermal Station which is now under erection.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार यह हिसाब लगा चुकी है कि अगर बिजली दिल्ली में तैयार की जाये, तो वह छः पैसे की यूनिट पड़ती है और अगर बिजली पंजाब से, बाखरा से, ली जाये, तो वह चार पैसे की यूनिट के करीब पड़ती है। तो इस तरह से पन्द्रह दिन की अवधि में ढाई लाख रुपये का फर्क पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ढाई लाख रुपये कन्ज्यूमर्स से लिया जायेगा या वह सरकार देगा, जिसने इतने बड़े हॉस्पिटल को एक छोटे से प्रदेश के रहस्योद्घाटन पर छोड़ दिया है—इस ढाई लाख रुपये के नुकसान को कौन बर्दाश्त करेगा।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true, Sir, that there will be a reduction in the revenue of DESU to the extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs every month. This will not be charged from the consumers. At the same time I wish to remind the hon. Member that the Punjab Government is having a cut of nearly 30 per cent which means a loss of several crores to its industries.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): The hon. Minister just now stated that he has asked DESU to complete the 15 MW thermal plant. I want to know whether there is any other proposal to augment the electricity supply of Delhi by having some stand-by diesel sets because such an eventuality can arise later on also on account of failure of Punjab supply or on account of national emergency?

Dr. K. L. Rao: At the moment we have got comfortable amount of stand-by power in Delhi to meet the shortage of supply from the Bhakra system. Any way, I will be reviewing the position every fortnight and I am almost hopeful that there will be no cut so far as Delhi is concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say categorically that the availability of electricity in the capital would not be reduced either for

the common consumers or for the industrial consumers for the rest of the year?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so, Sir. I do not expect any cut, but it is very difficult to foresee what will be the position after four or five months. Even then we are expecting another power station to come into commission, the 15 MW thermal station, on which we are putting three shifts—in the night also they are working—and with that there will be no trouble. In any case, the cut will not be more than ten per cent.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पानी की कमी के कारण बिजली में कमी हुई है और यदि स्थिति इस तरह रही, तो और भी कमी हो जायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या मंत्रालय के सामने कोई योजना विचार-धीन है; यदि हाँ, तो वह योजना क्या है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, Sir; we have programmed the release of water from Bhakra so that the waters may last on with the present system of power generation till fresh waters come in the month of June.

श्री मधु लिनये (मोरे) : इस बात का कदम करने हुए कि पंजाब में इस महर्द्ध के कारण काफी नुकसान हुआ है और वहाँ पर बिजली की जरूरत है और दिल्ली राजधानी है, जहाँ लगभग सौ देशों के दूत रहते हैं और जहाँ कभी कभी बिजली बंद हो जाती है और उसमें कमी करने की बात भी चल रही है, क्या सरकार दिल्ली के लिए तेल और कोयले के आधार पर बिजली पैदा करने का पर्याप्त इंतजाम करेगी, ताकि बाखरा वाली बिजली जब के उद्योगों के लिए मिले ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually, there is a station of 200 megawatts under construction which will be coming into commission next year; also, another station of nearly half a million kilowatt has been approved and it will be taken up for construction shortly in Delhi. There will be no necessity for dependence on other systems when these things come up.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Just now the hon. Minister replied by saying that ad hoc arrangements are going to be made; but this phenomenon is not ad hoc. Whenever there is water shortage, power is affected and this is a continuous thing. In view of this fact, may I know whether any longterm arrangements and planning are going to be made so as to interlink thermal power with hydroelectric power so that power supply may be staggered on a uniform basis?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We do not expect this to be repeated, at least not for another 50 years; but in any case, precautions have been taken already to form up with a very heavy amount of thermal banking. As I submitted, already we have got under construction a big station and another half a million kilowatt station is also being approved.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, before asking a question, may I draw your attention to one thing? Our notice was regarding the decision of Government to cut down power supply to Punjab and Punjab industry, but it has been put down as power supply cut down to Delhi. I was not interested in that.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into that.

Shri Hem Barua: I will ask a question about Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: Then I need not look into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): If it is relevant, you might allow it. Let him put it.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that industry in Punjab is already adversely affected due to conditions created by Pakistani aggression, may I know whether our Government have made any estimate of the extent to which industry in Punjab is going to be further adversely affected due to the decision of Government to cut down power supply to industries in Punjab?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so, I am very sorry; but that is a fact. The demand of large industries in Punjab is being reduced and their requirements are going to be met with with a reduction of 30 per cent. That means definitely a considerable loss in production; but, unfortunately, that cannot be helped at the moment.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, your State is suffering and you do not have a word about it!

Mr. Speaker: I have got my advocates, I think.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (मज्जर) :
पंजाब राज्य का पहले अधिकार है कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति अपने जल और बिजुल से करे, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता है, परन्तु यदि किसी कारण से दिल्ली के लिए कमी आती है, इंडस्ट्रीज आदि के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि इंडस्ट्रीज और घरों को कोई हानि न पहुँचे, इसका बढ़िया उपाय यह है कि सिनेमाघों की बिजली बन्द कर दी जाये ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Between Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan a certain agreement has been entered into according to which a certain amount of power has to be given to Delhi. By making use of the stand-by here Delhi has helped Punjab in reducing its cut. As I submitted, when we get more power in Delhi in the course of the next one or two years, the dependence on Punjab will stop.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि सिनेमाघों की बिजली कट की जाये ।

If the industrial worker does not get any recreation during the evening, he will not be able to work the next day in the factory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Apart from this power crisis or the anticipated crisis in Delhi, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been brought to his notice that all the ordnance factories producing highly specialised defence material in Kanpur are going to be affected because of the extreme shortage of power there despite the assurance of the Union Minister here.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid, I am not aware of this. No report has yet come that the power will be cut.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1570 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5171/65.]

NAVY (ENROLMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Enrolment) Regulations, 1965 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 359 in Gazette of India dated the 30th 1965 (A) LS—4.

October, 1965, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5172/65.]

TAX CREDIT CERTIFICATE (EXCISE DUTY ON EXCESS CLEARANCE) SCHEME, 1965 AND OTHER NOTIFICATIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy of the Tax Credit Certificate (Excise Duty on Excess Clearance) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1636 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 280 ZE of the Income tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5173/65.]
- (2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Seventy-third Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1605 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.
 - (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Seventy-second Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1606 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.
 - (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Seventy-first Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1608 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.
 - (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-

[Shri Rameshwar Sahu]

back (General) Seventy-fourth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1609 in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 1965.

- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fifth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1607 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5174/65].

- (3) a copy each of the following Notifications under the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) The Manufacture in Customs Bonds (General) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1610 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1611 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1612 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1613 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.
- (v) G.S.R. 1614 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5175/65.]

- (4) a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 305/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice President, discharging functions of the President in relation to

the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5176/65.]

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DECONTROL OF CEMENT

Mr. Speaker: Shri T. N. Singh to make a statement on decontrol of cement. How long is it?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): It is 4½ pages.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it might be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri T. N. Singh: I lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): This is a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: I do not dispute that. I agree there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the intention of the hon. Minister in making this statement? Does he want a discussion or will we get an opportunity of raising a discussion on this?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister propose to have a discussion on this?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am in the hands of the House. Here is a decision taken in which Members are very much interested. Therefore, I thought I might place the facts before the House. It is for the House to decide whether there should be a discussion on this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala puzha): On this particular issue, when it appeared in the newspapers, who had given Calling Attention notices. May I know why even on such important issues, the Minister is going

to make a statement within 24 or 48 hours, and these Calling Attention notices are rejected outright? That is how it happens.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nair would appreciate that if I disallowed the Calling Attention notices, it was because I thought that that could be raised in many other ways. Then, if the Minister comes and says that he is prepared to make a statement, I should allow him. I did not know whether the Minister was coming forward to make a statement. Now it is for the Members to give notice for a discussion on this.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Before you pass your orders, is it not the usual thing to alert the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: I do not send every notice to the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Last week, you were good enough, I believe, to direct that the application of the rule or convention with regard to Starred Questions and Short Notice Questions be extended to Calling Attention notices. May I, therefore, request, on a similar footing, that in this case also, when statements are to be made by the Ministers—we know copies will be circulated later on and we will get them—can't the Ministers be directed to lay advance copies of the statements in the Notice Office for our perusal instead of reading them in the House?

Mr. Speaker: How will the Members know it? I will ask the Ministers, when the statement is a lengthy one and probably there might be a desire to lay it on the Table of the House, that instead of it being read if it is possible advance copies can be prepared and might be put in the Notice Office on the same day so that Members can get those copies and they have not to wait for them.

Shri T. N. Singh: I agree.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): At the moment, the easy solution would be that instead of reading 4 pages of the tiring and boring statement, the hon. Minister could give a synopsis of the statement. (Interruption).

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Mr. Speaker: I presume a discussion is going to be asked for on this. Why have it now?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अगर किसी ने इसके बारे में नोटिस दिया हुआ है तो नया नोटिस मांगने के बजाय आप पुनर्बिचार करके उसी को

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब डिस्कशन के लिए चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी के लिये कह रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी ने दाय है तो देख लूंगा ।

12.15 hrs.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Nanda I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 18th November, 1965.

12.16 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday evening when the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair, there was a motion to be discussed today on the report of L.I.C. by Dr. Singhvi. Since Dr. Singhvi was unwell, it has been postponed. My submission is that, if the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs agrees to it, a very important motion standing in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye on the closure of textile mills be taken into consideration. We have been badgering you with Call Attention Notices on this. I hope you will kindly admit it for tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंेर) : बड़ी मेहर-
बानी होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मुन लिया ।
इस पर मोच लेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह नो "न", "न"
ही करेंगे ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Do you feel you have been badgered, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know as much English as my hon. friends know. I, therefore, cannot catch the exact meaning of that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My knowledge of English is poor.

Mr. Speaker: Even then it is superior to mine.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) AND MISCELLANEOUS (PROVI- SIONS) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Clause-by-clause consideration has to be taken up. The time allotted is 5 hours; the time already taken is 4 hours and 55 minutes; there is, therefore, a balance of only 5 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It should be extended.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 5. There is an amendment, No. 2, standing in the name of Shri Morarka. This requires President's sanction and that has been obtained. But Shri Morarka is not here; so it is not being moved.

The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8.—(Exemption from tax in certain cases of undisclosed income invested in National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980.)

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for line 35, substitute—

"of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India or any subsidiary bank of the State Bank of India." (1)

This is the definition of 'public servant'. This includes officers and employees of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and subsidiary Banks.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

for line 35, substitute—

"of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India or any subsidiary bank of the State Bank of India." (1)

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I want to say something on Clause 8.

Speaking on the general consideration of the Bill, I had requested the Minister of State to drop Clause 8, if possible, from the Bill. This is the clause which deals with undisclosed income. I have already given the reason why I want this clause to be dropped from the Bill. Of course, the design of the Bill is very good and if the provisions of the Bill are otherwise carried out, it will help to net a large amount of gold which is held in small quantities by women and others in ornaments. There was a tremendous response to the suggestion of Gold Bonds when the Prime Minister made an appeal in Calcutta a few days ago. Women's organisations also have come forward to help. Some people have suggested that they would not like to be clubbed together with those who have undisclosed wealth. If, as Shri Morarka said yesterday, and Shri B. R. Bhagat himself has also said, what is contained in clause 8 is already there and it is not an additional concession to undisclosed wealth, then I would submit that this clause may be held over. I had suggested earlier that this may be held over till the hon. Minister of Finance was back from his visit abroad. I would request him even at this twelfth hour almost to hold over this clause if possible, and if it is not possible to hold over the Bill, then I am sure the House will agree to omit this clause. Even if it is desired to get the wealth from those who have undisclosed wealth, still I would request the hon. Minister not to bring that into the same Bill and the same design which has evoked great response from those who legitimately hold gold in ornaments and who would be glad to come forward to some extent and contribute the gold. It is a question of the patriotic urge. As you know, in this country, there is generally a prejudice to part with gold ornaments. We want to overcome that. I think that this is the day and the hour to do so, so that those idle ornaments can be utilised. Let there be no excuse given and let there be no psychological feeling which could prevent such

a thing happening. I think that some of those who have opposed this Bill would withdraw their opposition altogether if this particular clause were not there in the Bill.

The hon. Finance Minister is now back, and I would request him to think over it and if necessary hold over this Bill for some time, and I am sure the House would agree and you, Sir, would also agree if the hon. Finance Minister wants some time to think over this clause.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would give time to the hon. Minister to think over it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yesterday, when I replied to the debate, I took great pains to explain this clause and I explained why the concessions had been given.

Mr. Speaker: Now, she is taking advantage of the arrival of the hon. Finance Minister.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I had listened carefully to what Shri B. R. Bhagat had to say yesterday.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This particular clause is the most crucial clause of the Bill. The concessions given have been given for valid reasons, and in no way do they affect the patriotic urge of the people. The large numbers of women who hold gold in small quantities can contribute them. So, this clause does not come in their way, and I would plead with the hon. Member not to press her request.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I rise to oppose this Bill even at this stage. This is an immoral Bill, according to me. Government seem to be so desperate that they are prepared to forget all their earlier pledges and then threats hurled out at all those people who had been taking advantage of all the loopholes within the taxation system and other tax legislations, and have now come forward to reward those people who till now have non-co-operated with Government, obstructed their officials, deceived the whole administration and brought Government into great disrepute and thereby benefited themselves to the tune, as they themselves say, of crores and crores of rupees. When it suits Government they castigate those people in the wildest possible manner; but when it suits them, they also bring forward a Bill of this nature to give them an opportunity to turn all their ill-gotten moneys into gold by allowing them to place those moneys at the disposal of Government, and also give a guarantee to them about the gold being repaid to them after fifteen years.

Now would there be a more immoral procedure than this? What is it that their gold control has achieved? The entire Opposition was unanimous—and quite a large number of Members on the Congress side had then supported us by their speeches—in condemning that gold control. It has failed in its object, and yet Government is persisting in hanging on

to it and in saying it has not failed, although it has failed. All that it has achieved is to put out of employment all those who traded in gold, jewellery, the goldsmiths. I think their number was estimated at 5 lakhs. They were put out employment and they are in a hopeless position. They have now been placed as beggars at the doors of these government officials asking for licences, permits, some small facilities for their children, small grants here and emoluments there. Is it not high time, at least when they have brought forward this Bill as a confession of their own failure of the earlier attempt, to withdraw that enactment or at least to release these people from the trammels that they themselves have placed upon them also unnecessarily and in such an unmerited manner?

What is this Bill going to achieve? What it would do would be this. All the rich people who have got plenty of money at their disposal, which they do not know how to let circulate in a bona fide manner in the social economy of our country, would employ a large number of agents to work in towns as well as in villages to reach the middle class people, lower middle class people, even poorer people, offer them twice or thrice, as high a price, as is now ruling in the market for gold and induce them to part with their small trinkets, gold ornaments that they have, for holding which this Government, because of pressure in parliament, gave exemption from the Gold Control Order. All this gold would be absorbed by these rich people in return for the money which they would otherwise not be able to circulate in our social economy at all. That gold would be brought to the citadels of this Government not by the poor people, not by the middle class people, directly for their own benefit—as the Prime Minister had offered to do, on every ten grammes, which would be returned again after 15 years and so on—but this gold would be absorbed by

these middlemen on behalf of these capitalists, millionaires and crore-patis, who have been castigated by this Government in name till now, this gold will be bought by these people and placed at the disposal of Government with this guarantee that all this gold will be returned to them after 15 years.

The result would be that though Government may get this gold, those poor people, who originally owned this gold, would be deprived of that gold which is so very valuable to them in every way, social and economic. This gold would be taken away from them and placed at the disposal of Government by these millionaires and crore-patis who really do not deserve this kind of unearned increment by reason of the social and economic benefit that this Bill seeks to confer on them.

That is one of the many reasons why we oppose this Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, has already in his eloquent way described how much the people are horror-struck at the manner in which the Government misuses the power placed in its hands by the people in order to perpetrate such immoral acts, in order to provide an escape for these people who really do not deserve this kind of escape to utilise their ill-gotten moneys and profit by them. I endorse the eloquent plea he made the other day against this Bill and in favour of the silversmiths, goldsmiths and other artisans who have been hurt so very badly and wrongly by this Government. I hope that if not now, a little later at least wisdom would dawn on Government, if not on this Government, on its successor, to come forward with necessary legislation to release these 5 lakhs of families of goldsmiths from the trammels and troubles caused to them by this Government in such an immoral and unconscionable way.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am afraid I must oppose this Bill because I cannot understand how Government expects results which would be in keeping with the national interests as a result of this legislation.

As Shri Ranga has said this Bill is immoral, if, of course, moral considerations have any place in the mind of Government, but it pampers and fattens the crooked and avaricious elements in our society. It panders to dishonesty and gives a lot of encouragement to the most hardened crooks in the community.

This kind of pandering to dishonesty is something of which the Government should feel ashamed, and this pandering need not have been taken recourse to if I am to take Shri Bhagat seriously when he answered Shri Warior yesterday. Shri Warior had asked him to touch those people who had the gold, who could disgorge it, and Shri Bhagat told him that he would touch their heart—a very good thing to do. Touch their heart, change their heart, as Gandhiji sought so many times to do, do it by all means. We in our times saw how Gandhiji used to go about when he wanted to change the hearts of people. We were young enough to be permitted even into women's meetings when Gandhiji held them and collected from our mothers and sisters whatever ornaments they could give away. That was during the great days of 1921 when the Tilak Swaraj Fund was collected to the tune of Rs. 1 crore in a few months time, and Rs. 1 crore in those days means I do not quite know how much in the present day computation. But if you can touch the hearts of people, go ahead, do it.

There is a lot of gold quite unnecessarily being wasted in this country, there is no doubt about it. After all, this fascination for gold is a barbaric relic, and there will come a time surely when we would use that kind of glittering metal in order to embellish the toilet room

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or places of that description. This barbaric relic which continues in our country today is something of which great advantage could be taken provided the Government moved in the proper way. Go ahead and appeal to the people to give away their gold in return for what is a proper return for that particular transaction, but what are you doing? You are amending the fiscal legislation of this country in order to allow people who have always got away with their loot to have even a greater share of the loot as far as the country's national wealth is concerned.

Some time ago, Shri Mahavir Tyagi in his wisdom wanted to give certain concessions to tax shirkers and he collected the fabulous sum of Rs. 107 crores at a time when he knew very well that ten times that amount should certainly have been forthcoming, but it was not because they know, the sharks know, very well how to behave.

Shri Krishnamachari and Shri Bhagat are trying to improve upon the experience of Shri Mahavir Tyagi, but this kind of method will not help. The hoarders are escaping the clutches of the law, and I remember having heard Shri Bhagat saying at one time that there were some lacunae in the legislation and they could not go ahead. Plug those lacunae in the legislation, and if there are lacunae in the legislation, well we are supposed to be living in an emergency, you have got the DIR and all the consequential authorities which you have arrogated to yourself, I mean the Government has arrogated to itself. Why don't you employ the weapon of DIR and allied instruments in order to find the gold where it is to be found?

Only today we see in the papers a report about the income-tax authorities in Calcutta discovering black money to the extent of several crores of rupees following simultaneous searches of the offices and residential premises of about fifty people in Calcutta and neighbouring areas. This very city of Calcutta was visited only

recently by our friend the Home Minister Mr. Nanda in April 1965 when to the consternation of the Ministers who had come to receive him at Dum Dum airport he got into the car along with one of the biggest financial tycoons in this country. Then he made a speech to the Calcutta Businessmen trying to console them for having become at least temporarily and tentatively the target of attack by the West Bengal government which was taking some very hesitant and moderate steps against hoarding and profiteering. Mr. Nanda has not been able to live down this ignominy which he acquired in Calcutta in April 1965. Another of his colleagues, now a Cabinet colleague, I do not see him here, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications tried to improve upon Mr. Nanda's performance and he offered something like an apology to big business in Calcutta and said that the treatment meted out to big business must be changed. People who have been secreting the wealth of the community, in their own interests, people about whom no adjective can be hard enough, those people are being pandered to; their interests are being subserved by the immoral action of this Government. As I said like Gandhiji if this Government had the guts and the imagination, it should try to appeal to the people in order to get hold of whatever gold is available. But this kind of trick will not do.

Yesterday Mr. Bhagat told us that they have got gold to the extent of 1.73 crores in our prices, about 73 lakhs or so in international price and they are hoping as some people tell us to get about 500 crores. That is all of course stuff and nonsense and balderdash; they are not going to get it unless you can really appeal to our common people to come out with whatever they have got. They have not got what the big sharks have got. If you are not dealing with sharks, the results would by no means be commensurate with at least the ostensible expectations of Gov-

ernment. Why is the Government refusing to tackle the main sources of black money? Why does not Government try to plug those particular loopholes which are responsible for so much of blackmoney accumulating? What about controlling the import-export trade? I cannot go into details of the matter. Why not come forward with objective measures in order that our export-import trade can be controlled in national interests? Why not stop the illegal, speculative forward trade? Why is it that private lending and usury are continuing in the way that it is continuing? Why should the banks have the freedom of the country and carry on in the way they are carrying on, quite oblivious of the economic objectives which this country has set before it? Why is it that inflation is not being stopped by properly holding the priceline? We see all these things happening and we see on the other hand a growing feeling of friendliness towards the private sector.

And we see such things taking place as the ambassador of a country accredited to India, the United States Ambassador, I should mention him even by name, I cannot think of any other country where the ambassador who is a foreign personality goes about the place as if he has got the freedom of the country and makes all kinds of statements, giving all kinds of advice in so far as how we ought to be fashioning our economic policy. This Ambassador, Mr. Chester Bowles went round went to Ahmedabad I see in the papers and made speeches referring to how certain things were being said about PL 480 transactions and how they were 'utter unadulterated nonsense' and so on and so forth. He has the freedom of the country. That is what the Government had permitted to him. I cannot imagine the Indian High Commissioner going about in the United Kingdom or the Indian Ambassador in the United States going about in the United States criticising strongly what is being done in the United States Con-

gress or in the British Parliament. But of course these people, white-skinned people, because of the pigmentation of their skin, and because they have a lot of money in their pockets, think they can put us in their pocket, and that is their calculation. Therefore, they go about places talking in this manner. He said that the "right of the United States Government is there"—he said it in Ahmedabad yesterday—"to examine the developmental plans on which United States money was spent." I am quoting his words; they are put within inverted commas in the newspaper reports. And he told us that India should follow Japan and Italy and give greater encouragement to private industries, large and small, domestic and foreign. I do not know. He has no business to give us such advice. (*Interruption*). But in any case, he did not require to give us this advice, because Government is already acting according to the advice; possibly advance intimation had come a long time ago, and this weakness for the private sector has been continuing for all this time. I do not mind their having a weakness for the private sector. We are all private personalities in one way, and there is a private aspect of our lives—social and economic.

Mr. Speaker: This is the third reading and I will have to call others also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall finish as quickly as I can. I do not mind this partiality for the private sector if that happens to be governmental policy. But it does not happen to be governmental policy. Government has to have control of these strategic heights of the economy and these private people should not be allowed to have the run of the land. But what do they do?

I pointed out the other day, and there was no answer from the Government side. There was one of our leading tycoons,—one of the Shri Ram Group—who paid a lakh of rupees to our defence fund and got his photograph printed in all the papers, giving a cheque to Mr. Shastri,

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and the Pakistan Radio has announced that it was he who has paid Rs. 20 lakhs to the Pakistani Defence Fund. This kind of thing happened. These are the people whom we are going to placate and pander.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is a serious matter. (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A long time ago, it was not only Shakespeare who talked about gold being "the common whore of humanity," but in the Mahabharata, it has been said:....

Mr. Speaker: Shakespeare has said that beauty provoketh the thieves more than gold.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Mahabharata says:

न हत्वा परममानि न कृत्वा कर्म दुष्करम् ।
न हत्वा मत्स्यवातीयम् प्राप्नोति महतीम्
श्रियम् ।

It means that you cannot make big money unless you tear the heart out of other people, unless you do the most drastic things, unless you behave as if you are fishing and you are treating the other people with the cruelty that you show to the fish which you are ultimately trying to land. That is the way in which we go on in this country.

Now, in this country, reports circulate with impunity about multitudinous moneys being about the place. In our unhappy country we have these reports. I am glad Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari is here. It is sometimes very painful to have to get all kinds of periodicals sent to us by post—they come to us just like that—where all kinds of allegations continue to be made against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari personally, about the

empire which is alleged to have been built by his children, about the enormous sums of money which they have made, about the fact of their being immune to income-tax payment and all sorts of things. (Interruption). I am not referring to it in order to say that I believe in that kind of report, but the fact is such reports circulate and nothing is done about it. Neither do the courts of law get enabled to take cognizance of this kind of slanderous accusations—if they are slanderous accusations—nor does the public get satisfaction about the reports which go about all the time, about so much money being all over the place, money which Government cannot lay its hand upon, and Government is now driven to take this measure in order to give further facilities to those people.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not know why you are so particularly unkind in regard to certain things which I am trying to say . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Not about the things which he is saying, but this is the third reading, and the hon. Member may not exceed the time-limit.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You have been pleased to extend the time of the debate by a certain measure of time, I hope. If you want me to sit down, I shall sit down.

Mr. Speaker: No, no, I am reminding him that the time allowed is one hour, and I have to distribute it among many other hon. Members. That is why I am requesting him to be brief. That is all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am trying to be brief, but I do take it, and I am sure you will agree with us, that when certain matters are there before us and we have an opportunity

through the instrumentality of discussion of a financial measure of this sort, certain things have got to be brought to the notice of Government. I was just referring to them, and it is not in order to malign the Finance Minister. I have no personal animus in this matter. Not at all. I am not built that way. But what I do not like is this kind of thing which passes muster without being contested and proven to be wrong. And an impression is created in the public mind, and in my mind also, which I want to see removed by governmental effort, that there are moneys all over the place which are not being caught hold of by the governmental machinery which is there. I want to be assured by Government that all steps are being taken. I want to be assured, for instance of one thing,—the Bharat Ram Charat Ram business. Gandhiji said "He Ram He Ram", when he died. It is a shameful thing, and I want to be assured by Government as to what exactly they propose to do, if it is a fact, as has been reported, that they have given Rs. 1 lakh to the defence fund, and Rs. 20 lakhs through the Pakistani organisation to the Pakistani Defence Fund, and what we are going to do about it. I want to be told, for instance, authoritatively, what governmental measures are being taken in regard to the allegations which are made against ministers of Government. I want to be told, for instance, about ministers of Government running newspapers like the Law Minister who is running a daily newspaper in Calcutta with the assistance, I am sure, of men like S. P. Jain and Dalmia and all the rest of the crowd. I want to be told definitely, so that I can face my people in different parts of the country and tell them that we are trying to see that the Government of this country is being run on a proper basis. That is why I bring up these matters.

I want to finish my contribution to this debate on the Bill, which may not be to the liking of many people

here, by saying only this: that this is a Bill which does not do the right thing in the right way; which does not make an appeal to the common people to come out with whatever contribution of gold which they can conceivably make, and they might possibly do. But it does, on the contrary, give pandering assistance to those elements in our community which have been for decades now living on public ransom, looting the country's wealth, and behaving in the most egregious possible manner in so far as depriving the country of the wealth to which it is entitled as far as the running of the Government is concerned. That is why I say that this is a Bill which completely defeats its purpose; this is a Bill which will not really succeed in the purpose which ostensibly the Government has in mind.

श्री सिधू नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने दो प्रोफेसरों को ध्यान से सुना जिन्होंने कि इस का विरोध किया लेकिन मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस को क्यों सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट नोबल कंट्रोल बिल साईं की तब विरोधी बलों की धोर से बड़ा शोरसरावा मचावा नवा बा, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता तथा अन्य विरोधी बलों ने बड़ा काबूला उस समय मचाया बा लेकिन आज जब गवर्नमेंट ने यह प्रमोवमेंट कर दिया, लिबरलाइज कर दिया और इस के अनुसार सब को मौका दे दिया है कि वह फ्रीली सरकार के पास अपना सोना व सोने के आभूषण आदि जमा करायें और उस के लिए क्रेडिटव टर्म्स प्रीकर की हैं तब भी इन विरोधी नेताओं द्वारा सरकार के कदम का विरोध करना अनचित व ठकड़ीन मालूम देता है। सरकार ने ठीक ही सोचा कि बजाय हम अमरीका आदि देशों से पैसा मांगें क्यों न हम अपने देशवासियों से ही पैसा मांगें और देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत करें, अपने देश के इंटरनेशनल क्रेडिट को बनायें और अपने नौजवानों को विकास व उन्नति के पथ पर लेजी से आगे बढ़ने

[श्री शिव नारायण]

को प्रोत्साहन दे। कल मैंने भामाशाह को कोट किया था जिस ने कि राणा प्रताप के सामने मुगलों से लड़ने के वास्ते अपनी तिजोरियों को खोल दिया था। भ्रा० उन्हीं भामाशाह के जो समर्थक हैं वे हम लोगों को गालियां देते हैं। उन्होंने गांधी जी का उपदेश दिया लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी के ही लोग और अनुयायी इस देश की हुकूमत को चला रहे हैं। हमारे जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं वे गांधी जी के चेले हैं। यहां हमारे देश में नम्बूदरीपाद की गवर्नमेंट नहीं है बल्कि यहां पर तो गांधीवादियों और उनके पदचिह्नों पर चलने वालों की हुकूमत चल रही है। उस का नेतृत्व कौन कर रहे हैं? मिडिल क्लास वाले और गरीब लोगों के प्रतिनिधि इस मुल्क के शासन को चला रहे हैं। गरीब देशवासी हमारे साथ हैं। पूंजीपति हमारे साथ नहीं हैं।

कल मैं अपने भाषण में यह सुझाव देना भूल गया था कि सरकार को मोबाइल जस्टेस बैंक गांवों और बड़े शहरों जैसे कलकत्ता और बम्बई आदि में इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहिए जिसके कि गांवों के बेचारे गरीब लोगों को इसके लिए मोटर और रेल का किराया न देना पड़े।

हमारी सरकार ने देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से और देशवासियों का इस दिशा में पूरा सहयोग पाने के उद्देश्य से यह नई योजनाएं देश के सामने रखी हैं जिनके बमुजब लोगों को करों में राहत दी गई है और ब्लैक या सफेद जैसा भी पैसा या सोना हो उसके बारे में कोई पूछताछ न हो कर वे उसे सरकार के पास जमा करा सकेंगे और एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद उसे अपने पैसे व सोने को मय ब्याज के वापिस भी पा सकेंगे। जहां उन्होंने जनता को अपना योगदान देने को

प्रोत्साहित किया है वहां यह जो भाये दिन भ्रष्टाचार व पुलिस आदि अधिकारियों पर चार्ज लगाये जाते हैं कि वे रिश्वत लेते हैं तो उसका दरवाजा भी उन्होंने इस तरह से बन्द कर दिया है और अब उनको नाजायज तौर पर पैसा लेने का मौका ही नहीं रहता है। जिसके पास धन है उसका प्रोटेक्शन हो जायगा भले ही वह छोटा हो या बड़ा हो और उनको मौका होगा कि वह अपना पैसा देश की सुरक्षा की खातिर सरकार के पास जमा करायें। एक लम्बी रोप हम ने दे दी है। गवर्नमेंट आप को सचेत कर रही है कि जिनके पास सोना हो पैसा हो, ब्लैक का हो तो भी कोई पर्वाह नहीं वे उसे सरकार के पास जमा करा दें और उस पर उन्हें ब्याज मिलेगा और एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद वह उन्हें लौटा दी जायगी। हमारी गवर्नमेंट की जो चाल है वह कछवे की चाल है, खरगोश की चाल हमारी नहीं है। कछुवे की चाल से हम सही दिशा में धीरे धीरे भागे बढ़ रहे हैं और अभी पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान से जो हमारी लड़ाई हुई उसमें हमारे देश के नौजवानों ने कमाल कर दिखाया और दुश्मनों के दांत छट्टे कर दिये और अमरीका के पैटन टैंक्स जिन पर कि पाकिस्तानियों को इतना नाज था उनकी मिट्टी पसीत कर के रख दी।

यह योजना बना कर हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने ब्लैक वालों को एक मौका दिया है कि वह अपना पैसा, सोना आदि जमा करा के उसे सफेद बना सकें। देश की सुरक्षा में नगा हुआ पैसा उनका सफेद बन जायेगा। उन्हें मौका दिया जा रहा है कि वे लोग भी सही व ईमानदार बन जायें। जो मुकर्जी माहब उपदेश कर रहे हैं वही आज यह गवर्नमेंट कर रही है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह हर एक को जो बोर बोर

कहा जा रहा है मानों सारा मुल्क चोर हैं तो इसका भ्रसर देश पर खराब पड़ता है और हमें इस को त्याग कर सारे मुल्क को ईमानदार मान कर प्रोत्सीड करना चाहिए। किसी को चोर मत कहिये। सभी भारतीय हैं और इस देश के रहने वाले हैं। आज देश एक संकटकालीन स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है। उसे १, दो दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करना है इसलिए मैं सब से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वह भ्रष्ट हो, कर्मचारी हो, छोटा हो या बड़ा हो सब को एक सूत्र में बाँधें और उनसे कहें कि वे अपना सोना सरकार के पास जमा करा कर देश की सुरक्षा में हाथ बंटायें और साथ में सूद भी लें। मैं गवर्नमेंट के बिहफ्र पर हर एक देशवासी को आपके द्वारा यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद जो उनका सोना प्रादि वापिस करने का आश्वासन दिया है वह पूरा किया जायगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और उन विरोधी प्रोपोजरों का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I am surprised to hear the speeches of Prof. Ranga and Prof. Mukerjee. Yesterday, the point was made very clear that the Bill does not give any additional advantage to any person who wants to disclose any undisclosed income or money. In fact, the two amendments that were introduced and accepted by this House have given sufficient opportunities to those who want to disclose their undisclosed wealth. In fact, if it were such an advantageous measure, why should the response be so poor? Even Prof. Mukerjee has read out a news-item that searches have been carried out in about 15 establishments and a large amount of undisclosed money has been discovered. Therefore, the Government is following the hard way of enforcing the laws that are there, and at the same time has given this opportunity to those who want to put forward the gold which is very badly

needed for the defence of the country and other urgent requirements which cannot be met on account of our foreign exchange position.

Therefore, I feel that this is a very welcome measure. It should have been welcomed by everybody and not tried to be run down in the fashion in which some of our friends are trying to do. This does not give any additional advantage to any one who wants to put forward money. This is only to attract the gold which is very badly needed.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम रुपये-पैसे वालों के हृदय को स्पर्श करेंगे और उन से पया और सोना लेंगे। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों के हृदय हैं ही नहीं—उनका हार्ट फेल हो गया है। शासन ने 60-40 परसेंट का जो कानून निकाला था, उस के बावजूद उन लोगों ने सोना और रुपया नहीं दिया। इतना ही नहीं, जब यह स्कीम जारी की गई, तब भी उन लोगों की तरफ से सोना नहीं आया है। मैं माननीय श्री भगत को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में भ्रष्टी परसेंट गरीब जनता है और केवल बीस परसेंट ऐसे वाले और धनवान हैं। क्या शासन ने गिफ्ट टैक्स, बैन्च टैक्स, एस्टेट ड्यूटी प्रादि के कनसेशन गरीब जनता को दिये हैं? नहीं, बल्कि ये कनसेशन उन धनवानों के लिए हैं, जिन्होंने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग, डैकायटी और पिछारी का पेशा अपना कर गोल्ड अपने पास रखा है और शासन के सब क्रिस्कल लाउ को कन्विन्तान बना कर रखा हुआ है।

इस बिल के अन्तर्गत लोगों से कहा गया है कि यदि वे गोल्ड देंगे, तो उन के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जायेगा और व्रद्ध वर्षों के बाद उन को उतना ही गोल्ड दे दिया जायेगा। क्या इस प्रकार का कानून यह नहीं प्रकट करता है कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग

[भी बड़े]

करने वाले धनवान लोगों ने घाज तक शासन के कानूनों का पालन नहीं किया है, शासन की 60-40 परसेंट की घपील को नहीं माना है, शासन उन लोगों से धन या सोना प्राप्त करने में असफल रहा है और इसलिए वह यह कानून ले आया है? इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से घील करता हूँ कि वह इस बड़े रीटिंग के समय भी इस कानून को वापस लें। यह कानून घरीब जनता के लिए नहीं बनाया गया है, बल्कि इस के द्वारा शासन चोरों को प्रोत्तन दे रहा है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी का दृष्टिकोण यह है कि वह लोगों के हार्ट को घपील कर के गोल्ड लेंगे, तो फिर इस कानून की जरूरत नहीं है। उन लोगों के ब्लेक डीइज को डांपने और उन को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये यह कानून लाना उचित नहीं है।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की भावनाओं को देख कर भी शासन इस कानून को वापस नहीं लेता है, तो जनता यही कहेगी कि यह चोरों का बाजार है और यह शासन चोरों का साथ दे रहा है।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Sir, I cannot persuade myself to extend support to this Bill, though the underlying objectives are such with which it would be very difficult to have quarrel or express disagreement. That this country, confronted with the dual challenge from China and Pakistan, needs to raise resources and raise them substantially is a proposition which needs to be only stated to be acceptable to this House and this House has given unstinted support in the pursuit of this objective.

I would like to point out to the Finance Minister—who is absent—that though I am a little reluctant to shower criticisms soon after the laurels which he is supposed to have won during his odyssey to Moscow. . .

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Nath Pal: . . the tenor and tone of the speech of Prof. Mukerjee should show that he has not succeeded very much. But we are told that he has succeeded and therefore, normally I would have been reluctant to shower criticisms upon him. But I must say a few things regarding this Bill.

I am afraid this Bill is an attempt to give statutory recognition to a fraud which a section of the community has been committing on the people of this country. This Bill is a premium, a dividend, on dishonesty. This is going to act as an incentive to tax-dodgers. Normally, in other countries including the Soviet Union, they are trying to find out means of providing incentives under the Leiberman theory to the producer, the cultivator, the worker, those who contribute to production of wealth. But this Government is coming forward with measure after measure to give incentives to that section of the community—I cannot work myself into a frenzy as Prof. Mukerjee managed, but we feel angry that the only incentive which the present administration can think of is not to the peasant cultivator, the producer and those who serve this country with the sweat of their brow, but to those who do everything to thwart every national interest. I think the Finance Minister is a case of a man who misunderstood the *shastras*. Perhaps he has taken the wrong meaning of what Shankaracharya had to say:

यस्यास्ति वित्तं स नरः कुलीनः

स पंडितः स श्रुतिमान् गुणज्ञ

स एव वक्ता सच वर्तनीयः

सर्वे गुणाः काचनमाश्रयन्ते

"All virtue emanates from gold. Why fight shy of worshipping gold?"

But I think there was an implied criticism, which a man of the Finance Minister's intelligence should not have

missed. He may be on the verge of committing the tragedy of the Greek hero, Midas, who asked God to grant him the boon that all whatever he touched should be converted into gold. He thought he had got the key, the solution to all problems. The boon was granted unto him. What happened? Absent-mindedly Midas touched his own hair and it was converted into gold. The rest of the story, the intelligent Finance Minister should know.

He is a fine scholar and coming home, he should remember what Ramakrishna Paramahansa said: A man who wants to do something worthwhile should resist two temptations—with due apologies—Kamini and Kanchan. Unless we liberate ourselves from the pulls of these two, we cannot liberate our soul. I think the Finance Minister should think about it. He once showed some promise that he would be making amends for the lapses committed in the past. That was the rich promise he held when he was Minister without Portfolio. We heard some of his very memorable speeches, but the era ended when he became the Finance Minister. These were worthwhile exercises in objective criticism of what was wrong with the administration. He showed promise of taking the right remedial steps.

All the three objectives with which the Gold Control Order was promulgated have been defeated. Obstnacy can very often be misunderstood for determination. Let not Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari persuade himself that his present obstnacy in not accepting the failure of the Gold Control Order will be regarded by us as a demonstration of his firmness. It is nothing of the kind. It may smack of something different. The triple objective of the Gold Control Order was (a) to put an end to gold smuggling—Mr. Bhagat made the bold statement and the tall claim in the Rajya Sabha that the Gold Control Order has succeeded in putting an end to gold smuggling.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I never said that.

Shri Nath Pal: So, you accept it has failed. I am happy.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I did not say that either.

Shri Nath Pal: I shall be the first to congratulate him if he stands up and says, "I never made such a claim, such a claim cannot be made, the Gold Control Order has failed." If he says that, I shall not be niggardly in offering congratulations when congratulations are deserved. Let him persuade himself to give me the opportunity of handsomely complimenting him by making this admission that the Gold Control Order has failed in putting an end to smuggling.

13 hrs.

Sir, some of these people are obsessed with their favourite facts. Somebody goes on perpetuating in the country that prohibition has succeeded. Somebody else comes and tells us that gold smuggling has come to an end. Has it ended? If anything, the present evidence is that it is on the increase. I have no evidence to prove it, but we know that all those who want to buy gold can buy gold. Where does it come in? I do not mean the 14 ct. gold. Where does T. T. Krishnamachari. . . .

An hon. Member: Not of Shri Krishnamachari but Shri Morarji Desai.

Shri Nath Pal: Yes, I am sorry, 14 ct. gold of his predecessor but I am saying about 22 ct. gold. If you want 22 ct. gold you can get it in unlimited quantities. The second objective was to conserve foreign exchange. The third was, of course, to turn these untapped resources to development and to Plan. The fourth was to bring down the

[Shri Nath Pai]

prices of gold. Has any of these been achieved? If we test with the touch-stone which he himself set for us when the Gold Control Order was promulgated, it has failed in achieving any of the four objectives. The prices of gold today are higher than where they stood when the Gold Control Order was promulgated.

Now, Sir, all those who marshal their intelligence in support of this odious Bill by saying that the concessions sought to be given by this Bill are not different from what was earlier achieved by legislation, are not being very fair in saying that. I do not think Shri Himatsingka, who is another intelligent man, was very fair in saying that. I do not understand the complications of the share market and all that go by it. I am no authority on taxation either. But commonsense tells me that this is something quite different from what was sought to be done when we adopted it. I will tell you how. The earlier measure by the Finance Minister had 60 per cent to 40 per cent. We know the famous cartoon on it "how shall we mix it." The benefit here is 100 per cent. To what class of people? Are we going to perpetuate this? I understand and appreciate the difficulties. We need every paise to be turned to defence and development. These are two prior claims on us. Are these the means for it? Have we done something better? Which is the section that you are going to encourage by this kind of Bill?

I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Minister should ponder very quietly over this. I know he does not jump to conclusions. I know he is not in the habit of getting excited. Once he twitted me by saying that he does not get excited. Do not get excited, but be reasonable, be amenable to logic and be amenable to the force of experience. What I say is, be open to be persuaded when facts come and stare you in your face. I would like him to tell once and for all, will we be

periodically coming to those who just know that they can bring down this Government to their way of thinking by giving them every incentive, by giving them even this benefit that the law of this country shall be bent down to suit them? To suit whom, not the national interest but this kind of people. Apparently it has the veneer, the semblance, the appearance that this law is basically being brought for bringing the resources badly needed for defence and development. But basically who is going to be the beneficiary; it is those who have been making a mockery of your law. It is they who are going to be the beneficiaries.

I think something else will have to be done to get this gold out. How was this gold made? This was tax money evaded, gold bought and preserved. Now they are to come not only as rich men but they are to be, in the process, to be great patriots. They broke the law of the country. They are anti-social elements. My final objection is that in spite of this incentive you are not going to get what you want. I want to say this to the Finance Minister. He had this brilliant idea earlier when Kaldor persuaded him to give some thought to Kaldor's proposals. Then he took a courageous step and he knows what happened. We have on previous occasions given the number of people who have made faithful statements regarding wealth tax, gift tax and expenditure tax. How meagre was it? It is not that, therefore, the measure was wrong, but the measure had something to recommend.

Finally, I say that in the light of the suffering of the masses and the redundancies in the Bill, this Bill makes a mockery of the Gold Control Order. If the misery of half a million people does not move you, it is amazing. How can we be oblivious, how can we persuade ourselves to be blind to this, to the misery of half a

million goldsmiths who are honest citizens—it is not that every one of them is a blackmarketeer—who have served this country very loyally and many of whom are humble artisans. The sheer logic of this should persuade the Finance Minister to declare to this House that the Gold Control Order has become redundant.

With these words, Sir, I once again emphasise that it will not be possible for any legislator, though he would agree with the necessity of raising resources, to support this kind of dubious means of raising resources.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार सोने के मामले को लाकर के स्वयं सो गई है और इस बिल के द्वारा वह गुनाह और बेवज्जत करने जा रही है। करोड़पति लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे पास भी जेवरों के रूप में सोना नहीं है, यह सरकार को समझ लेना चाहिए। वह जवाहरात के रूप में है। आप के नवयुवक जो हैं वे अपनी करोड़पति बहुधियों को जवाहरात से सुसज्जित करते हैं। कल ही श्री मुरारका ने बताया था कि अगर किसी के पास सौ रुपये हैं तो वह उन सौ रुपयों को मार्किट में बारह परसेंट पर दे कर पन्द्रह बरस में पांच सौ रुपये कर लेगा। अर्थात् अगर वह साठ रुपये दे कर अपनी कमाई को ईमानदारी के साथ भी फैलाएगा तो वह ढाई सौ रुपये उस से कर लेगा। इस प्रकार से सरकार की जो धर्म नीति एक दूसरे के विपरीत चल रही है उस का नतीजा यही होने वाला है जो आज दिखाई दे रहा है। कल भी मैं ने कहा था और आज भी मैं धर्म मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जरा वह अपने धाकड़ों को इस सदन के सामने रखें कि 31 जनवरी के बाद कितना सोना उन के पास आया है, उस में से कितना ऐसे लोगों से सोना आया है जो इनकम टैक्स देते हैं, बैल्यू टैक्स देते हैं और उस में भी कितना ऐसों ने दिया है जिन्होंने कि उसे छिपा कर रखा हुआ था। अगर दसवां

या बीसवां हिस्सा भी नहीं आया है तो फिर यह स्वयं प्रमाणित हो जाता है कि यह बिल बहुत ही गलत तरीके से लाया गया है।

आज श्रीमती रेणुका राय ने एक बहुत पते की बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि धारा 8 को हटा दिया जाए। उस का एक महत्व था। छःठा भाग से ईमानदार और बेईमान दोनों एक साथ बिठाए जाते हैं। बेईमान के साथ ईमानदार लोग बैठना कभी पसन्द नहीं करेंगे; इस के प्रतिरिक्त हमारे धर्म शास्त्रों में शुद्ध धन के महत्व की बात कही गई है। गरीबों का धन, श्रमिक वर्ग का धन और साधारण समाज का जो धन है वह शुद्ध धर्म कहलाता है क्योंकि उन की मेहनत की कमाई होती है और बाकी लोगों का जो धन है वह धन शुद्ध धर्म में धन नहीं होता है, वह भगुद्ध धर्म में धन होता है। इस प्रकार से रियायतें दे कर सोना लेने में भी यह सरकार सफलीभूत नहीं हो सकती है। ऐसे पाप की कमाई को इस प्रकार से रियायतें दे कर लेने की क्या आवश्यकता है? और वह भी तब जब उस का कोई अनुमान भी आप के सामने नहीं है। कल भी मैं ने निवेदन किया था कि क्या पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये के सोने की आप को धाशा है या पचास करोड़ रुपये के सोने की भी धाशा है तो धर्म मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस बिल से पचास करोड़ रुपये का सोना भी नहीं आ सकता है, दस करोड़ रुपये तक के सोने की धाशा नहीं है और जिस को लेने के लिये सब प्रकार की रियायतें दी जा रही हैं, तो ऐसे बिल में से कम से कम उस धारा को तो हटा देना चाहिये।

चौदह कैरट का जो मामला है उस को वापिस नहीं लेते हैं। तो इस का धर्म यह होगा कि जो लोग आज अपना सर्वस्व दे देंगे उन को कल अगर सोने की जरूरत होगी तो चौदह कैरट का सोना लेना पड़ेगा और दस साल बाद सरकार को फिर सोना लेने की जरूरत होगी

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

तो चौदह कैंट के सोने से वह निहाल नहीं होगी। भाज भी चौदह कैंट का जो सोना है, सरकार उस से निहाल नहीं हो सकती है। इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में भाप वह सोना नहीं बेच सकते हैं। सभी तरीकों से भ्रगर सोचा जाए, चारों तरफ से भ्रगर सोचा जाए तो यही नतीजा निकलता है कि इस बिल को ला कर सरकार ने बुद्धिहीनता का कार्य किया है और ठीक होगा कि इस को वह वापिस ले ले। अन्यथा इस की भी वही गति होगी जो भाज गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट की हो रही है या दूसरे और जो एक्ट्स हैं उनकी हो रही है। हां एक बात जरूर होगी। बेईमानों को लाभ हो जायेगा और सरकार को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। और जहां तक ईमानदार लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, वे इस में जरूर नुकसान उठावेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill once again, and I fully support the expression given to this Bill by my hon. friends, Prof. Mukerjee, Shri Nath Pai and others. It is really a tragedy in this country that whatever measure is being taken it is always taken in a half-hearted manner and there is no sincere effort by the Government to unearth either the black-money or the gold.

When I was speaking on the first reading, I mentioned that when a declaration was made by the hon. Finance Minister giving 90 days' time to those who wanted to submit their unaccounted money, there were cases pending in Delhi and had this concession not been given, those companies would have been forced to pay 80 per cent income-tax and nearly 150 per cent as penalty. But by this declaration they were able to save large amounts. They simply declared the same amount which was under scrutiny or investigation by the income-tax or other authorities. So, whatever concession has been given, it has been given only to those who are taking all concession from Government.

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What the role of certain industrialists in the country is known to us. I do not oppose all industrialists, but there are industrialists in the country who have hoarded money made out of blackmarketing. What happened in Kanpur? The other day there was a furore in the House on the question of Lakshmi Chand Aggarwal hoarding money to the tune of crores of rupees out of blackmarketing and sending corrugated sheets to Pakistan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Kanpur chap!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, a Kanpur chap. What happened in West Bengal? Even during this emergency when Pakistani soldiers were killing our jawans, when the entire country rose like one man to defend the motherland, what happened in Calcutta? Men like Jai Chand Sethia and Gajraj Saraogi, who were caught not only for blackmarketing, were trying to help Pakistan monetarily with the help of Isphahani. What action was taken against them? Even the officer, who was responsible to arrest or scrutinise the whole thing, has been transferred from Calcutta to some other place. This is the fate of senior Government officials who are honest to the core and who want to help this Government.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): That is totally wrong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know clearly whether Shri R. Prasad, Collector, Central Excise, West Bengal, has been transferred or not. I mention the name. After the whole incident, he was transferred because he was one man who, with Shri Shrivastava—I generally do not mention names—with unquestionable integrity was trying to arrest these tycoons and expose their sins against the interests of the country.

Here I should also take this opportunity of saying that I was under the impression that after this Bill is passed, at least some relief will be given to goldsmiths and that the Gold Control Order will be rescinded or done away with; but, they have not done it. Now, an atmosphere is being created in the country that many people will give gold. I am sure, only the middle-class employees or those coming from middle-class families and getting within the pay range of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 will give some gold in the interest of the country, for defending the motherland. It is they who have come out. The other people will not give.

An hon. Member: Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Rameshwar Tantia might have given. I am happy about it. But, what about Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka? What about others? They are not giving gold.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: What about from that side?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am paying Rs. 50 every month.

The general impression about the Government in the country is that whatever it touches, vanishes. The other day, I was told that the Government of India is considered to be the greatest magician; whatever they touch vanishes. They touch wheat and it vanishes; they touch foodgrains and they vanish. Now they are going to touch gold and it also will vanish. That is the general impression about the Government. I do not want to create that impression; I want gold for guns. But what is happening actually? Five lakh goldsmiths are still rotting on the streets. It is a sad commentary on our planning and our employment potential... (Interruption). It will come to Shri Mahavir Tyagi. He is rehabilitating everyone. Even when I was dismissed, I was rehabilitated by him.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Amrard): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are facing the realities of life. I have heard the words of wisdom from Shri Nath Pai, namely,—

“सर्वेषुणाः कांचनमाश्रयन्ति”

Even Russia or China also want gold because gold is a commodity which is internationally accepted. This measure, I understand, is for giving assurance to industrialists or capitalists, who have gold with them, that their gold is guaranteed by Government from taxation and, further, that they will be returning the gold after 15 years. So, in fact, this Bill should be supported by all parties but, I am rather surprised that Shri Mukerjee and Professor Ranga are in company and. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Company? Is it parliamentary?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: . . . are agreed on the opposition to this Bill. One wants that better facilities should be given to capitalists and the other wants that capitalists should be completely wiped off. So, these two different groups are agreeable on this point, makes me rather sceptical and also puts me in a laughing mood.

This is a democratic country and in a democracy we cannot take gold by force. When we accept democracy, we must find means to get gold and that gold must be acquired by democratic means. In this country we have a tradition of not donating gold but of firing gold. Rani Lakshimbai of Jhansi, when defending her citadel, had fired silver and gold bullets when iron bullets were not available. I am quite sure, in spite of little opposition here and there, this country will rely in giving gold; maintain our tradition and our nationality. We shall offer all the gold that we possess for the defence of this country. That is the idea, I understand, why Government requires gold. It is not merely for importing wheat or fancy things, that we acquire

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

gold. It is a commodity which is to be exchanged with bullets.

If we talk of defending this country against China or Pakistan, we shall have to give gold or be prepared for further taxation. Either of these two we must welcome; but, if the Government comes forward with concessions for giving gold, we oppose it and when they try to tax us more, we oppose it. So, I very humbly submit—I am not a tax-payer of this kind—that some assurance should be given in a democracy to those upper class persons who have gold so that they may come out with gold. Whether it is black or white, we are not aware; if it is black gold the Central Excise has all the powers to capture it. The other day we had read in the papers that in Calcutta the Central Government caught some industrialists who have been dealing in smuggled goods.

This Bill is a welcome measure. It is no use running down those people who have come forward to offer their gold to the country. They must also understand that the value of gold depreciates. It does not pay them in the full manner in which they want it. So, I appreciate the measure of this Bill and I see no reason why other people should oppose it merely for the sake of opposing it. I very heartily welcome this Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I need not go into the points that have been raised by hon. Members because already yesterday I have dealt with most of them. It is curious that there are no new ideas or thoughts emerging because although different hon. Members have spoken in more eloquent language, it has been mainly repetition. I can say that I agree with most of the sentiments expressed by hon. Members so far as sentiments are concerned, for example, the quotations from the Mahabharata about the exploitative process of wealth-gathering. From the Mahabharata to Marx all this process has been happening. I agree entirely.

Similarly, the hon. Member has said about Kanchan and kamini. I am not a scholar of Sanskrit though I have read some Sanskrit; but, I think, I can tell the hon. Member with greater force how, more than kamini, kanchan can be dangerous. I can only quote Rahim, who is a more popular poet than Shankaracharya whom he has quoted. There is a famous couplet of Rahim:—

“कनक कनक ते सौवर्णी मादकता अधिकार ।
एक खाद्य बीरत नर, एक पाय बीरया ।”

One kanak is toxin and the other is a woman. So, it is hundred times more. I say, gold can be more dangerous and the only way it cannot be dangerous is that it should be socialised.

I am in complete agreement about the sentiments that have been expressed. About the incentives to the producer—I am a producer myself; I do not know whether the hon. Member is a farmer or not—I know what is the incentive that a farmer requires. Therefore, there is no question of any disagreement about the sentiments. But the point is: What should we do?

Shri Nath Pal: You are not a farmer; you are an absentee landlord.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No; fortunately, not yet.

But the point is: What should we do? As I said yesterday, we have given certain concessions. The hon. Member knows the philosophy of the stick and the carrot. The Government has to use both the stick and the carrot. Sometimes danda is necessary and sometimes some concessions are necessary. Whether you call it the hard way or the soft way, the totalitarian or the democratic way, both these processes are there.

Sir, I had explained the background of the concessions. It is not a concession to the black-marketeers to convert their black money into gold

But it is a concession to certain persons who have a large hoard of gold and it may be that they may be affected by the application of various taxation laws. It is for those who may have gold to tender gold. They need not sell it to somebody who may convert his money into gold in tendering it. I repeat again that the concession is only for those persons and the concession is not immoderate. It is reasonable and it cannot be an affront to any public morality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that this is for a very limited period of about 3 or 4 months. The concession is given in the extreme urgency of raising certain external resources to meet a difficult situation and to make us self-reliant. So, it is in this context that we have to judge whether the concession given is reasonable or not. It is quite reasonable. It cannot be said we are pandering to these anti-social elements. I have no love for them nor has the Government any love for them. The House would appreciate the successive measures taken by the Government and particularly by the present Finance Minister in finding out the undisclosed income, whether it is in the form of currency or whether it is in the form of gold. The Government has also taken anti-smuggling measures.

I can understand Mr. Masani by way of his eloquent language and Mr. Ranga in his less eloquent language opposing the Gold Control Act. But I cannot understand the hon. Member, Prof. Mukerjee, who proclaims socialisms of varied variety, from communism to socialism, and Mr. Nath Pai opposing the Gold Control Act. I was also misquoted and it was said that I had said that the Gold Control Act has not stopped smuggling. What I said was that smuggling, as any other anti-social practice, cannot be eradicated in a day. There are also other forces working for it. But the gold control measure wants to control the hoarding of gold by various processes of declarations and it assist in the process of checking smuggling. Its

success cannot be judged in a day or in a few months. In that respect it is a social measure and a measure of social reform. Take, for instance, the Sharda Act. At one time, the Act was, more or less, non-existent although the Act had been passed by Parliament. But today you will find that it has come into operation. I think if the hon. Member who claims to have a progressive outlook takes the census of the views of the younger women and younger men, he will find that the lure for gold is going down. If this Gold Control Act is there, I think, a day will come soon, in the course of years that at least the future generation, the younger generation, will give up gold. If you take away the gold control measures the signpost, that is, the direction, will not remain there. Mr. Ranga wants to reverse the social trend. Therefore, I can understand his opposition to the Gold Control Order. Then Mr. Masani and Mr. Ranga say that if the Gold Control Act is not repealed this scheme will not succeed. Mr. Masani even claims that the people of this country have less faith in the Government than the people of other countries who are giving greater assistance. I have no quarrel with this travesty and perversity of thinking. I can join issue with the hon. Members who want to go ahead and want the country to build a self-reliant economy and who want to defend the freedom and the integrity of the country.

It is for this purpose that a measure like this had been brought forward. I concede that we have given concessions. But I repeat that it is a patriotic appeal to a large number of men and women who have a small holding of gold, say, of 5 tolas or 10 tolas and it is in the realities of the situation that we have given certain reasonable concessions to certain sections of the people. I think, on balanced considerations, the hon. Members should support this measure which is a measure to raise certain resources for the country. I would plead with them. The object of this measure is unexception-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

able as has been expressed by all the Members on the other side. But you have to accept certain compromises and in given conditions the compromises are reasonable. They are not extraordinary. We must create a proper climate which is absolutely necessary for the success of this measure and which is vital for making us self-reliant in the coming months so far as the external resources are concerned. If the will of Parliament is expressed in a unanimous manner, it will help in creating a proper climate in the country. Although small quantities of gold have been tendered uptill now, I have no doubt that in the coming days and weeks, if the climate is built up, we can have a sizeable amount of gold to meet our external resources requirement.

With these words, I appeal to the House to adopt this Bill unanimously and without any division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13-25 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1965-66.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). The time allotted for this is 2 hours. Does the Minister want to make any speech?

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

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 16—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 47—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,00,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 110—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 71,43,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These demands are now before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): I want to raise a point of order.

Sir, I invite your attention to pp. 22-23 of this booklet on the Supplementary Demands which deal with

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

the Demand for Grant on account of the Government's taking over the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India as some money is needed for expenditure on various counts in that connection.

The House is aware that the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President during the recess was introduced in the House last week and it has not yet been taken up for consideration, let alone being passed by the House. It has not yet been considered by the House. Now, this Demand anticipates the passage of the Bill. Very likely, if members of the Party in power are not whipped by their Whips, it is possible that the Bill may be thrown out . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: His point of order cannot replace my point of order. Let one point of order be disposed of first.

Sir, the Bill which was introduced in the House last week has not come up for consideration. If the Bill is thrown out by the House—I hope, it will—this Demand for Grant on account of certain expenses incurred in that connection cannot come up before the House. The Demand, as it has been made in this booklet, which has come before the House anticipates the passing of the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill. It puts the cart before the horse, so to say, as has been well said, a drop of poison can vitiate a whole cistern or barrel of milk. The inclusion of this Demand in these Supplementary Demands vitiates the entire Demands for Grants. So, this motion made by the Minister is out of order and this cannot be taken up unless this demand is deleted from the list of Demands before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support the submission of Shri Kamath. I feel that this particular demand for the Metal Corporation of India cannot be discussed in this House. I have another submission to make, apart from the points made out by my friend, Shri Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the rule under which the hon. member raised this point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a general rule. When the Bill has not yet been passed, how can the Demand come before the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The moment the Bill was introduced in the House, you remember I wanted to oppose it for two reasons. Now I find that there is a Demand for Grants. It is known to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of Steel & Mines that even the Ordinance has been challenged by the Metal Corporation and that the case is pending in the Punjab High Court Circuit Bench in Delhi. The Bill may not even come up for discussion since the matter is sub judice. When that is the position, it passes my comprehension how this Demand has been included in this list when there is nothing before the House. As I pointed out the other day, the Metal Corporation was taken over by Government by an Ordinance on the 22nd October, 1965, when the Parliament was to be in session from 3rd November, 1965.

I submit that it will be against Parliamentary convention to take up the Demand for Grants when the Bill has not been passed by the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Here in this booklet on Supplementary Demands for Grants, we are informed that an Administrator has been appointed for the efficient management and administra-

tion of an undertaking which the Government propose to set up and the House is being asked to provide money for this undertaking. As far as the House is concerned, this undertaking will only come into the picture when the House has disposed of this Bill. Government has chosen to promulgate an Ordinance, but since the House is actually in session, it can take notice—judicial notice or constitutional notice whatever you may call it—of the undertaking only when it is there. There is no such undertaking as far as the House is concerned and we cannot be expected to provide money for the purposes of an undertaking which the House within its wisdom will decide later on as to whether it should be there or not. Since we have not got that undertaking, Government may get money for that from whatever source it has control over, but it cannot ask us to do something which is fantastic, which is so peculiar. After all, the whole business about Ordinance is somewhat repulsive to the idea of normal Parliamentary functioning. An Ordinance is promulgated only in very special circumstances which have to be explained in all its implications by Government to Parliament and then the Parliament gives its *ex-post facto* sanction, etc. Before we have given sanction to something which the Government has done by virtue of its extra-ordinary powers, we are asked to take cognizance of an undertaking of which we are not in a position to take any notice. I would, therefore, submit to you that you should rule that this matter, at any rate, cannot be discussed and no Grants can be voted by this House under this item.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am somewhat surprised that this issue should be raised because until Parliament otherwise decides, the law is that the Metal Corporation of India is under the administration of the Government of India by virtue of the legislative powers of the President. If, by any chance, the House rejects

the Bill, then perhaps Government would come and seek some kind of assistance to indemnify the acts that had been undertaken in the meantime. (*Interruptions*). But today the law is that Government is in possession of this particular undertaking. This undertaking has to be run and we cannot leave it in the middle; the administration of the undertaking has to be carried on until Parliament decides otherwise. If Parliament otherwise decides, then the Government will have to bring in a Bill for indemnifying those who have undertaken the expenditure and at that time the House might castigate the Government for having undertaken that expenditure. But today the law is that this undertaking has been taken over by the Government and it cannot be administered except by spending money and that is where it comes. The mere fact that Parliament has given consent to this money being spent for purposes of administration of the undertaking the Government has taken over by virtue of an Ordinance, does not commit the Parliament to say that they support the Bill; they may or may not support the Bill, that is a different matter. But as the position obtains today, this Demand is perfectly justifiable and I do not think that there is anything out of order here.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): It would be proper to see first whether Parliament will replace the Ordinance by a proper legislation and then ask for Grants. I know that the executive legislation has some force, but when you are trying to make it a permanent law by having this before Parliament, it is not proper to ask for Grants in advance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even Ordinance is as good as law according to the Constitution. Under the Ordinance promulgated by the President, the Metal Corporation is already under the management of the Government and the Government has come forward with this Demand. If the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

main Bill falls through, the Demand also will fall through. There is no point of order here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. When Parliament is in session and when the Ordinance is being replaced by a Bill, which is likely to be taken up in a few days, why should there be this indecent haste? After the Bill is passed, we can take up this Demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would invite your kind attention . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Is anybody moving Cut Motions?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me, Sir. I would request you to see the order paper. This particular Bill, Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, can come even today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already the Metal Corporation is under the management of the Government of India under an Ordinance promulgated by the President. The Ordinance is as good as a law until it is thrown out by the Parliament. There is, therefore no point of order here. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is an obnoxious precedent that you are creating.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us take up Cut Motions. Shri Yashpal Singh is not here. Shri Bade.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I beg to move;

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the stipend for students.] (7).

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments' be reduced by Rs. 100." "

[Need to take more effective steps to rehabilitate displaced persons at Jammu.] (8)

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Export policy of sugar and subsidising the sugar industry.] (9).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours' time is allotted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall extend it by one hour as usual.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I find that under Demand No. 37, Government have asked for a token sum only, but at the same time the Demand deals with the tax credit scheme. Under this tax credit scheme, those who are able to export commodities which come within the list of commodities certified by Government would be entitled to a rebate up to 15 per cent. This scheme was hailed by many people in the country in the hope that our exports would be encouraged. But unfortunately I do not know how the officers concerned have thought it fit to keep mica out of the list of such certified minerals as would merit this benefit or concession. I would like to submit that it

is very unfair to keep out mica. Mica is one of the most important foreign-exchange-earning minerals. It is also mined from out of the mines, and it is very valuable too.

Unfortunately, during the last three or four years, the export prospects have not been very bright. The prices have been very low. Only for a few months during this year there was some kind of demand, but otherwise the whole industry has been going through a depression. More than two lakhs of workers are employed in this industry in the three principal mica-producing States, namely Rajasthan, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. They are facing unemployment now. If at all any exportable commodity merits this concession then it is mica. I would like Government to pay some attention to this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when the leader of the biggest Opposition group is speaking there must be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga may resume his seat for a while. The quorum bell is being run—Now, there is quorum. Shri Ranga may resume his speech.

Shri Ranga: I hope Government will give some consideration to this matter especially also in view of the representation made recently by those who represent the mica mining industry.

Secondly, there is the question of sugar exports. I am not very much opposed to exports in a subsidised manner, if Government are so desperately in need of foreign exchange that they do not mind the whole economy being brought into contempt in this way by our selling sugar which costs here for our consumer something like Rs. 950 per ton, to the foreign buyers at prices ranging from Rs. 230 to Rs. 620. The foreign prices are all

oscillating from Rs. 230 at the bottom to Rs. 620 at the height. We have to go and compete with others in foreign countries and we are put to this plight because of the inflationary policies of the Government and other wrong economic policies which they are pursuing. Anyhow they are selling it at subsidised prices; and with what results? The result is that the country is made to lose Rs. 10 crores. That was what they said in the beginning. But now they come forward and tell us that we are going to lose about Rs. 17.5 crores, and we have got to spend all this money in order to earn the paltry sum of foreign exchange of Rs. 11.5 crores. According to me, this is bad economics. Yet, Government want to make our people suffer in order to get this foreign exchange so that they can play with our economy.

That apart, there is one other question also, namely the question of paying remunerative prices to the sugarcane producers. Unfortunately, those prices have been kept low. There have been complaints not only from the south and the west but also from the Gangetic Valley. But Government go on saying that it would not be possible for them to pay a remunerative price to them. If only they would spend half the amount that they are losing on the sugar exports, on the improvement of the quality of the sugarcane produced and its sucrose content and later on the kind of production also that they would be having in the sugar mills, I am sure they would be able in a few years to come to increase the efficiency of our sugar industry to such an extent that they can bring down the cost of production of sugar. But very little effort has been made on these lines. Even the cess which has been collected in UP and Bihar to the tune of several crores of rupees, which it was said would be utilised to improve communications as well as sugarcane production for the benefit of the sugarcane growers, has not been utilised for the specific or earmarked

[Shri Ranga]

purpose. On the other hand, all these accumulated sums have been utilised by the Bihar UP Governments for their own general revenues. That kind of unholy thing has got to be stopped. I hope Government would take some steps to stop that kind of thing.

Then, there is the question of gur prices. From time to time we hear that Government have got something against the rise of prices of gur, that it is because of gur prices that the sugar prices also cannot be brought down and sugarcane growers are benefitting themselves and so on. I would submit that that is not so actually. The prices of gur are subject to huge fluctuations. For instance, in May, 1964, the price was Rs. 204 while in May, 1965 it went down to Rs. 166. Such is the range of the fluctuations. It is from such fluctuations that our sugarcane producers have been made to suffer for all these years, from year to year, just because Government in their own usual way refused to announce and maintain a minimum level of prices for gur production. I would like Government to begin to think on the following lines at least now. Now that they have begun to think in terms of crop insurance, let them think in terms of insuring the gur producers from these fluctuations of a wide nature.

I find that Government are taking up the Central Fisheries Corporation. I am glad that at long last it is coming into existence. It was actually brought into existence on the 9th September, 1965. I do not know why they tarried for so long. Now they have brought it into existence, but they have not made any proper arrangements for its establishment. They have not yet thought of the detailed administrative set-up that should be there, the number of officers that there should be, the finances to be handled by them and so on. And yet they have come forward before this House with a demand for a token

grant. I do not think that that is the proper way to deal with the House.

Then, there are two other companies, namely Jessops Co. Ltd., and the Zawar Metal Corporation. Both of them have been found at the rocks. But the Jessops Co. Ltd. has been taken over by Government since 1958. We have no information as to how the State has managed it, whether the State management has been better than the private management.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Very much better.

Shri Ranga: But we have not got any information here. We have not been told whether they have been able to achieve any profits and if so, how much. Government have only said that they are taking over these companies. We are asked to place money at their disposal. Then there is this Zawar Metal Corporation. It has also not made any profit. I do not know why we are asked to take it over at this stage. We want more information in regard to these two corporations.

Any time Government thinks of taking over any particular industry or industrial concern, it thinks in terms of a corporation. What does it do? It guarantees a minimum profit. If this profit is not realised, then the general taxpayer is expected to make good the failure of that industry to make any kind of profit whatever. This is a wrong financial approach. My hon. friend, who was Chairman of the PAC, ought to be able to see the humour of it all.

Then there is this Oil Corporation. This is an extraordinary scheme that they have. They have the Indian Oils. There is an agreement of Indian Oil with another corporation which deals with other oils. There is an assurance given to the Indian Oils

that it would be enabled to make a profit of 9 per cent. It fails to do so. Why? because in its dealings with the other corporation, it has sustained losses. Therefore, for the failure of these two corporations, now the general taxpayer is asked to provide these sums. Is this the right financial approach, Why should Government create these corporations, one after the other, and give to their own corporation these guarantees of minimum profits? Afterwards, why should they go to sleep while these corporations go on sustaining losses and running into troubles". Whenever they sustain losses, they again come to us not in a direct way, that they have run this industry in this bad way and therefore, they have lost and they apologise to the House and expect the House to make a grant in order to make good the loss, but on the other hand, we are asked to pay for the loss sustained by a corporation which is expected to make profits, which is expected to manage that industry much better than the government department itself.

So I want my hon. friend, Shri F. N. Singh—though in regard to these Oils Corporation, he is not in charge of it—to think about it and see how absurd it all is, that within his Government these things are going on—he will find all this *tamasha* going on in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Lastly, I am glad that this Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies is being brought into existence. I would have wished that the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Parliament Secretariat of both Houses had taken a more direct interest in this matter and themselves organised it with the assistance of parliamentarians, educationists, lawyers and other people that they themselves suggest here; instead of leaving it to the initiative of outsiders, they themselves, should have organised it and afterwards Parliament would have given its blessings. Parliament should have taken up such a venture a long time ago. I hope now

that it has taken this particular shape, Parliament would continue to evince interest in the development of this Institute.

श्री श्रीनारायण बास (दरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो पूरक मांगें सदन के सामने पेश की गई हैं इनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं विशेषकर दो मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली मांग जिस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मांग नम्बर 16 है। इस के जरिये से इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ रशियन स्टडीज के लिए पैसे की मांग की गई है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि इस तरह की संस्था इस देश में कायम की जा रही है। एक बड़ा और पड़ोसी देश जो है, उसकी जो भाषायें हैं उनके अध्ययन के लिये यह संस्था बनाई गई है। यह भी खुशी की बात है कि यह संस्था जो अभी कायम की जा रही है, जब जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना हो जाएगी तो उसकी एक इकाई के रूप में कार्य करेगी। उसके जितने ऋण दिये गये हैं, वे सभी प्रशंसनीय हैं और सभी समर्थन के योग्य हैं। यह संस्थान जो कायम किया जा रहा है इसके जरिये से विभिन्न प्रकार के अनुसन्धान रशियन भाषा के सम्बन्ध में, वहां के साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में और उस भाषा को सिखाने वाले जो शिक्षक होंगे हमारे देश में उनके प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में तथा बाद में चल कर एम० ए० और पी० एच० डी० डिग्री के सम्बन्ध में भी प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा। अभी हमारे सामने सारी चीज नहीं है इसलिए मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस संस्थान की स्थापना दिल्ली में होने जा रही है। दिल्ली यद्यपि हमारी राजधानी है फिर भी देश के दूसरे-दूसरे भागों से इस की दूरी बहुत अधिक पड़ती है। इस संस्थान में जो विद्वान या जो प्रशिक्षणार्थी लिये जायेंगे उनका चुनाव किस प्रकार से होगा यह भी मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि न केवल दिल्ली के पास के लोग ही इस संस्थान से फायदा उठावें बल्कि सारे देश के

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

लोग इस संस्थान से फायदा उठा सकें, ऐसी व्यवस्था धाप को करनी चाहिये। इस के लिए इस में काफी गुंजाइश होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्थान में प्रवेश पाने के लिये एक परीक्षा होनी चाहिये और सारे देश के विद्यार्थी उस में भाग ले सकें, ऐसी व्यवस्था धाप को करनी चाहिये। जो भी योग्यता रखने वाले लोग हों उनके लिए इसमें प्रवेश पाने की गुंजाइश रहनी चाहिये।

मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इस संस्थान में उन लोगों के लिये भी गुंजाइश हो सकेगी या नहीं जो दिल्ली में आ कर दिल्ली में रहने का जो खर्चा है, यद्यपि वे इसके योग्य होंगे कि इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण पा सकें, और इस संस्थान से लाभ उठाने के इच्छुक भी होंगे, उसको वहन नहीं कर सकेंगे और धर्पाभाव के कारण इस संस्थान से लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्थान में प्रवेश के लिये जो परीक्षा हो वह सारे भारतवर्ष की हो और उस परीक्षा के आधार पर ही इस संस्थान में लोगों को प्रवेश मिले और उस परीक्षा के आधार पर जो लोग लिये जायें, उन में अगर कोई ऐसे हों जिन की आर्थिक व्यवस्था ऐसी न हो कि दिल्ली में आ कर वे अध्ययन कर सकते हों और दिल्ली का खर्च वहन कर सकते हों, तो उनको सरकार की ओर से काफी छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायें ताकि जो गुणवान हैं लेकिन धनवान नहीं हैं, उनको भी प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके। जिनमें गुण हैं लेकिन जिनके पास धन नहीं है, ऐसे लोग इस तरह की शिक्षा से वंचित न रह सकें, इस बात का भी धापको खयाल रखना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्थान की जो नियमावली बने उसमें जिन बातों का मैं ने सुझाव दिया है, उनका समावेश भी होना चाहिये।

दूसरी मांग जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने

विचार रखना चाहता हूँ 110 है। इस मांग का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक प्रजातन्त्र है और हमारे देश में संघीय शासन है। केन्द्र में पार्लियामेंट के दो खदन हैं और बहुत से राज्यों में भी व्यवस्थापिका सभायें दो-दो हैं। प्रजातन्त्र के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं है जो विभिन्न प्रजातन्त्र रखने वाले या संसदीय प्रणाली से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले विषयों के बारे में अनुसन्धान कर सके, अध्ययन कर सके, सोच विचार कर सके। विभिन्न प्रकार की बातें समय-समय पर इस संसद् में और प्रदेशों की व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में भी उठा करती है जिन का समाधान ठीक ठीक नहीं हो पाता है और हर बात के लिये हम लोगों को जब निर्णय लेने का समय आता है तो इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट की तरफ देखना पड़ता है। हमारे देश में यद्यपि प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना हुए ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन फिर भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश में किसी ऐसी संस्था की स्थापना हो जो संवैधानिक तथा संसदीय प्रणालियों के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन कर सके।

उसका एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें। और और देशों में जो प्रजातन्त्र प्रणालियां चलती हैं उनकी क्या खूबियां हैं, क्या कमियां हैं, उन की क्या विशेषतायें हैं इन सबको भेदे नजर रखते हुए हम अपने देश में अनुसन्धान बराबर जारी रखें, और उस से ऐसे लोग फायदा उठावें जिन को इस तरह के अध्ययन में रुचि है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो संविधान में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो संसदीय प्रणाली का अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं। यद्यपि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटियों में इस प्रकार के अध्ययन के लिये गुंजाइश है, वहां पर इस प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम भी हैं, फिर भी एक ऐसी संस्था की जरूरत है जो केन्द्रीय संस्था हो और सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में या देश में जो दूसरी संस्थाएँ हैं जो इन कामों में दिलचस्पी रखती हैं, उन

का समन्वय कर के कुछ तथ्य निकाले । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक घण्टी चीज होगी इस लिये मैं इस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस संस्था के जो उद्देश्य बतलाये गये हैं वे पूरे किये जायेंगे । इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये केवल 2 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं जो कि सरकार देना चाहती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बड़े बड़े उद्देश्य इस संस्था के रखे गये हैं उन के लिये केवल इतनी सहायता काफी नहीं होगी और प्रारम्भ में भले ही 2 लाख रुपये रखे गये हों लेकिन धीरे धीरे इस संस्था के कामों को मदद देने के लिये सरकार अधिक से अधिक सहायता देगी ताकि यह संस्था जोकि स्थापित होने जा रही है वह सारे भारतवर्ष में शोध के जरिये से और गवेषणा के जरिये से एक ऐसा साहित्य उपस्थित करती रहे और वह साहित्य प्रजातन्त्र प्रणाली के संचालन के लिये सहायक हो ।

14 hrs.

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ । इसमें एक मांग रखी गई है जिसके जरिये से एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मांगों की जा रही है सरकार की ओर से । एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन की स्थापना हुई और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस ने कुछ काम भी किया है । लेकिन जहाँ तक उस के कार्य की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है उसे देखने से मालूम होता है कि इस संस्था का जो काम है वह अभी बहुत धीरे धीरे बढ़ सका है यद्यपि इस मांग में इस बात का जिक्र जरूर किया गया है कि एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के जो हिस्सेदार हैं उन को सरकार ने गारन्टी दी है कि चाहे इस कारपोरेशन को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लाजक डिबिटेंड मिले या न मिले, लेकिन उन को 4 1/2 प्रतिशत डिबिटेंड जरूर दिया जायेगा । इस रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के हिमाब किताब को देखने से पता चलता है कि जहाँ उस को सन् 1964-65 के लिये 21 लाख, 29 हजार 80 का डिबिटेंड देना है वहाँ इस संस्था की बचत में सिर्फ 18 लाख, 22 हजार, 53 80 है ।

बाकी की जो रकम हांगी उसे सरकार को देना होगा । मैं इस चीज को समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस एग्रिकल्चर रिफाइनन्स कारपोरेशन के काम को इस तरह से बढ़ावा देना चाहिये कि उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम फायदा उठा सकें । ऐसा न हो कि डिबिटेंड देने के लिये रुपये की कमी हो और उसे सरकार को पूरा करना पड़े । इस का इस तरह से संचालन होना चाहिये कि सरकार को कुछ देने की आवश्यकता न पड़े ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हाउस इन को मंजूर करेगा ।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon):
rise to support the Demands.

In regard to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, I find that in a number of States credit facilities for agriculture are not available. When we spend crores on importing food from other nations, why should we not give sufficient credit to the agriculturist so that he may have an incentive to produce more. In the States where co-operative institutions and co-operative banking are not successful, they should be made to function effectively and credit should be made available easily. I plead for the person whose credit-worthiness is always challenged. It is always the poor man, the small farmer who suffers, he does not get credit because he has not got enough security. I feel that security should not be the criterion; the capacity to produce and the yield should be taken into consideration. In all the States where the agriculturist is not getting enough credit, this should be provided to him. The food front is also as important as the war effort, and therefore as an emergency measure we should see, that this Corporation functions effectively and provides enough and easy credit to the poor man, the small holder.

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

Coming to Demand No. 83 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, it is necessary to subsidise this industry, but when we are clamouring for more food production, I have received a number of wires from my State of Maharashtra that crude oil and high speed diesel oil are not available there, that a number of engines are not working for want of this oil. It is surprising that when we are talking about increased food production, that the rabi campaign should be successful, and when there are reports of failure of crops, there is shortage of crude oil and high speed diesel oil. This is a very unhappy state of affairs. It is necessary that agriculturists should be supplied with crude oil and diesel oil, and we should give them an incentive.

Then I come to Demand No. 47. When we are subsidising sugar export to the extent of Rs. 7.5 crores, we also find that the *gur* industry is neglected. In Maharashtra last year the cultivators who manufacture *gur* were affected, the prices had fallen to such an extent that they were put to a loss. While subsidising sugar export we should at least see that the *gur* industry is not affected. There are some bans on the movement of *gur* from one State to another and that also affects *gur* Prices. So, I feel that *gur* production should also be given proper incentive, along with sugar, and it should not be affected by our support for sugar.

With these observations, I support the Demands.

श्री जड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले डिमांड नं० 39 की धोर हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। डिमांड नं० 39 यह है :

"The Government of India have decided to render financial assistance in the form of grants and loans to the State Govern-

ments of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan in connection with the relief and other measures necessitated by the recent hostilities with Pakistan."

मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री त्यागी का विशेष रूप से ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ जम्मू की तरफ। यदि वह मेरे साथ जम्मू चलें तो उन को पता लगेगा कि जो 96 हजार लोग विस्थापित हो गये हैं उन में से ज्यादातर जम्मू में हैं। उन में से कम से कम 50,000 लोग ऐसे हैं जो केवल अपने प्राण बचा कर यहां पहुंचे हैं और कुछ भी साथ नहीं लाये हैं। इस मंत्रालय की धोर से या स्टेट की मार्फत उन लोगों के लिये कुछ शिविर खोले गये हैं। उन के नाम हैं :

"रामकोट, घनवाल, खुहन, छलें, झरर, मुत्तल, डल्ली और मुट्ठी।" मुट्ठी शिविर में लगभग 15 हजार लोग खुले में पड़े हैं। वहां तम्बू भी नहीं हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की सड़ाई के लिये कांग्रेसी शासन जिम्मेदार हैं। आज उन लोगों की क्या स्थिति है क्या उसने इसे देखा है। ठण्ड ज्यादा पड़ने लगी है, बच्चे बीमार पड़ गए हैं। वहां पीने के वास्ते पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। न वहां ट्यूब वैंल्स की व्यवस्था है और न उन लोगों के वास्ते तम्बू लगे हैं। दवाखाना है तो उसमें दवाएं नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की भयंकर स्थिति वहां हो रही है मुझे रिपोर्ट मिली है कि वहां कुछ लोग पेचिश से मरे भी हैं और बहुत से लोग पेचिश से रोग ग्रस्त हैं। न इस क्षेत्र में ट्यूब वैंल्स हैं और न कुंवे खोदने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। यहां कुंवे खुद सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय शासन ने काश्मीर सरकार को पैसा दे दिया है और उनसे कह दिया है कि यह तुम्हारी ज़वाबदारी है, तुम करो। मैं त्यागी जी के हृदय को जानता हूँ इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ। मैं ने उनको दण्डकारण्य जाते देखा है। मैं उनको बताना

चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ लोग खुले में पड़े हैं और ठण्ड में सिकुड़ते हैं। उनकी स्थिति यह है कि उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, न केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी जिम्मेवारी लेती है, न काश्मीर सरकार उन की तरफ ध्यान देती है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति मुट्ठी शिविर में है।

इसी प्रकार भ्रष्टाचर तहसील से 70,000 लोग विस्थापित हो कर आए हैं। ये लोग बड़े साहसी हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन को सियालकोट और पुंछ जिलों में सरहद पर बसाया जाए जहाँ कि अधिकतर मुस्लिम आबादी है, जिनमें कुछ प्रो-पाकिस्तानी भी हैं। अगर इन लोगों को मदद दे कर वहाँ बसाया जाए जो कि भ्रष्टाचर से आए हैं तो वहाँ इन लोगों की, जो कि भारत पर विश्वास रखते हैं, मैजस्ट्रिटी हो जाएगी।

इसी प्रकार दस हजार लोग पुंछ जिले से अपना सब कुछ छोड़ कर भाग कर आए हैं। उनके लिए शासन ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। उनके लिए रजाइयों और कम्बलों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहाँ काश्मीर सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, कोई उनकी खबर लेने वाला नहीं है।

पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : आपको यह जानकारी ताज्जुब होगा कि उन लोगों को 44 हजार रजाइयाँ तकसीम की जा चुकी हैं और हमारा बजट 97 हजार का है।

श्री बड़े : एक लाख पचास हजार में से आपने केवल 40 हजार लोगों को रजाइयाँ दी हैं।

श्री त्यागी : पचास हजार तो वापस जा चुके हैं।

श्री बड़े : एक लाख 50 हजार विस्थापित लोग हैं, उनमें से केवल 58 हजार को दिया है, बाकी पचास हजार बैसे के बैसे रह गए हैं, उनको रजाइयाँ मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री त्यागी : उनमें बच्चे भी शामिल हैं जो बड़ों के साथ सो जाते हैं।

श्री बड़े : मेरे पास वहाँ से पूरा स्टेटमेंट आया हुआ है। मैं उसे टेबल पर रख सकता हूँ। इसमें वहाँ की पूरी अवस्था बतायी गयी है।

आपने कहा है कि जो यात्रियों पर निर्भर रहते हैं उनको आर्थिक रूप से या कर्ज दिया जाएगा। जो लोग यात्रियों के आगमन पर निर्भर हैं वे एक विशिष्ट क्लास के लोग हैं, लेकिन जो दूसरे लोग हैं उनको कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। इस प्रकार के 25 हजार लोग श्रीनगर में हैं जिनकी कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। आप जो काश्मीर शासन पर अवलम्बित रहते हैं यह गलत है। मेरा कहना यही है कि इन विस्थापितों की अगर आपने देखरेख न की तो जो पैसा आप इनके लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं उसका इनको कोई लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। इनका मालिक कोई नहीं है। इस बारे में श्रीनगर के जन सच ने और जम्मू की दूसरी संस्था ने वक्तव्य निकाला है। वे शायद आपके पास आ गए होंगे, और अगर न आए हों तो मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। मुट्ठी शिविर में आपने कितना दिया है यह बात आप अपने जवाब में बताने की कृपा करें। मेरी सूचना है कि मुट्ठी शिविर में 15 हजार लोगों के पास रजाइयाँ या कम्बल नहीं हैं, वे खुले में पड़े हैं, उनके लिए तम्बू भी नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति जम्मू के लोगों को नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं त्यागी जी का हृदय जानता हूँ और इसी लिए मानवता की दृष्टि से कहता हूँ कि वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, उसकी ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

आज जम्मू में आप जाइये तो आपको बता चलेगा कि वहाँ दवाखानों की स्थिति कितनी खराब है। एक एक तम्बू में तीन तीन चार चार कमिनीज को रखा गया है। और यह तो ठीक है, वे गरीब लोग हैं किसी तरह

[श्री बड़े]

गुजारा कर लेंगे। लेकिन जिन लोगों के लिए तम्बू नहीं हैं, उनके लिए तम्बूओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आपने इस काम के लिए बपू काश्मीर सरकार को दिए हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आपको काश्मीर सरकार पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए इस काम के लिए आप एक कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिए, उसकी मारफत जिनको योग्य समझे उनको सहायता दीजिए। आज वहाँ पालिटिक्स बहुत काम कर रही है। इसी लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर में विस्थापितों के लिए जो पैसा आप देते हैं उसके लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिए, उसमें एक सदस्य पठानकोट का, एक जम्मू का रखिए। आप कांग्रेस के ही लोगों को रखिए। और इस कमेटी के मारफत सहायता दीजिए। आपको काश्मीर सरकार पर इतना विश्वास नहीं रखना चाहिए जितना आज तक आप रखते आए हैं।

इसके बाद मैं डिमांड नम्बर 47 पर आता हूँ जो कि शूगर के बारे में। अभी राज्य सभा में श्री कुमार ने इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था :

"The foreign price of sugar is lower when compared to the Indian price but we export sugar. What is the foreign exchange which we earn by exporting sugar and what is the amount of subsidy which we are paying to the industry for the promotion of exports."

उत्तर श्री बट्टाण ने यह जवाब दिया था :

"The amount of subsidy that is paid varies from year to year. This year we would be exporting about 2.70 lakhs tonnes and the foreign exchange earned would be 11 crores and the subsidy would be about 17 crores. This is

on account of the fact that international prices are more low."

उसी जवाब में बताया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र और मद्रास में जो गन्ना होता है वह ज्यादा अच्छा होता है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का गन्ना अच्छा नहीं होता और उसी की वजह से लास हो रहा है। तो यह बपया उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ लोगों को सहायता करने के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है। इसी वजह से कुछ लोग कहते हैं :

India that is Bharat and Bharat that is U.P.

जब सरकार को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ने में से चीनी का उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है तो उसको मद्रास और महाराष्ट्र में ही ज्यादा कारखाने खोलने चाहिए, लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान देते नहीं।

फारिन एक्सचेंज के लिए इतना पागलपन है कि हमारे यहां जो चीनी 950 रुपए प्रति टन तैयार होती है, उसको हम बाहर 404 रुपए प्रति टन पर बेच रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इतने लास से आप क्यों चीनी बेच रहे हैं, क्या कोई दूसरी कमीडिटी नहीं है जिससे आप फारिन एक्सचेंज के लिए बाहर कम लास पर बेच सकें। मैं तब समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ कारखानेदारों को सहायता या सबसिडी दी जा रही है। उनके यहां भी कुछ हिमायती हैं, इसलिए उनकी सबसिडी दी जा रही है और हमको यह लास हो रहा है।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): That is not correct. The entire raw sugar that was procured for the purpose of export was taken mostly from Maharashtra because we purchase from areas where the ex-factory price is the lowest.

श्री बड़े : आपने जो वहां जवाब दिया था, मैं उससे आपको कनफूट करना चाहता हूँ। बट्टाण साहब ने वहां कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र

घोर मद्रास में घण्टा गन्ना पैदा होता है और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ने में रिकवरी कम होता है। जो चीनी यहां 950 टन में तैयार होती है, उसको बाहर 404 रुपये प्रति टन पर बेचा जाता है। यह जानते हुए भी घाप मगर को क्यों बाहर भेज रहे हो और केवल कुछ लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा रहे हो।

Shri D. R. Chavan: There are some international agreements entered into by the government: for instance the U.S. sugar agreement or the Commonwealth sugar agreement. These are international agreements. You have to export whatever quantity you are expected to export under international agreements.

श्री बड़े : मैं कहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 का एपीमेंट होते हुए भी अमरीका घाज उसने हटना चाह रहा है। इंटरनेशनल एपीमेंटों को भी रिवाइज किया जा सकता है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर बाहर के देशों में चीनी का भाव घोर घटता है तो क्या घाप और लास पर चीनी वहां भेजेंगे ?

हमारे मुझे रशियन इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में जो डिमांड 16 के अन्तर्गत आता है कुछ कहना है। उस डिमांड के लिये कहा गया है :

One year intensive course in Russian in 1965-66.

उस संस्था के अन्दर शिक्षा लेने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से कुछ विद्यार्थी दो दो सौ रुपये की नोकरी छोड़ कर आए हैं। लेकिन उनको यहां कहा गया है कि उनको केवल 75 रुपये महीने का स्टेंडपेंड दिया जाएगा। वे 75 रुपये में खायेंगे क्या। दूध, खाना आदि कोई यहां दिल्ली में लेना चाहे तो वह तो हो नहीं सकता है और कम से कम उसको 125 या 150 रुपये का स्टेंडपेंड रशियन लैंग्वेज सीखने के लिए मिलना चाहिए। वे यहां रशियन लैंग्वेज पढ़ने के लिए आये हैं। रूस के जो एजुकेशन

मिनिस्टर आए हैं तो हमारे छागला साहब ने उन के सामने यह भाषण दिया था कि यह इंस्टीच्यूट बहुत बढ़ने वाला है और यह बहुत बड़ा हो जायेगा लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि वह बड़ा कैसे हो सकेगा क्योंकि एक भी सड़का मौजूदा अवस्था में यहां पर टिकने वाला नहीं है, सड़के छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे। अगर घाप यही 75 रुपये स्टेंडपेंड देना जारी रखेंगे तो वे सब वापिस चले जायेंगे।

जहां घापने यह इंस्टीच्यूट खोला है वहां एक पाठशाला चलती थी। वह एक साल के लिए बन्द कर दी है और उसकी जगह यह रशियन लैंग्वेज सिखाने का स्कूल खोला है। उचित तो यह था कि इस इंस्टीच्यूट के बाने भ्रमण से किराये पर बिल्डिंग ली जाती न कि यह कि उस स्कूल को बन्द कर के घापने यह वहां पर रशियन स्कूल चला दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken more than 15 minutes; you have taken 17 minutes.

श्री बड़े : घापने 15 मिनट का बे सो प्रभो मुझे बोलना पन्द्रह मिनट नहीं हुए है।

There were so many interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other hon. Members to speak.

श्री बड़े : मैं कहाँ बोना ? मेरे भाषण के बीच मैं यह जो दतना व्यवधान हुआ उसे तो मेरे टाइम में जोड़ना नहीं चाहिए।

There is an institute recently opened here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Member has got a right to represent his case in Parliament.

Shri Bade: I am referring to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies recently formed.

यह जो घापने इंस्टीच्यूट घाफ कांग्री-ट्यूशनल ऐंड पार्लियामेंटरी स्टडीज हाल

[श्री बड़ें]

में खोला है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । वह एक स्वागत योग्य और सही कदम है और मैं उसे सपोर्ट करता हूँ । फोरैन कंट्रीज में भी इस तरह के इन्स्टीट्यूशंस चलते हैं ।

अन्त में मैं आपकी मार्फत त्यागी साहब से फिर अपील करता हूँ कि वह विस्थापितों को बसाने के लिए जो कुछ केन्द्र से पैसा देना चाहते हैं वह स्टेट की मार्फत न देते हुए उसके लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जाये और उस कमेटी की मार्फत यह पैसा रिभ्यूज की दिया जाय । वह काश्मीर स्टेट पर अवलम्बित न रहें जैसे कि पहले रहते थे और यह जो विस्थापितों की समस्या है इसको जल्दी से जल्दी हल करें ।

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, may I intervene at this stage because I have to go to the other House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri T. N. Singh: I would like to answer some of the points raised in regard to my Ministry. Certain points were raised by my hon. friends, especially by Prof. Ranga, in regard to some of the industries. I may point out that the Zawar mines which have been taken over are producers of strategic material. Therefore, it was the correct thing to do, and I think we have almost rescued that concern which may have gone down otherwise but for government intervention.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If that is so, the Minister should make it clear why, if it was intended to take over this mine, action was not taken to take it over two years ago, when an application for loan was made, and in March, 1964, when the technical committee had submitted their report, they had delayed taking over the mine and that by delaying

this, they have lost about Rs. 9 crores by way of foreign exchange. What is more, the manner in which it has been taken over appears to smack of some fishiness somewhere.

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, there have been various difficulties from the other side also in regard to the taking over, so that today we have to pass a law to take it over under Parliament's authority. So, it became necessary . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The only point is this....

Shri T. N. Singh: Please bear with me. I have to go to the other House, and so

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That cannot be an excuse. If he is in a hurry to go there, let him go to the other House and then come back. The Minister in charge of Steel and Mines is not here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): I am here, representing him.

Shri T. N. Singh: If there are any points left unclear, my colleague is there to clear them up later on. In regard to Jessops, Prof. Ranga had doubts about its management and asked whether it was going to the dogs. The record of the public sector management in this regard is extremely good. This concern was in the doldrums when it was taken over in 1957. No dividends had been distributed in that year under Mundhra's regime. The whole concern had gone down. Soon after taking over, we were able to pay a dividend of six per cent. The value of production in 1957 was Rs. 6 crores. The reserves have gone up to Rs. 103 lakhs from Rs. 53 lakhs: double the figure. The reserves went up still further in 1964. The value of produc-

tion today was Rs. 16 crores as against Rs. 5 crores when we took it over, and the profits were Rs. 76 lakhs as against Rs. 27 lakhs; the dividend declared is 12 per cent as against zero in 1957. This is a good record of the public sector management, and I think we have taken the correct decision in taking it over.

I have nothing more to say in regard to any other point which concerns my Ministry. I may, in passing, refer to the tax credit scheme in regard to mica. From what I understand about the whole position, it is only in selected industries in which there is need for such incentives. It has been considered carefully, and we found after due examination of the mica industry that such a tax credit is not necessary.

श्री हेमरात्र (कांगडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फोर प्राइस हाउस के सामने पेश की गई हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इस अवसर पर डिमांड नम्बर 39 और डिमांड नम्बर 127 के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जिक्र करूँगा। सब से पहले जो हमारे मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्टर्स थे उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँगा। अभी हाल में भारत पर पाकिस्तान ने जो हमला किया था उस में जहाँ हमारी फौजों ने शानदार कामयाबी हासिल की और बहुत बहादुरी से लड़े लेकिन उसमें जहाँ तक सप्ताई राशन आदि फौरवर्ड एरियाज में पहुँचाने का सवाल था हमारे मोटर ड्राइवर्स और ट्रक्स ड्राइवर्स ने कमाल कर दिखाया।

वह फौरवर्ड साइन तक जाते रहे और फौरवर्ड साइन पर जाकर वह सीनिकों को राशन आदि आवश्यक चीजें पहुँचाते रहे और इस काम को सरसंजाम देने में उन्होंने अपनी जान तक की परवाह नहीं की। उन्होंने जो बहादुरी के कारनामे कर के दिखाये उसके सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे फौज के कमांडर इन चीफ साहब हैं उन्होंने उसकी बहुत

तारीफ की है और उनकी खिदमात का इन शब्दों में उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है :—

"Many of you braved shells and bullets shoulder to shoulder with the Army's administrative services while some of you lost your lives for the cause."

इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जो हमारी बैस्टर्न कमांड के इनचार्ज लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल हरबक्स सिंह हैं उन्होंने भी यह कहा है :—

"Yet another example (of gallantry and self-sacrifice) is to be found among civilian drivers of the local 'thelas' who in spite of heavy shelling and strafing by enemy air continued to deliver supplies to our troops right up to the front line.....".

इसी तरीके से जो हमारे श्री राज बहादुर मंत्री महोदय हैं सैटर के उन्होंने भी रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट्स और परेटर्स को यह सर्टिफिकेट दिया है :—

"Their drivers and cleaners and, in many cases, the owners themselves have shown a unique sense of patriotism and driven the vehicles in the forward areas without caring for their personal safety".

"जहाँ मैं अपनी सरकार का मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने जो हमारे मोटर और ट्रक ड्राइवर्स और क्लीनर्स अपनी उस ड्यूटी को सरसंजाम देने के लिलसिले में मरे उनके सगे सम्बन्धियों को ऐक्स ग्रेजिया डांट दी है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बजाये इस तौर पर उनकी खिदमात की और उनकी सेवाओं की जो मराहना की गई है उन के लिए कुछ और भी किया जाना चाहिए।

आज हर एक स्टेट में यह हो रहा है और खास तौर पर मेरी अपनी स्टेट पंजाब में इस तरह का एक बिल चल रहा है ताकि उनको टैक्स दिया जा सके। हर एक जगह उन पर नये टैक्सेशन धावब किये जा रहे हैं। मैं इस सिलसिले में अपने फाइनल निर्निश्चय

[श्री हेमरा]

घोर प्लानिंग कमिशन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इतनी सेवायें की हैं और जिन्होंने कि अपनी जानों तक की भी पर्वाह नहीं की बजाय इसके कि आप उनकी जबानी तौर पर तारीफ़ करें जहाँ आपने जो मर गये हैं उनके आश्रित परिवार वालों को मदद की है वहाँ कम से कम यह जो नये टैक्सेशन उन पर लगा रहे हैं बढ़ा रहे हैं वह उन पर न लगायें और उन से तो अब उनको राहत मिलनी ही चाहिए। उनको इन करों से छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिये मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन वालों से भी इसके लिए कहूँगा क्योंकि जितनी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं उनको यहाँ से यह हिदायत दो है कि वह अपने यहाँ टैक्सेशन को बढ़ावें और उनको बढ़ाने में खास तौर पर यह जो ट्रान्स्पोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट है उसकी तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है कि सपर यह टैक्सेशन ज्यादा किया जाय।

मैं एक गुजारिश यह करूँगा कि यह जो छंटे छंटे मालिकान और ट्रक ड्राइवर्स हैं उनको कम से कम अब राहत मिलनी चाहिए और उन्होंने जो खिदमत प्रदान की है उसका कुछ न कुछ सिला तो इस रूप में उनको देना चाहिए।

रिहैबिलिटेशन के सम्बन्ध में श्री महावीर त्यागी ने उस दिन यहाँ यह कहा था कि जो यह तीनों स्टेट्स हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर, पंजाब और राजस्थान, उनके लिए उन्होंने काफी से ज्यादा इमदाद दी है। मैं ने उस दिन भी आपसे धर्ज की थी कि जहाँ तक पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है जो लोग वहाँ से उड़ गये हैं या जिनका बोम्ब बॉलिंग की वजह से नुकसान पहुँचा है उनकी तादाद काफी से ज्यादा है और वह जो कुछ थोड़ा सा यह खेमकरन और फाजिल्का का इलाका है वहाँ से उठ कर आए हैं, वहाँ से उड़ कर उनकी घाना पड़ा है उस लिहाज से जो एक जानकारी हमें

पंजाब सरकार की तरफ़ से दी गई है उससे पता चलता है कि इस समय तक जो ईमेज हुआ है पंजाब में वहाँ उन्होंने यहाँ मरने वालों की तादाद दी है, ज़मी होने वालों की तादाद दी है वहाँ पर जो प्रपर्टी डैमिज हुई है उसका उन्होंने बतलाया है कि 3 करोड़ 62 लाख 7 हजार 24 रुपये की प्रपर्टी ईमेज हो चुकी है। इसके साथ साथ क्रास का ईमेज 36 लाख रुपये का, लाइवस्टॉक का ईमेज 48 लाख रुपये गवर्नमेंट और लॉकल बाडीज का रेवेन्यू का कास 3,80 लाख रुपये और विलेजिज की लंड रेवेन्यू का रेमिशन 52 लाख रुपये है। मैंने ये मोटी मोटी रकमे पढ़ी है, जो कि कुल मिलाकर तबरीबन 9 करोड़ हो जाती है। परसों त्यागी जी ने फरमाया था कि हमने कुछ इसका पंजाब सरकार को भेजा है। लेकिन जितना नुकसान वहाँ पर हुआ है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए वह रकम बहुत ही कम है। इस लिए मैं इस बात पर ज़ोर देना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर मुस्तलिफ़ कामों के लिए और रुपया दिया जाये।

अगर आप वहाँ के कैम्पों की हालत को देखें, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि दिल्ली तो वहाँ है नहीं, लेकिन वहाँ पर दीया भी नहीं जलता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन कैम्पों की हालत को सुधारना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं दिया है। यह टी.बी. है कि वहाँ पर रजाइयाँ और कम्बल वगैरह भेजे गये हैं। लेकिन रात को साइट का होना जरूरी है। आखिर लोग अंधेरे में नहीं रह सकते हैं। इन जरूरी चीज़ों का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए।

रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर और इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर वगैरह हमारे यहाँ के मिनिस्टर साहबान ने वहाँ की हालत को देखा है। वहाँ की इंडस्ट्री और तिजारत तबाह हो गई है। जिस समय नन्दा जी वहाँ पर गये थे,

वो धूम्रतर पीसगुड़ टैक्सटाइल मैनु-
फ़ैक्चरिंग एसोसिएशन, इंडस्ट्रीज एंड ट्रेड
एसोसिएशन और वूलन फ़ैब्ररीज की तरफ
से यह कहा गया है या कि चूँकि हमारी
इंडस्ट्रीज तबाह हो चुकी हैं, इस लिए हमें
सोन मिलना चाहिए। कम से कम उन
सोंगों का इनकम टैक्स कुछ घरेलू के लिए
बसूल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। चूँकि
उनको इंडस्ट्रीज के तबाह होने की वजह
से उनको इनकम का कोई जरिया नहीं है,
इसलिए इनकम टैक्स, एक्साइज ड्यूटी,
सेल्ज टैक्स और परचेज टैक्स की बसूली को
कुछ घरेलू के लिए मुक्त कर देना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर
साहू) : यह एनाउंस कर दिया गया है
कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिलीफ दिया गया
है।

श्री हेमराज : लेकिन जिनके मुतासिक
नहीं किया गया है, उन को भी मिलना
चाहिए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : वह
सभी के लिए होगा।

श्री हेमराज : अब मैं एक और बात
कहना चाहता हूँ, जिस का सम्बन्ध मेरी
कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से है। हमारी ग्रैन टी
अफ़गानिस्तान वर्गरह जाती थी। आज
उस की यह हालत हो गई है कि चूँकि वह टी
एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होती है, इसलिए काँगड़ा
डिस्ट्रिक्ट के सारे गार्डन बन्द होने वाले
हैं और वहाँ पर ग्रनएप्प्लायमेंट फ़ैलने वाली
है। मैं सरकार को प्रार्थना कि हमारे
यहाँ बाग़ान में और बाहर जो ग्रैन टी पड़ी
हुई है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट करने का कोई न
कोई और तरीका ढूँढना चाहिए, ताकि
हमारी इंडस्ट्री बिल्कुल तबाह न हो जाये
और प्रागे चल कर हमारे बगीचे बन्द न
हो जायें।

इन चीज़ों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स
का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री काशी राज गुप्त (अलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर 36 के
एक पहलू की तरफ़ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान
दिलाना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमाननीय सदस्य,
श्री हेम राज, ने इंडस्ट्रीज के तबाह होने के
बारे में कहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग फ़ैब्ररीज रिस्स
इन्डोरेस और गुड्स रिस्स इन्डोरेस के
अन्तर्गत इस भगदड़ में पैसा न दे पाये हों,
लेकिन अगर वे पहले पैसा देते रहे हैं, तो
उस के आधार पर उन को पूरा मुआवजा
मिलना चाहिए। यदि सरकार यह कदम
उठायेगी, तो उस के ज़रिये से रीहैबिलिटेशन
का एक धर्म पूरा हो जायेगा।

इस मुद्दे से बरबादी इतने बड़े पैमाने
पर हुई है कि भविष्य के लिए एक योजना
बना कर हमें चलना होगा, क्योंकि हो सकता है
कि प्रागे चल कर और लड़ाई में इसे भी
ज्यादा तबाही हो। लड़ाई के आधार पर
हमें जो तज़्बां हुआ है, उस को देखते हुए
किन किन बातों की प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए,
यह देखना मंत्रालय का काम होगा। अभी
तो केवल तात्कालिक प्रश्न है, जिस के लिए
एक करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है। लेकिन
इस तात्कालिक प्रश्न के बाद मुख्य प्रश्न को
हल करने के लिए यह देखना जरूरी होगा कि
हम उन लोगों को किस प्रकार से प्राथमिकतायें
दे, क्योंकि बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन के लिए
कुछ भी बचाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं था। उन
लोगों की जायदाद बरबाद हो गई है और
यह सोचना होगा कि प्रागे वे कैसे अपना
जीवन-यापन करेंगे। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से
प्राये हुए शरणार्थियों के लिए जो कदम उठाये
जाते हैं, यह समस्या उस से बिल्कुल भिन्न है।
यह एक मुद्दे की समस्या है और इस को उसी
दृष्टि से देखना होगा और उसी दृष्टि से
इस बारे में प्रयत्न करना होगा।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

जहां तक डिमांड नम्बर 83 का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि पेट्रोल और कैमिकल्ज के बारे में है, आज हमारी स्थिति यह है कि हमारे यहां मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल प्रायल की कमी है लेकिन पेट्रोल हमारी आवश्यकता से ज्यादा पैदा होने लगा है। अगर यही नीति चलती रही, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं कि जब यह समस्या हमारे सामने आजायेगी कि हम इस पेट्रोल का क्या करें। आज थोड़ा बहुत पेट्रोल सीलोन को भेजने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि आगे हम अपने तरीकों और नीति में क्या परिवर्तन करें। रिफाइनरीज में जो क्रूड आयल आता है, चाहे वह बाहर का हो और चाहे यहां का, उस में बीस, पच्चीस फ्रैंसदी पेट्रोल का होता है। जब आज यह पेट्रोल नहीं खप रहा है, तो आगे चल कर जहां एक तरफ डीजल प्रायल और मिट्टी के तेल का मांग बढ़ेगा, वहां दूसरी तरफ पेट्रोल अधिक पैदा होने से एक प्रकार समस्या हमारे सामने आ जायेगी।

इसलिए इस बारे में केवल एक मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है, अनेक मंत्रालयों को अपनी नीति को बदलने के बारे में सोचना होगा। जहां तक वित्त मंत्रालय का सवाल है, उस को देखना होगा कि उस ने एसाइड इप्टी लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति अपना रखी है, उस में क्या हेर-फेर करने की आवश्यकता है। यह समस्या क्यों पैदा हुई? इसलिए कि पहले जब हम डीजल प्रायल सस्ता रखते थे, उस समय लोगों ने डीजल प्रायल का गाड़ियां बनाना शुरू किया और पेट्रोल की गाड़ियां बन्द हो गईं, हालांकि पेट्रोल का गाड़ियों की कीमत बहुत कम थी। आज उस से उल्टा करने की जरूरत है। डीजल की गाड़ियों की लागत ज्यादा होती है और पेट्रोल की गाड़ियों की कीमत कम होती है। पेट्रोल की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, जिस से पेट्रोल की गाड़ियां ज्यादा बन सकें। इसलिए डीजल प्रायल

और पेट्रोल की एसाइड इप्टी में जो फर्क है, उस में प्रामूल-चल परिवर्तन करना होगा, अन्यथा समस्या बड़ी भयंकर हो जायेगी। यहां तक अनुमान किया जाता है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में हमारे देश में एक मिलियन टन पेट्रोल कालत हो जायेगा इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रायल कम्पनीज और रिफाइनरीज के सम्बन्ध में जो वर्तमान नीति है, उस में भारी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और केवल साधारण बातों से काम नहीं चलेगा।

मांग नम्बर 110 के बारे में अनेक वक्ता बोल चुके हैं। उस के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा आवश्यकता पूर्ण की जा रही है और मैं उन लोगों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने इस कार्य का श्रीगणेश किया है। आशा करता हूं कि सरकार अभी उन के लिए फंडज की कमी नहीं होने देगी और उन का काम ज्वलन्त रूप में हमारे सामने आयेगा।

आज चीनी के बारे में जो नीति चल रही है, उस का नतीजा केवल यह है कि हम समझौते के अन्तर्गत 11, 11.50 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा लेने के लिए 17.50 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा उठाते हैं। अगर यही दशा रही, तो हम बहुत बड़ी तादाद में चीनी नहीं भेज सकेंगे। जो एग्जिक्ट्स हम ने किये हैं, उन को इस दृष्टि से देखना होगा कि क्या हम अपनी चीनी को अधिक मात्रा में भेज सकते हैं और क्या वर्तमान दशा में उसको भेजना और इस प्रकार बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नुकसान उठाना आगे के लिए सम्भव है। अगर यह सम्भव नहीं है, तो यह निश्चित बात है कि इस नीति में प्रामूल-चल परिवर्तन करना होगा। जो मांगें सरकार ने हमारे सामने रखी हैं उनको इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये कि उन नीतियों को चलाते हुए अगर घाटा होता है तो कब तक हम इसको सहन करते जा सकते हैं। आगे

चल कर घटे की पूति का कोई रास्ता हमारे पास नहीं रह जायेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो भी मांगें रखी जायें उन मांगों के बारे में भविष्य के लिए अपनी समस्याओं को उन छात्रों पर तालें और देखें कि वे कितने रूप से व्यावहारिक हो सकेंगी और कितने रूप से नहीं हो सकेंगी।

जहां तक मेटल कारपोरेशन का सवाल है मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वह प्रश्न तो कल घायेगा या बाद में कभी घायेगा लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि अगर सरकार इतनी देरी करती है और उसका नतीजा खराब निकलता है तो उसका दोष और किसी पर नहीं, सरकार पर ही मड़ा जा सकता है। श्री डा० सिधार्थ साहब ने कहा था कि नौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब का नुस्सान तो सरकार पहले कर चुकी है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की देरी करने का जो स्वभाव सरकार का बन गया है और उससे जो नुस्सान इस देश को होता है, उस पर गम्भीरता से सोचा जाना चाहिये। उसके बारे में यह सरकार कभी प्रायश्चित्त करने तक को तैयार नहीं होती है, कभी भून स्वीकार करने तक को तैयार नहीं होती है। यह मनोवृत्ति जब तक चलेगी तब तक देश सुधर नहीं सकता है। स्यामा जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। वे इन बातों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। वह जानते हैं कि सरकार अगर समय पर काम न करे तो उसके बितने भयंकर नतीजे हो सकते हैं। वह इस तरह की बातों के क्रिटिक भी रहे हैं, नुकसान भी रहे हैं। वह देरी के खिलाफ भी रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि अब जबकि वह सरकार में हैं, वह सरकार को सलाह देंगे कि कम से कम भाईदा के लिए इस तरह की गफजत और देरी सरकार न करे जिससे इतना नुस्सान देश को होता हो।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Sir, I whole-heartedly support Demand No. 16 regarding the Institute of Russian Studies. I suggest that special emphasis has to be given to

summer courses and seminars in this institute. That will facilitate a larger number of people to learn the language in a short time. I had occasion to visit Russia recently and saw how Hindi and other Indian languages are being taught there. Outstanding books in Indian languages are being translated into Russian. I came across many Russians speaking proficiently in Hindi and other Indian languages. So, we should also learn Russian not because it is a rich foreign language, but because much progress in science and technology has been made in that country and our students will be benefited by learning Russian. I hope this institute will play a great role in fulfilling this object.

Coming to Demand No. 37 regarding the Agriculture Refinance Corporation, this has been set up with a subscribed capital of Rs. 5 crores and an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores. But I am not happy about its performance. Many cooperative institutions and land mortgage banks in many States have not taken advantage of this credit facility provided by this corporation. So far as my knowledge goes, very few States have utilised this. I cannot say whether there is something wrong with this corporation or with the State institutions. I would suggest that the rules and regulations of this corporation must be liberalised and made in tune with the aspirations and needs of the farmers of this country.

People have taken to various kinds of cultivation. For instance, in Andhra, many people have taken to grape cultivation. By growing grapes in one acre of land, the farmer can get about Rs. 15,000. So, many people are taking to this. This corporation should bestow attention on such schemes and encourage the people to take up such sort of cultivation and not follow the routine method of land reclamation, etc. Apart from such routine things, the corporation must explore other avenues.

[Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah]

I find there are many institutions coming up for giving credit to agriculturists. This morning it was said that an agricultural credit bank or some such thing is being set up to give short-term loans to the farmers. There are many credit institutions, but the credit does not reach the farmer. Some co-ordination has to be there. We should not diversify the credit facilities given by government. Otherwise, what happens is only a person who has got some pressure or pull is the beneficiary of all forms of credit made available from time to time either by government or other cooperative institutions. This anomaly should be removed and all the credit available should be channelled through one effective source, so that it may reach the farmer in time to boost up agricultural production.

Regarding the sugar industry, I warn the government that the coming year will not be good for sugar production because of adverse seasonal conditions. Not only production is going to fall, but recovery of sugar will be adversely affected. Government must assess the overall production and the demand of our people, before we think of exporting sugar abroad. I am sorry to say that in some respects government seem to follow a penny-wise-pound foolish policy. When we are getting much foreign exchange by exporting agricultural commodities, government do not feel the urgency of it and do not provide sufficient funds for boosting agricultural production. The Prime Minister has given a clarion call to the nation "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan", but there is no follow-up action. Agricultural activities are suffering for want of inputs—chemical fertilisers, agricultural machinery, etc. But governments are making no attempt in that direction to see that the inputs are provided, so that agricultural production may be boosted and more foreign exchange earned. This should receive the immediate attention of the government.

In licensing of sugar factories, a sort of conservative policy is being adopted. It is a dog in the manger policy. They do not allow private enterprises or cooperative enterprises to start more factories. They are afraid of some vested interests perhaps or, I do not know what is troubling the government. Wherever there is a possibility, they must encourage cooperative institutions to put up more sugar factories, because the machinery for it is indigenously manufactured and no foreign exchange is involved. Government should take up a realistic attitude in this regard.

I am glad Government is setting up the Fisheries Corporation with foreign collaboration. There is shortage of cereals and fish can be a good substitute. But much care has to be taken so that there is no duplication of work with the State Government plants. The cooperation of the State Governments should be obtained and an all-India policy should be adopted for developing the fishing industry.

श्री उटिया (शहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने जो नई मांगें हमारे सामने रखी हैं ये 85 करोड़ रुपये की हैं। इसलिये सरकार को एक धैरा भी नहीं देना चाहिये। सरकार ने जो मांग पेश की हैं, यह उसकी उपयोगिता और नालायकी का सबूत है।

उदाहरण के लिये घाप मांग संख्या 47 को ही ले लीजिये। देश में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी को देश के किसानों से ज्यादा अंग्रेजी से प्यार है। किसानों से नहीं जो से हमेशा भूखे रहते हैं; एक बरत भूखे रहने को कहा जा रहा है क्योंकि देश में घनाछ की कमी है। मैं ने सन् 1947.....

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : सोमवार को एक वक्त के लिये कह रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सोमवार को सन्ध्याकाल में भूखे रहने को कहा जा रहा है।

श्री बाप्पीकी (खुर्जा) : ग्राम को तो बैसे भी कम खाना चाहिये ।

श्री उदिया : उन से भूखे रहने के लिये कहा जा रहा है क्योंकि देश में घनाज की कमी है और धान, केला, दाल, चीनी आदि का निर्यात किया जा रहा है । किस के लिये ? पूँजी-पतियों के लिये जो विदेशों से मुद्रा पैदा करते हैं, विदेशों से सामान मंगते हैं और उसको फासे बाजार में बेच कर पैसा कमाते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे स्थान से चुन कर आया हूँ जहाँ पर 60 प्रतिशत आबादी आदिवासियों की है, जिन की जीविका के मुख्य साधन खेती, किसानों और वनों की उपज है, जो जी तोड़ मेहनत करने के लिये और अन्न उत्पादन करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं । मुझे दुःख है कि सरकारी प्रावधान होने पर भी उन्हें समय पर किसी प्रकार का सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है । यद्यपि बहुत सी योजनाएँ पंदावार बढ़ाने के लिये बनाई गई हैं किन्तु उन्हें कार्य-रूप में परिणत करने के लिये उन पर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है, उन पर नियन्त्रण रखने की बहुत जरूरत है । इस लिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि खेती के लिये किसानों को अधिक से अधिक आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सहायता दे कर मदद करना चाहिये । आज होता क्या है कि मार्गें सरकारी फाईलों में उलझ कर रह जाती हैं और किसानों को किसी भी सरकारी योजना का लाभ नहीं होता है । विकास और कृषि विभागों में भी मैंने देखा कि अधिकारी लोग अपना रोब दाब जमाने के लिये हमेशा प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं और लोगों को किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं देते हैं । देहाती लोगों से मिलजोल रखने में वे अपना अपमान समझते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन सब बातों पर बड़े गौर के साथ विचार करे और सच्ची सहायता देने के लिये हमेशा कोशिश करे ।

Shri P.C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine

my observations to only one Demand—Demand No. 37. Under this a provision of Rs. 5,25,000 has been asked for to meet the expenditure on setting up the Tax Credit (Exports) Organisation under the Tax Credit (Exports) Scheme, 1965. In this organisation, there will be four Deputy Directors in the grade Rs. 1100—1600, four Assistant Directors in the grade Rs. 400—1250, three Deputy Superintendents in the grade Rs. 335—425, three Chief Accounts Officers in the grade Rs. 590—900, four Assistant Chief Accounts Officers in the grade Rs. 350—900 and other staff. Our Finance Minister, last year, gave an assurance that he will bring down the expenditure on establishment by Rs. 70 crores. This demand that has been made here goes ultra vires of his assurance. Can you not reduce these officers? I think, from these four Assistant Directors and three Deputy Superintendents, one of the items can very well be taken out. Again, there are Chief Accounts Officers and Assistant Chief Accounts Officers. When there are four Assistant Chief Accounts Officers, I think the item of three Chief Accounts Officers can very well be taken out. In this way, Sir, some reduction in expenditure is possible. We have got our example of the Trombay Fertiliser. They have reduced their staff from 3200 to 1800, roughly 50 per cent. It is a very commendable job. They have saved about Rs. 44 lakhs in establishment cost. In the same way, if we can reduce the staff here also I think we can very well carry on this organisation and save our expenditure on establishment.

Then I will say something about the tax credit given to the industries. There are some 31 commodities which have been placed under this tax credit system which will get tax credit. They have been divided into four categories. There is the two-per cent category, five-per cent category, ten-per cent category and fifteen-per cent category. I find that jute and tea have been placed under the two-per cent category. That is to say, they have been placed in the lowest cate-

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

gory. You know, Sir, that tea and jute play a great part in the economy of the country. They are earning about 45 per cent of our foreign exchange. Because they are the highest foreign exchange earners they have been penalised and kept in the lowest category, the two-per cent category? All the recommendations of the Chari Committee have not been accepted by the Government, in toto. There is a very important recommendation of 17 paise draw-back in excise duty on tea exports. That has not been accepted. The industry has been asked to produce in the next Fourth Plan period 1000 million pounds and 835 million pounds for export. If we are to achieve this, the industry must be given its due share. Whatever is due should be given to these industries that are serving the cause of the country so unflinchingly. Instead of that Government are penalising them by placing them in the two-per cent category. I hope the Finance Minister will surely give thought to this and see that these foreign exchange earners are not being injusticed in any way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine my observations only to two Demands on account of two institutes, both new-born, nascent institutes—one is the Institute of Russian Studies and the other is the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

Taking the Institute of Russian Studies, it is a matter for gratification that Soviet Russia has travelled a long way from the days of Stalin when he and his government had a passionate faith in the export of revolutions, the Communist revolutions. We have heard it from the horse's mouth, so to say, that when Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit was India's Ambassador at Moscow, Stalin in August 1948, sent her a message asking her in all earnestness, and the person who conveyed that message approached her and asked her: "Madam Ambassador, do you really believe that India has

become free?" We also know that in 1948 or 1947, Stalin sent a personal message to Mr. Ranadive, I believe, asking him or suggesting to him that the Communist Party of India should take early measures to free India, to liberate India from imperialism, in 1949. But today, in the days of Kossygin, and earlier in the days of Khrushchev, a new era has dawned in Moscow, in the Soviet Union, and there have been repercussions of that on India too.

15 hrs.

The export of revolutions is no longer an article of faith with the Soviet rulers and in pursuance of, or as a follow-up action of that change or re-orientation of attitude, we have had in this year 1965 the establishment of the first Institute of Russian Studies. But I would ask for some more details about the activities of this Institute because in answer to a question by me and several other hon. Members last week—the answer was given by the Education Minister—he had referred to various other matters which do not find a place in the footnote to this Demand. I would ask particularly what kind of exchange activities—exchange of scholars, exchange of students, exchange of cultural activities and other kinds of ambassadorial goodwill—are contemplated in the near future.

I hope, we will be on guard; even though we welcome this new era in the Soviet Union which has led to a fruitful co-operation between India and Russia, I hope, we would still be on guard against any kind of indoctrination in the coming years. I am sure, the Government is strong enough, the people are strong enough and this Parliament is strong enough to keep a watchful eye on that aspect of the matter.

The Demand is only for Rs. 1,000; it is a very small demand. It is not very much to speak of and even that amount, it is said here in the footnote, may be recouped to the Fund after

the Supplementary Grant has been sanctioned. I welcome, as I said, this Institute of Russian Studies and I look forward to that day when, in the words of the Peking regime itself that are heard very often on the Peking Radio nowadays, the "Indian reactionaries", the "Soviet revisionists" and the "United States imperialists" will join together in a grand alliance—political alliance to start with and, maybe, another kind of alliance later on, if necessary—to, if not, defeat Communist China, but at least, contain Communist China and put her in her proper place. I do hope that the Institute that is contemplated and established recently—it was inaugurated on Jawahar Jayanti two days ago—would serve in some measure towards the consummation of this end.

Having said that, I would turn to the other Demand, the Demand on account of the Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies Institute, which is also a forward step in free India, in our parliamentary democratic set-up. I rather find myself in an awkward position because this amount is sought to be advanced or granted from Appropriations to be made on account of the Lok Sabha—more than Rs. 1 lakh; Rs. 2 lakhs per year, but this year a little less because it is less than twelve months—but I do not know whether there will be any point in referring to this matter, whether the Minister will be in a position to reply to points that we raise. Can you, Sir, throw some light on the matter and enlighten us on that point; otherwise, it is just beating about the bush, a cry in the wilderness if nobody answers the points. What is your ruling? May I pause for a while for your ruling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will naturally take note of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But somebody will have to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do expect that he will reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That may create a precedent for the Lok Sabha Demands and the Minister will have to reply; so, we have to consider the matter carefully because it will set a precedent for the Lok Sabha Demands. So, it is left to you. I will raise the points and leave them to be dealt with as you please.

This Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, I suppose, was registered only recently; the managing body has also been constituted; life membership and other kinds of memberships have been invited by the Executive Director. I would like, whoever is competent to speak on the subject, I would like him when replying to enlighten us on the following points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be accounted for on behalf of Lok Sabha. It is given to the Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha will account for it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Accounting is all right; I am not bothered about accounting—you can account as you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has already evolved a certain procedure to go into the accounts of Lok Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, these points will go on record and the committee will consider these points?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, the Minister would not be burdened with this. He feels slightly relieved already. From his face I can see that.

The Committee will have to examine closely as to how this Grant will be utilised, in what specific directions. I know the report will not come before the House, as far as I am aware of the precedent that was set last year, but whoever is desirous of looking at the report or studying the report can study the report in private. That is what, I remember, the Speaker told

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

us; therefore, it will not come before the House and will not come up for discussion also. Only, we can look into it in private in your Chamber or the Speaker's Chamber, or wherever else it can be had.

An hon. Member: Can it not be circulated?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This time I have raised it; now you support it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We will not support it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are against good parliamentary traditions.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is a sovereign body.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Parliament is sovereign, not the committee. The committee is not sovereign; Parliament is sovereign. You are stultifying yourself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please look at me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now looking at you, may I say that he is stultifying himself? I would only suggest that the former Secretary of the Congress Party, by the remarks that escaped his lips, has stultified himself and Parliament. I do not know how he can hold that view that the committee is sovereign. The Parliament is sovereign.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The committee is representing Parliament, and Parliament is sovereign.

श्री मधु लिमये (मूँेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, न यह कमिटी सार्वभौम है और न यह संसद सार्वभौम है, सबिधन सार्वभौम है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Constitution is sovereign. I accept the amendment. This committee has not been constituted by Parliament; it has only been nominated by the Speaker. It has got its own status, but it is not elected by Parliament, not elected by the House, not constituted by Parliament. The Speaker nominates it; I have no objection. I will ask the committee to consider the points that I am raising when they examine the Institute's Demand, the programme of the Institute for the coming year, specifically as to what particular activities they are going to undertake in the coming year.

I would not like to say anything about the office-bearers of the Institute because I have got the list before me and I would not like to read out the names—no names here—but I would like to suggest that among the office-bearers there should have been at least one or two members who had been Members, who had participated in the proceedings, of the Constituent Assembly. I find there is nobody at present who represents those Members who were in the Constituent Assembly. I think that lacuna should be looked into and mended.

Let me make one last point about this Institute of Parliamentary Studies. I understand that some accommodation has been provided for this Institute in Vithalbhai Patel House and I understand that an exorbitant rent is being charged, that is, Rs. 3000 or more a month. Considering that it is a national body, a body of national importance, and it is going to undertake very valuable work from the point of view of one country's advance and progress towards Constitutional democracy, considering that aspect of the matter, I believe the rent is exorbitant. May I say that it almost amounts to profiteering—I may not use the word 'rackrenting'—certainly profiteering if not rackrenting?

I would, therefore, suggest that this matter be closely looked into by the Speaker himself, and also by you—Deputy-Speaker is also included in that—so as to see that the Institute is not charged exorbitant rent. This Institute is in the public interest, in the national interest, and this matter should be considered from that point of view and the rent should be reduced drastically.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the Minister want for reply?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About 15 minutes.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I want to clear up a point. I will require about 5 minutes.

Shri Tyagi: I will also require 5 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call them at about 4 O' Clock. Shri V. B. Gandhi.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall first take up the Demand No. 47. It calls for a grant of Rs. 7.5 crores for the payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry for meeting the losses incurred by it on the export of sugar. This demand is a supplementary demand. There has originally been a grant of Rs 10 crores for the same purpose, that is, for subsidising the export of sugar. In other words, a total of Rs. 17.5 crores is required to meet the losses incurred on the export of sugar. Now this figure of Rs. 17½ crores looks like an alarming figure of losses. But considering the stakes involved, I would say that we ought not to be alarmed and certainly ought not to be alarmed to the extent of wanting to do something else than export sugar. We should continue to export sugar. That is a must for us in our present circumstances.

As we know, sugar is a good foreign exchange earner. We earned some-

thing like Rs. 14.8 crores in 1962; we earned Rs. 19 crores in 1964 and this year we expect to earn Rs. 11.5 crores. As I said in the beginning, we are going to incur a loss of Rs. 17.5 crores and earn foreign exchange of Rs. 11.5 crores in this particular year. But all the years have not been as bad as that. For instance, last year, when the international price of sugar was much higher, we exported a smaller quantity of just about 2.34 lakh tonnes and earned Rs. 19 crores. The international market is subject to such unpredictable fluctuations of price that we have to take our chances with the rest of the countries of the world. But on no account must we entertain any idea of going out of the international sugar market. We are an exporter member of the International Sugar Agreement and we are also, I believe, a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. We ought to preserve this position of ours as of great value.

As I said—I repeat once again—sugar for us is a good form of foreign exchange earner with a very big potential. I am a little pained or surprised to read this statement in the volume of Supplementary Demands:

"In view of the increase in sugar production during the 1964-65 season and the need to increase foreign exchange earnings, the exports have been stepped up and are now expected to be about 3 lakh tonnes during the year."

Now, this obviously implies a process of thinking, a frame of mind, that we only want to export if we can and eat all we want. I think in the situation in which our country today finds itself in respect of the dearth or the difficulty of earning foreign exchange, a frame of mind and an attitude towards the export of this kind, that is to say, you export if you can and you eat all you want, is wrong. We

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

should have some kind of self-denying attitude in this matter.

Some Members referred to the Prime Minister's appeal of wanting us to skip a meal once a week. I remember, in 1920 when I happened to be in Paris—it was just after the First World War—they had a self-denying ordinance to the effect that no restaurant would serve sugar on a particular day every week so that Paris could save 1/7th of sugar consumption for the sake of the nation. Because France could not produce sufficient sugar in those days. I was only giving an instance.

Now, I would like to say a few words on Demand No. 121. This Demand calls for an additional provision of Rs. 71.43 crores for the payment of increased subscription to the International Monetary Fund.

This again is a question which we must wholeheartedly support. The Governors of the International Monetary Fund have taken a decision and have called for a general increase of 25 per cent in the quotas of all Fund members. We must promptly agree to subscribe to this increased quota of the International Monetary Fund. Of course, there are obvious advantages in the shape that we have higher drawing rights proportionate to our quota. There is also a larger problem in which we and all the countries of the world are interested and that is, as we all know, there is a very serious crisis approaching in the sphere of international liquidity, i.e., shortage of international liquidity. The trade and income levels of the world are rising but international liquidity is not rising proportionately to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall finish in two minutes.

I shall, therefore, say that it is a proposition which this Demand represents and that must be immediately accepted and we should not give any second thought to it.

The question of increasing international liquidity is being considered by the leading countries of the world for the last several years and some kind of a solution has now come in the shape of this request for additional subscription of 25 per cent by the International Monetary Fund. This is, of course, not a very satisfactory or a lasting solution, but we all know that a quest for a more satisfactory solution of the problem of international liquidity is being pursued by a number of responsible institutions and organisations in the world.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Since I am unable to speak at any length, I shall confine my remarks to two or three items which find place in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. While I would like to support wholeheartedly the Demand made for the Institute of Russian Studies which is proposed to be established, I would like to say that the Government appears to view this question of Russian studies in a truncated and patchwork manner. We are seeking to establish now an Institute of Russian Studies while we have no other area studies which we can actively pursue in our country.

The establishment of an Institute of Russian Studies is a welcome measure, but I would equally welcome if the Government will turn its attention to a comprehensive and integrated programme of area studies through in

stitutes such as this or through other modalities, as the study of Latin America, the study of Scandinavia, the study of West Europe and the study of Africa. These are areas which command great attention today in the world and it is of the greatest importance that, in our country, there should be an upsurge of interest in these various areas. I am surprised that the Government has taken this move as belatedly as it has and then again it has taken it in a very piecemeal manner. It would have been far more welcome if an Institute of Area Studies had been established in which Russian studies could also have found a place. I hope the Government would be able to tell us whether it intends to do anything in respect of area studies of Latin America, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Italy and Africa. I would also like to emphasize the need for an institution for the study and development of Indian languages. There is an institution that is in a nucleus stage, but it has not received as much support and encouragement of the Government as it should have. You would recall that the late Prime Minister had himself laid the foundation of an institution called Bharatiya Sangham, which was supposed to be an Institute of all the languages of India and which was supposed to be dedicated to the purpose of developing the languages and literatures of India. In this direction the Government has done precious little. I hope that the Government would do something to support either the existing institution, Bharatiya Sangham, or evolve an institution of its own to do something actively and constructively in the matter.

15.25 hrs.

[DR. SARAJINI MAHESHI in the Chair]

I had not intended to say anything in respect of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies
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because the Grant is under the Lok Sabha. Since some of my hon. colleagues have said many appreciative things about the objects of the Institute, I should like to say, as one actively associated with that institution, that such an institution is greatly needed in our country and we feel that this institution would be able to fulfil that need in an outstanding way. Much would, of course, depend on the support that it will receive from various quarters, particularly from the Members of Parliament, because it is basically an Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

I would now like to invite the attention of this august House to a Demand, on which some objection has been raised earlier, namely, Demand No. 140, i.e., in respect of the Metal Corporation of India. We are told that it was most necessary to bring forward a measure for the acquisition of the Metal Corporation. We are told that it was necessary to rescue this organisation in the national interest. I would not like to impute any motives but it is obvious that the manner in which this has been done appears to have given an impression of a minor or even a major scandal.

I learn from this Memorandum, the explanatory note appended to this Demand, that, in August, 1963, the Government of Rajasthan, who owned some shares in this Corporation, recommended that a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs may be advanced to the Corporation by the Government of India. The Government of India then assessed the feasibility of the project and came to the conclusion in March, 1964, that Rs. 300 lakhs would not be adequate to cover the project and that a sum of the order of Rs. 600 lakhs would be necessary to complete the project in hand. We are told in this explanatory note that the Corporation had earlier taken loans and failed in the repayments due to the Industrial Finance Corporation. We are also told that the grant of a further loan of this magnitude was, therefore, ruled out, particularly because the Cor-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

poration was unable to raise any matching equity. This is the story as in March, 1964. The Technical Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of the Director-General, Technical Development, had already submitted its report and it is a thousand pities that nothing was done as late as March, 1964, when it had become apparent, on account of this Committee's report, to the Government that it must do something in the matter. Naturally, a great deal of hardship and embarrassment has to be faced by those who floated this corporation and those who did everything possible to bring this corporation into existence; now they find suddenly that because it suits Government, Government propose to acquire this undertaking. It appears, I am told on good authority, that if this acquisition had not been delayed, Government would have spared to this corporation a great deal of hardship which it faces today, a great deal of heart-burning which it experiences today, and if it had not been delayed, I am told that the country would not have lost a sum of Rs. 9 crores in foreign exchange, and if the zinc smelter had been started earlier the country would have gained very much by that.

I understand that proceedings are pending in connection both with the notification that had been issued earlier and later on in respect of the acquisition ordinance in the courts of law. I am told that certain undertakings have been given by Government and that those undertakings have not been honoured by Government. It seems that Government have proceeded in a very high and rough manner with this corporation unlike in the usual pattern of behaviour which they adopt in respect of some others. It is quite clear that the corporation is sought to be acquired now for reasons extraneous to what are being mentioned, because if these reasons did exist in 1964 or 1963 when the Government of Rajasthan had recommended a loan of

Rs. 300 lakhs, or in 1964 when the Government of India themselves came to the conclusion that a loan of Rs. 600 lakhs ought to be advanced to this corporation, I would like to know why no action was taken and no steps were taken at that time and why precious foreign exchange was allowed to go down the drain.

I would also like to know whether in the report of the committee headed by the Director-General of Technical Development there was any note of dissent. The House would at least like to have this report of that committee along with the note of dissent which was appended to it, in order to know the real situation, and in order to inform itself about the propriety of the demand now sought to be made and the propriety and the appropriateness of the Bill which is before us in respect of the acquisition of this undertaking.

It seems to me that this undertaking is sought to be acquired in a very wrongful manner, and even though the object might have some justification in terms of national interest, it seems that the manner in which Government have gone about it is highly objectionable.

I would like also to say a word in respect of the sugar exports that we have to finance in a very big way. It is evident that in this country where there is acute sugar scarcity the need of the hour is not really to export sugar in spite of the heavy losses that we have to sustain. I am not at all sure that we are building an international market for ourselves or that we are building even the possibility of an access to the international market for sugar in any sizable way. Without being able to achieve any concrete and tangible objective in that field, we are creating a situation of acute scarcity in our country without any results.

I support the Demand on the Institute of Russian Studies. The impression should not go round that I have not supported the Demand. But I want to emphasise at the same time that it would have been far better to bring about an institute of area studies which would embark on area studies in different fields, such as Latin America, Russia, the USA, Europe, Scandinavia, Africa etc. in an integrated and comprehensive manner and not in the piece-meal and truncated manner in which the proposal has been brought forward before us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: First of all, I would like to speak on Demand No. 47. A supplementary grant of Rs. 7.5 crores is required for the payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry for meeting the losses incurred on the export of sugar. In this House we have been pleading with this Government and with the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture that this export must come to an end. The answer given is that our foreign exchange is dwindling and we have to increase the foreign exchange by exporting sugar. What is the quantity that we are going to export? It was 2.5 lakhs tons previously, and I think in 1965 it is going to be 3 lakhs tons and we are going to pay Rs. 7.5 crores as subsidy to the sugar industry. If the sugar industry is so paying both from the point of view of internal consumption and from the point of view of exports, why should the sugar industry not be nationalised? Why should we pay to the tune of crores of rupees in the pockets of those who are already earning fabulous profits in the sugar industry?

I know that the sugar industry is a paying industry. I come from a State where even politics is called sugar politics. There they earn out of sugar, out of molasses, out of bagasse and out of the by-products made out of molasses, and even out of confection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are respecting the commitments which we

had already made or whether this subsidy is made for exports to meet fresh commitments. I would like to know what our commitments are. Is it not possible for Government to increase the internal consumption in the country? I remember that Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, the former Speaker of this House has supported our contention and asked why internal consumption of sugar should not be increased. Now, our respected Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has come out with many appeals, such as 'Miss a meal', 'Eat less' and so on; and last but not least, he said in Allahabad that those who were non-vegetarians should not eat foodgrains for four days in a week. He perhaps thought that the price of fish and egg was just two kilos per rupee. Perhaps he did not know the actual price of egg, fish or meat. So naturally such proposals are being broadcast daily by the Prime Minister and by other national leaders. I would like to know why the internal consumption of sugar should not be increased. Let people have more sugar. Even in places like Kanpur . .

Shri D. E. Chavan: More sugar has been released.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sugar may have been released by Government, but still people cannot get sugar to the extent that they want. Supposing I want to get six kilos instead of four kilos I cannot get it, because there is control. I am told that efforts are being made to decontrol sugar. This Government swings between control and decontrol. I am surprised that some persons want control or decontrol as it suits them. It is not the voice of the Members which counts in this regard; it is not the voice of the Members who want decontrol or control that counts. But there are agencies in this country represented by the big monopolists who want control and decontrol as it suits them. I would request the hon. Minister to explain to the satisfaction of this House whether this export is essential, what our export earnings have been

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

for the last three or four years, and what subsidy we are paying to the Indian Sugar Mills Association or the Indian sugar industry.

Now, I come to the Demand relating to the Central Fisheries Corporation. I do not know whether this is going to become another scandal. I am all in support of public sector undertakings. I am in favour of more and more corporations being formed for better administration. The Central Fisheries Corporation has been formed, and money is required for it. Even today in places like Calcutta etc. fish is not available. Fish is not available today without corporation; I do not know whether fish will be available with corporation. The people want fish either with corporation or without corporation.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Does my hon. friend want corporation or fish?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want corporation and fish both.

Shri D. R. Chavan: My hon. friend will get both.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I remember what happened in West Bengal. The Chief Minister of Bengal said that sandesh might be a sweet product of Bengal but it consumed more milk, and as milk was wanted for the children, there was a ban on sandesh. An Ordinance had been promulgated for that purpose? What was the net result? The net result was that the people lost sandesh and milk both. They would have been happy had the children got milk at least. But there is neither sandesh nor milk available now. The Ordinance has lapsed now. But a fresh ordinance will be promulgated or legislation will be brought forward in the Assembly.

As regards the Fisheries Corporation also, let there be a clear declaration as to what will be the specific functions of this Corporation. These cor-

porations have, unfortunately, become a place for a group of pensioners. Whoever retires must get the post either of chairman or member of a corporation. If we see HEL, HAL, BEL or any corporation . . .

An hon. Member: Or Institute.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: . . . or Institute, we find this. We have the latest Institute where our respected friend Mr. Kaul is, there, though I have no grouse against him. But still it has become a place for giving certain appointments to a group of pensioners.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is wholly honorary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Everything is honorary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even the Food Corporation's Chairman is in an honorary capacity. He takes only one rupee, but spends Rs. 28,000 on TA and DA. When I said it was Rs. 48,000, it was contradicted and they said, No, he never spent Rs. 48,000, but he spent Rs. 28,000. So I was very wrong in my assessment!

I have nothing against the pensioners. Let them enjoy their pension. Let the pension be increased. But why should they overburden this Government which is already burdened, with their presence in these corporations.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let me have at least 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Ten minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I belong to no party. I am an institution by myself. Let me have five minutes more.

Another point is about this Metal Corporation. My hon. friend,

Dr. Singhvi, has explained very well what was the intention of Government in taking over this Corporation. Negotiations were going on for the last three years. Why did the Government become interested? One of the biggest industrialists of the country wanted to enter this corporation which was objected to by two persons who are running this corporation. I do not want to name them. They said no. That was one of the reasons why this Ordinance was promulgated. It is an unheard of Ordinance, issued, taking over one of the smallest corporations like the Metal Corporation of India. I think people hardly know about this; they would know of it only from the proceedings of this Parliament. On the 14th September Control order was issued taking over the total quantity of zinc and lead by Government for defence needs. What was the net result? Not an ounce of it has even today been lifted for defence purposes. Was this fair? If it was a mismanaged concern, there should have been some investigation. What about the report of Technical Development Department? What about the note of dissent? What about the correspondence with the Planning Commission? All these papers should be laid on the Table so that we may discuss the Bill, which is on the agenda, effectively. A writ petition is pending before the Punjab High Court. A rule has been issued. It will be heard in the first week of December 1965. Still we are discussing the issue and the Bill is about to be considered by Parliament.

My information is that as per the Ordinance a new corporation is being formed by Government with its registered office at Rajasthan. I want to know whether this corporation is going to be wholly a government concern or Government will associate some industrialist with it. If they want to associate some industrialist with it, why feel shy about it to associate the same persons who really

work for this? Our Finance Secretary and the Labour Minister and others went to Rajasthan. They praised the work of this corporation. This ordinance was promulgated on 22nd October, 1965 when Parliament was going to meet on 3rd November.

You remember, Madam—you were in this House then—that in this very House, we voiced our criticism of the Food Minister for bringing in an Ordinance to acquire land to favour Shri Ram Ratan Gupta, one of the industrialists of Kanpur, ignoring this Parliament and ignoring the fact that Parliament was going to meet in 12 or 13 days.

So I would request the hon. Minister to throw light on these points so that we may discuss this question of the take-over of the Metal Corporation when the Bill comes up. As regards the sugar affair, I hope complete figures will be given in this House so that we are convinced before we lend our support to the demand.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Under Demand No. 47, a sum of Rs. 17.5 crores is required to meet the loss of the sugar industry. Already Rs. 10 crores have been provided. Another Rs. 7.5 crores are required now. In the note, it is given that sugar is sold and the prices realised at f.o.b. rate vary between Rs. 620 and Rs. 230. When it was asked why it should be sold at such a low rate when we have demand within the country even at Rs. 950, the answer given by the Deputy Minister of Food was that it is under an agreement that we have to sell sugar at such a low rate. That being so, I think we should revise that agreement and review it in proper perspective.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: International market fluctuates.

Shri Subbaraman: When we can realise only Rs. 11.5 crores in exporting sugar, we spend nearly Rs. 100 crores in importing foodgrains. So

[Shri Subbaraman]

sugar production can be restricted. Some years back, production of sugarcane was not so much. But because it was fetching more price, agriculturists changed over to sugarcane. Now we find it difficult to be self-sufficient in food and we have to import foodstuffs in increasing quantities from year to year. I would suggest to Government to review the whole position. A few days back, I read in the papers that the Maharashtra Government have decided to curtail the area under sugarcane by 25 per cent. That may be followed by other States also.

Now I come to Demand No. 130. A Central Fisheries Corporation is being established and for that this amount is required. It is good that a corporation is being established for this purpose. All these years, we have been expecting Pakistan to supply fish. It is not at all wise now on our part to depend on that source for anything, least of all foodstuffs. Even now it is not too late; we have realised our mistake. All steps should now be taken to produce our own requirements of fish to supply the Calcutta market. There are large areas in the sea and rivers where we can catch the fish required for the Calcutta market. Shri Banerjee accused the Government in forming Corporations. Of course, Government should not give room for such a complaint.

Coming to Demand No. 140 for the Ministry of Steel and Mines for taking over the Metal Corporation of India. Government was charged with delay in forming such a corporation, and fault was also found with the procedure for the acquiring this corporation. Whatever it may be, it is not too late, and it is a good thing that the Government has come forward in public interest to acquire this corporation. For lack of zinc, lead and copper, many of our industries are suffering very much, and our development has also been handicapped. Therefore, it is high time that we

produced our requirements of zinc and lead. Government should do their best to produce our requirements in this respect.

It is good that an Institute of Russian Studies is being set up. It is going to be a constituent part of the Jawaharlal Nehru University which is going to be formed shortly. In addition to the items that the Institute is going to take up, I would like to suggest something. While Russia has contributed to a great extent to the social and economic thought of the world, India has also contributed to a great extent to the world's ethical and spiritual thought. Such works are available in all the languages of the country. They should be translated by eminent scholars into Russian and made available to Russia.

For making good the dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent payable on the shares of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Government has come forward with a Demand. I hope that this kind of demand will not be made from next year.

There is demand for an Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies to be set up. Though it is open to all members of the State legislatures and Parliament, I think it should help new Members and backbenchers of the legislatures to become more useful parliamentarians by participating in the discussions.

With these words, I support the Demands.

Shri Muthiah (Triunelveli). I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants which involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 85.83 crores.

I like to speak on Demand No. 16 which relates to Education. A token grant of Rs. 1,000 is asked for to set up an Institute of Russian Studies. The original grant for the Education Ministry for 1965-66 was Rs. 44.71 crores.

The Institute of Russian Studies, set up in Delhi on 14th November, 1965, is a landmark in Indo-Soviet co-operation. Our late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru realised with his farsighted vision the importance of Indo-Soviet friendship, and our present Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, is strengthening this friendship.

Since independence, there has been a steady growth in the cultural and scientific relations between the two countries. The Russians have shown abiding interest in Indian literature, ancient and modern, and the Indians have derived immense inspiration from the rich literature of the Soviet Union, from the great writings of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky and Maxim Gorky. More than its literature, it is the scientific achievements of the Soviet Union in the last decade that have made the greatest impact on the people of India. It is in science and technology that India looks to Russia for help and guidance. A great impediment in the way of closer collaboration between India and Russia has been the comparative lack of facilities for the teaching of Russian language and literature. The long-felt need has now been fulfilled.

The courses of this Institute are: one-year intensive course in Russian language; three-year honours course in Russian language and literature, post-graduate course leading to M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Russian language and literature, research and advanced studies in various aspects of life and letters in USSR. The Institute undertakes translation of books from Russian into Indian languages and vice versa through the Translation Bureau of the Institute.

The Institute gives language courses to scholars selected for advanced studies in the USSR. The Institute will be a constituent unit of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, when the university is established.

The Soviet Government will provide experts, books and equipment for the Institute. The Institute will give a large number of scholarships to students of merit.

Shri Ranga: Nobody is opposing it.

Shri Muthiah: I support Demand No. 47. This is for a grant of Rs. 7.5 crores for the payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry for meeting the losses incurred by it on the export of sugar. The Government of India has to pay a heavy subsidy every year to the sugar industry for the sugar exported to foreign countries. There is a great difference between the price of sugar in India and the international price of sugar. The cost of production of sugar in India is very high, and it is much higher than that in other sugar-producing countries, with the result that Indian sugar has to be undersold in foreign countries like USA. It is necessary that the cost of production of sugar should be brought down very much to enable Indian sugar to compete favourably in the world market. Though export of sugar means loss, we have to do it because it earns foreign exchange for us to the extent of about Rs. 11.5 crores annually. The total loss on export is now estimated at Rs. 17.5 crores. A provision of Rs. 10 crores was already made in the February budget. So, a supplementary grant for the balance of Rs. 7.5 crores is sought now.

On Demand No. 110, I want to submit this. It is for the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. I whole-heartedly welcome the setting up of this Institute, because I am sure this will prove useful to Members of Parliament, Members of legislatures, young politicians, economists and journalists.

Finally I support Demands 39 and 127 which seek grants for the relief of the unfortunate victims of Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Shri Man Sinh M. Patel (Mehsana): Madam, Chairman, I would like to make some remarks on Demand No. 37. The shares of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation no doubt carry a minimum guaranteed dividend, but from the explanatory note given in page 5 I do not understand whether this is going to be a revenue expenditure or loan to the corporation. The shares of this independent corporation are held by co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and the Life Insurance Corporation. After two or three years when this corporation begins to earn huge profits, will this money advanced in the initial year for payment of dividend, be reimbursed by this Corporation, or will it be treated as a revenue expenditure?

16 hrs.

Demand No 39 is sought for providing rehabilitation to the population affected by Pakistani aggression. Some States have been mentioned therein. I think it is only a clerical mistake that Gujarat is not mentioned there. There are lots of people to be rehabilitated there, particularly near Dwarka and Jamnagar,—the heaviest casualty was of course the Chief Minister of the State. I presume that Gujarat will also be included in the States to which these rehabilitation grants are to be given.

Now, Madam, I come to demand No. 83. There is an additional loss of about Rs. 7.5 crores to be incurred in the export of sugar. I am not in agreement with my hon. friend Mr. V. B. Gandhi that it is a very good exchange earner. For a total sugar worth Rs. 17.5 crores or so, we get foreign exchange worth only Rs. 11.5 crores or so. That is about 40 per cent of the value of the exported sugar. I think it will be worthwhile even to purchase gold at 150 and put it at the price of Rs. 62 at the international price. I think there may not be material difference. There are small scarcity areas in the rural side but still sugar is being exported. I am not against the spirit of exporting

any agricultural commodity but if international market prices are not in consonance with the foreign exchange income, we should reconsider this policy. Instead of exporting sugar like this, I desire that there should be indirect curtailment of the production of sugar so that those areas could be diverted to the production of foodgrains. I think this will be a more economic proposition.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Madam Chairman, Initially I decided not to say anything in reply and leave the entire thing to my hon. colleague the Finance Minister. But two or three hon. Members made certain points and questioned the wisdom of government in exporting sugar at such a heavy loss. This question, I may remind the hon. Members, had been dealt with on a number of occasions when questions were tabled and answered in the House and it was also fully explained then. Shri Banerjee asked why export sugar at such a terrific loss? India has entered into the international market and it is necessary to retain a foothold in the international market. Agreements cannot be made as and when we like. When the international price is high, hon. Member said, we should go to that market. Nobody will be prepared to purchase from you. These are exported to highly developed countries and they want to import sugar from dependable sources. We export sugar to USA, UK, Canada and Malaysia. The first three are highly developed countries and naturally they will depend on the country which is likely to export sugar to them on a regular and permanent basis. Besides, under the US Sugar Act certain quantity was allotted to us for export and similarly, for the first time in 1963, India became a member of the Commonwealth sugar agreement and we were granted a quota, negotiated price quota, where you sell sugar in the preference market. Having entered into these agreements, can we stop selling sugar because the price has gone down?

Besides we should not look to only one year and say this. What have

been our exports during the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964? They were, 2.68 lakh tonnes, 3.63, 4.79 and 2.34 lakhs tonnes respectively and in 1963, about three lakh tonnes. The total comes to about 16.54 lakh tonnes and the foreign exchange earnings, Rs. 90.89 crores. The total subsidy paid would come to about Rs. 42.72 crores. You cannot single out one year and say that the losses are more and the earnings less because the international price is going down very rapidly. We cannot exercise any control over that. Sometime in the middle of 1963 the price per tonne was £103. Now it is £18 per tonne. We cannot enter when the price is high and leave when the price is low; we have to retain a foothold in the international market.

Shri Banerjee also referred to the Central Fisheries Corporation even before it has come into existence. It is meant, he said, not for supplying fish to Calcutta but for providing for those persons who are likely to be pensioned off. It is an absolutely unjustifiable criticism and cannot be accepted. Calcutta needs about 80,000 tonnes of fish per year. Traditionally, it used to depend upon imports from Pakistan for which we paid Rs. 6 crores in foreign exchange. We are in conflict with Pakistan and there is also no good in depending upon any other country for such an essential commodity as fish. It is only for this purpose that it has come into existence. Secondly, a ring of unscrupulous merchants in Calcutta create sometimes artificial fish scarcity in the market to keep the price at a high level, and in spite of the West Bengal government's corrective measures, the matter could not be set right. It is for this reason that this corporation is being formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. I am sorry Mr. Banerjee is not here but I may tell him because he comes from Calcutta. (An Hon. Member: From Kanpur) what the aims and functions are. The aim is to supply fish to the consumers at reasonable rates, reducing import of fish from East Pakistan in a progressive manner, ensuring fair price

to the producers in India, in the neighbouring States. Because the fish sold there is not marine fish but fresh-water fish. Fresh-water fish is to be collected from the neighbouring States and supplied to Calcutta. For this purpose, the Corporation comes into existence. The function of the corporation is not to give employment to pensioners. The primary functions of the corporation is to undertake procurement of fish from various sources in West Bengal and the neighbouring States and sell them in the Calcutta market at a reasonable price and also in due course undertake fishing operation, both inland and deep sea. I see Shri Banerjee is now coming. He had asked as to what the functions of the corporation were and what the aims were. I have mentioned the aims, when he was absent. I am now mentioning the functions of the corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know the aim; the aim is fishing.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Supplying it to the consumers at Calcutta and giving a good price to the producers. The second function is, it should formulate plans in consultation with the State Governments for the development of fisheries and the growth of industries connected with the processing and marketing of fish. The third function is, it will take necessary steps for the promotion of marketing facilities by way of grant of equipment, loans and advances to fishermen and their organisations; fourthly, it may also undertake foreign collaboration for catching, processing and export of fish, manufacture of marine engines, trawlers and other fishery equipment. These are the aims and functions. This is a public-sector undertaking which has come into existence for the purpose of doing away with the squeeze, control and grip of the unscrupulous merchants in Calcutta. Why should Shri Banerjee make a grievance of this public-sector undertaking?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have no grouse.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I know he is a socialist. He wants socialisation of the trade and socialisation of everything. Before the corporation comes into existence, Shri Banerjee complains that this corporation is going to be a corporation where only the pensioners could be employed. I am sorry that such an unjustifiable grievance should have been made by such an eminent hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not doubt your intention.

Shri D. R. Chavan: It came into existence on the 29th September. It has not taken roots; it is still a child and before the child grows into manhood, he says that this child is going to be a bad child and therefore it is wrong and that it should not have taken birth at all. (Interruption). If it goes wrong, then it will be the time for him to make any legitimate criticism.

One more point was raised, and that was raised by Prof. Ranga. He made a point why the grower should not be paid more. I may tell him that we are paying now actually Rs. 2 per maund linked up to a recovery of 10.4 or 5.36 per quintal linked up to a recovery of 10.4 with a premium that for every 0.1 per cent recovery, there would be an increase of four paise. What was the position in 1958-59?

Mr. Chairman: How much more time would the hon. Minister like to have?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Only two minutes. Now, Prof. Ranga is coming. I was replying to the point made by Prof. Ranga. He asked why the growers should not be paid a greater price. May I tell him for his information that the price that has been fixed now by the Government is Rs. 2 per maund or Rs. 5.36 per quintal linked up to a recovery of 10.4, with a premium that for every 0.1 per cent increase, there would be an addition of four paise. That was the price last year and this price has been retained now. What was the position in 1958-59? It was Rs. 1.44 per maund.

Shri Ranga: What was the value of the rupee then, and what is the value of the rupee now?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It was Rs. 3.86 per quintal in 1958-59. What is the position on account of the increase that is given now? The increase in cane prices during the last five years is alone responsible for the increase in the cost of Indian sugar by Rs. 150 per ton, thus entailing an additional loss of about Rs. 1.5 crores on export of one lakh tons of sugar. Now, the point is, it is the deliberate policy of the Government to give incentive and remunerative prices to the producer. It is for this reason that for the first time in the history of the country we have formulated the policy that producers in the country must be given a remunerative and incentive price.

Shri Ranga: So, for 17 years they had forgotten the kisans!

Shri D. R. Chavan: If the price is slightly increased, I would also be happy because I am also a cane-grower. But we have to look to the interests of the consumers also. If the price is increased, Prof. Ranga will say, 'you are asking the consumers suffer'. 'you are making the consumers suffer'. I cannot understand the arguments of hon. members who blow hot and cold in the same breath. Government is very keen to protect the interests of the consumers and growers much more than what Prof. Ranga desires.

श्री स्वामी : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। श्री बड़े ने पुनर्वास की समस्याओं के बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं उन का थोड़ा सा जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

इस समय करीब करीब तीन लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जो पाकिस्तान के कार्यक्रम के कारण अपने घरों से हट गए हैं। उन में तीन प्रकार के लोग हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो हमारी उस भूमि से हट आए हैं, जिस पर पाकिस्तान ने

कब्जा कर लिया है। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो ऐसे स्थानों से भागते हैं, जहाँ गोलाबारी का डर था और हमारी सेनाओं ने अपने मोर्चों की रक्षा के लिये और इसलिए कि उन लोगों को खतरा न हो, उन घातों के लोगों को कह दिया कि वे पीछे चले जायें। काश्मीर के कुछ रियासी रेहिस्ते में बहुत काफ़ी पाकिस्तानी लोग घुसपैठ कर के आ गए थे। जब वे अपनी हिफाजत का इन्तजाम करने लगे और परैड बरौरह करना शुरू किया, तो उन्होंने हिन्दुओं को तंग किया और वे चले भाग्ये। ये तीसरी किस्म के लोग थे। राजस्थान, पंजाब और जम्मू-काश्मीर में सब मिला कर ऐसे सब प्रकार के करीब तीन लाख लोग हैं।

माननीय सदस्य श्री बड़े, को यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि वे लोग परेशान हैं। मुझे कभी यह धारा नहीं थी कि जो लोग अपने घरों से उबरें हैं, वे यह कह सकेंगे कि हमारी तसल्ली है। वे सब परिवार दुखी हैं। जो व्यक्ति उन से मिल कर भाग्येगा, वह उनसे सहानु-भूति करेगा। माननीय सदस्य की सहानु-भूति देख कर मैं खुश हूँ। लेकिन जैसी तस्वीर उन्होंने खींची है, असल में वह स्थिति नहीं है।

मैं यह इतिला कर देना चाहता हूँ कि करीब पचास हजार लोग, जो पृथ्वी रियासी के हिस्से से भाग्ये थे, जहाँ पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा नहीं है, वापस चले गए हैं, वापस जा रहे हैं। जो लोग वापस जाते हैं, उन के लिए उन से तीन, चार, पाँच महीने के खाने का प्रबन्ध, उन की खेती के बीज का इन्तजाम, बैल बरौरह का इन्तजाम, हल चलाने बरौरह का इन्तजाम किया जाता है और अगर उनके मकान में प्राग लग गई है या वह डह गया है, तो उस की मरम्मत बरौरह के लिये विजेय रूप से खर्चा मंजूर किया जाता है। वे लोग खुशी खुशी जा रहे हैं।

कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है। वे अभी अपने घरों को वापस

नहीं जा सकते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने यह डर भी बाँट दिया है कि वे लोग कब तक रहेंगे और उनके पुनर्वास के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। मेरी धारा है कि पाकिस्तान को बहुत जल्दी हमारे उस हिस्से को छोड़ कर वापस जाना पड़ेगा। और मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान क्या, पूरी की पूरी सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल रहे या न रहे, रेबिन हूड जब यूनाइटेड नेशंस में गए हैं, तो अपनी सांविगिटी को भरेडर कर के नहीं गए हैं? चाहे सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल और दुनिया की सब शक्तियाँ भी मिल जायें, तब भी भारत अपनी सोवरेगिटी को छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इस लिए मुझे इस बारे में कोई डर नहीं है। पाकिस्तान को वह खमीन छोड़नी पड़ेगी और अगर सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल भी रास्ते में भाग्येगी, तो हम उस की परवाह नहीं करेंगे। अगर पाकिस्तान हमारी उस खमीन को नहीं छोड़ता है, तो

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : तो हम सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल को छोड़ देंगे।

श्री श्यामी : जो लोग सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल को छोड़ना चाहते हैं, वे छोड़ें। लेकिन हम कोई सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल के मागहन हा कर नहीं गए हैं। हम अपनी सांविगिटी लिए हुए उस के बराबर के मेम्बर हैं। हम बराबर उसमें हिस्सा लेंगे, लेकिन अगर सब की सब सिन्धोरिटी कौंसिल पुनर्वासकों हमारी सांविगिटी पर हमला करता है, तो ऐसी सांविगिटी कौंसिल को हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। पाकिस्तान को खमीन छोड़नी पड़ेगी, वहा में उसे जाना होगा। इसलिए मुसलमान पुनर्वास का इन्तजाम तो प्रभा नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु आपने तैयार कहा है कि जाइों का मागम आ गया है और ऐसा हा रहा है बीजे बाटा। मैं तो इसके सम्बन्ध में मे घान का इन्तिना देना चाहता हूँ कि पाब का काय नहीं है जम्मू-काश्मीर में, बरा पर सब मिला कर तेरह कैम्प खुल हुए हैं। मुद्रि में जो बहुत सारे इक्कडे हो गए थे, बरा पर बहुत कष्ट था पानी का।

[श्री त्यागी]

उसके लिए विशेष रूप से मोटर गाड़ियों में टंकियां लगा कर, टॉटी लगा कर बाहर से भण्डा पीने का पानी भेजा जा रहा है। देर तो हो गई है लेकिन नहर में गंदा पानी चूक रहता है इस वास्ते उस पानी को पीने से बीमारी का डर था। इस लिए उसकी जगह पर दूसरे पानी का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

श्री बड़े : 'दूस नहीं है।

श्री त्यागी : उसका भी इंतजाम किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक कैम्पस का ताल्लुक है, काफी इंतजाम किया गया है। जहां तक जाड़ों के मौसम की बात है भ्रापको शायद यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1 लाख 32 हजार रजाईयों और कम्बलों का इन्तजाम किया गया है जिन में से 88,000 के करीब बंट चुके हैं। किसी शहर में द्वादह हजार रजाईयां भ्रादि रोज तैयार करना भ्रासान बात नहीं है। कई शहरों में और जगह जगह पर यह तैयार होती है। रोज रोज ये गाड़ियों के जरिये से जा रही हैं और बो डाई या तीन हजार रोजाना के हिसाब से भ्राजकल बांटी जा रही है। 88,000 के करीब कम्बल और रजाईयां तक्सीम हो चुकी हैं।

कपड़ों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, एक लाख चालीस हजार जोड़े कपड़े स्त्रियों और पुरुषों के लिये तैयार हो रहे हैं। कुछ बंट चुके हैं और बाकी बंट रहे हैं।

जहां तक लालटोंज का ताल्लुक है बीस हजार का प्रबन्ध हो गया है और पचास हजार के लिए और तैयारी की जा रही है। रोगनी भ्रादि का सब इंतजाम है। जम्मू-काश्मीर में मैं चूँकि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि अपने घरों को वापिस नहीं जा सकते हैं इसलिए छन के गुजारे के लिए कई काम करने की आवश्यकता थी। वहां की सरकार ने बहुत

सहायता की है। भ्राज करीब तेरह हजार के करीब व्यक्ति वहां की सड़कों पर काम करने में लगे हुए हैं। पचास हजार के करीब वापिस जा चुके हैं।

पंजाब का इस वक़्त तक कुम मिला कर षाट और सौज के तरीके से, दो करोड़ रुपये की तजवीज की गई है और डेढ़ करोड़ पया कश्मीर के लिए तजवीज किया गया है। वह खर्चा हो रहा है। पंजाब में भी लोगों को कष्ट जरूर है लेकिन उन की भी पूरी देखभाल की जा रही है।

मैं भ्राप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि भ्रागर कोई मेरा साथी मैम्बर पालियामेंट मुझे कोई सुझाव देगा तो बिना इस बात का लिहाज किए ए कि वह किस पार्टी के साथ ताल्लुक रखता है, मैं उस के द्वारा दिये गए सुझाव पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करूंगा और पूरी हमदर्दी के साथ विचार कर के उस को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister should have referred to the relief operations required to be made in Rajasthan and also the great support that he is receiving from voluntary organisations. It is not as if it is entirely a governmental effort. The voluntary organisations are doing a great deal in this direction.

श्री त्यागी : वालेंटरी भ्रागैनाइजेशनज का चूँकि जिक्र नहीं भ्राया था, इस वास्ते मैं ने जिक्र नहीं किया। मैं मारवाड़ी रिलीफ सोसायटी का ही सिर्फ जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ। और भी बहुत सी सोसाइटीज हैं जो बहुत भ्रच्छा काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन उस ने दस हजार के करीब रजाइयां हम को दी हैं बना कर और दस हजार जोड़े कपड़े दिये हैं और एक हजार बर्तनों के सैट दिये हैं। चार डिस्पेंसरीज और डाक्टरों का इंतजाम उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से किया है। क्रिस्चियन सोसायटी भी है

घौर घौर भी कई सोझाइटोज हैं जो सहायता कर रहे हैं। उन सभी को मैं बहुत धामार मानता हूँ।

Shri P. C. Sethi: Madam Chairman, I would not take much time of the hon. House as the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India is coming up for discussion very shortly, either tomorrow or some time later.

A few points have been raised by hon. Members. The history of this Metal Corporation is a very long and chequered one. It starts right from 1944. I do not want to enter into all those details. In 1957, for the first time, a proposal came from them. That was in principle agreed to by the Government. In 1960, after their renewed proposal in 1959, a formal licence was granted to the company. In 1960, the Metal Corporation proposed that the cost will be about Rs. 6 crores. They approached for loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation granted them a loan of Rs. 1 crore out of which Rs. 75 lakhs has been disbursed. Apart from that, this Industrial Finance Corporation gave a guarantee of about Rs. 4.5 crores worth of equipment which was to be imported against counter guarantee from the Rajasthan Government. Till 1960 this was the position. In 1963 the company came with a revised estimate and they thought that their work would not be completed with Rs. 6 crores and they would be entailing an expenditure of Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores. On account of this position, in 1964, the Government appointed a technical committee. This technical committee submitted the report in March 1964. After receiving this committee's report, it was further examined in the inter-ministerial Secretaries' Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not circulate the report?

Shri P. C. Sethi: That is a different point altogether. As far as the committee's report was concerned, it was again considered in the inter-ministerial Secretaries' Committee. This committee's report was for two purposes, namely, whether the unit was viable and economical. The committee's report was that it is viable and, as far as the economics of the plant is concerned, it will depend on the price of the metals.

This is an important metal corporation which is likely to produce important metal. This thing was dragging on and I thought hon. Members would put the Government for having brought this legislation because we are going to save about Rs. 3,50,00,000 worth of foreign exchange every year through this metal corporation. We do not think we have lagged behind. We tried to negotiate the price but we failed in that; ultimately, we had to take recourse to this course. I am sure, when the Bill comes before the House, hon. Members will wholeheartedly support it...

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri P. C. Sethi: ...because these are scarce materials and Government has taken a step in the right direction.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bhagat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, let us have some quorum before Shri Bhagat speaks.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. ...Now there is quorum Shri Bhagat.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Chairman, I have not much to say because my colleagues who intervened in the debate have cleared the points pertaining to their ministries.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Question? At least, they have attempted to explain.

Shri Ranga: That is all right; that is better.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I hope, many hon. Members would have been satisfied. Some hon. Members would remain yet to be satisfied.

An hon. Member: They will never be.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If they have failed, probably I cannot satisfy them therefore, it is no use taking up the points that they have already dealt with.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Do not lose heart.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This leaves me with only a few points raised by hon. Members which I would like to deal with. The first one is regarding the two institutes. Hon. Members welcomed it. Shri Kamath raised this question of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. I think, he also welcomed it. But he wanted to know where the reports or other things will be placed and whether they will be discussed or not. I think, knowing that this matter is usually not discussed and that this Institute has some importance—I think he also agrees—and very eminent persons are associated with it....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you may answer the point about the managing body, inclusion of some members.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Ours being the largest democracy, it is necessary that there must be an institute of this type which discusses more or less in an academic way or in a scientific way all the problems of constitutional history or parliamentary procedures and various other matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the point that I raised about the exorbitant rent? You could discuss it with the Works Minister. It is Rs. 3,000 a month. It should be reduced.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think that is a matter between the Institute and the Ministry. Since the Members are as-

sociated with it—the Speaker is the President at present—I think this matter to whom the reports should go or to whom the accounts should go and how they should be prepared and all that could be sorted out. There should not be any difficulty about that.

About the other Institute, two points were raised. While welcoming it, the hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi, said that there must be a study in Indian languages. I think it is very good point and we must do everything to develop the study of our own languages. It is very heartening that this Institute is being set up and one only hopes that the interest in Russian literature and in history and other things will increase.

The second point raised was that the stipend paid to the students who will undertake the course is very meagre. This amount was fixed on the basis of other Institutes. We have the Regional Institutes of Technology including one in Delhi. In those Institutes the stipend paid to the students is Rs. 75. They have worked out the cost of boarding and lodging and it comes to Rs. 70 in these Institutes. An amount of Rs. 5 is the pocket allowance. The fees are not charged in this case. Therefore, when already in these Institutes a certain amount of stipend is paid which is considered adequate, there is no reason why a higher stipend should be paid in this case. It was on that basis that the amount of Rs. 75 fixed. If necessary, in future, if the other Institutes decide that a higher stipend should be paid, I think, that matter can always be taken care of in the light of conditions obtaining at that moment.

Then, about Mica, it has already been dealt with by my colleague...

Shri Ranga: He did not deal with it properly. You are the person concerned. There should be a tax rebate on mica exports.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think my colleague dealt with this.

Shri Ranga: He is not the proper Minister. He told me afterwards, when I talked to him, that he was advised that way.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The point is: why mica was not included in the list of tax credit commodities? I had left it out of my discussion. Anyway, I will try to cover this point also.

Shri Ranga: You should give them some relief.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Another point about tax credit raised was that tea and jute which form the bulk of our exports received the lowest rate under the tax credit scheme. I think all these matters have been gone into by an expert committee.

Shri Ranga: In regard to mica, some Joint Secretary made a wrong recommendation to you.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is an advisory committee to consider what items should be included under this tax credit scheme and what should be the rate. The advisory committee made the recommendations and the criteria recommended were (1) the cost of manufacture or production of such goods; and prices of similar goods in foreign countries; (2) the need to develop foreign markets for such goods; (3) the need to earn foreign exchange and the quantum and the scope of it . . .

Shri Ranga: That is the most important thing.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, that is important. And lastly, the various other relevant factors. In the light of all this, the Government did not consider mica to be a commodity satisfying the above conditions.

Shri Ranga: Would the Minister pay his personal attention to this particular matter? My information is that some Secretary of yours has been misleading you. You do not pay any attention at all.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will give another look into it. I can assure the hon. Member that I will look into it. But already the processed mica, in the powdered form, has been considered as a product under this scheme and a tax rebate of 15 per cent is allowed in that.

Shri Ranga: The workers invest their money and produce all this, but half a dozen top people get all the credit.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for jute and tea, it was established that the rate should be 2 per cent and not more.

Then there was a point, raised by Shri Ranga, about the need for subsidising Indian Oil Corporation. I am trying to get the facts from my colleagues. The facts are these. The subsidy is in respect of oil supplied by the Oil India Limited to the Indian refineries. The price which Oil India is required to charge is governed by the Agreement with Burmah Oil Company and Assam Oil Company. That is part of the Agreement. The formula is indicated in the foot-note below the Supplementary Demand on page 12, and is further required to be adjusted to enable the Oil India to declare a dividend of 9 per cent. These are the two governing factors. The price to be paid by the Indian Refineries is governed by the Agreement with the Government of India. It is fixed at a rate equivalent to the landed cost of comparable imported crude oil at Calcutta. This was necessary so that the Gauhati and Borauni Refineries were placed on the same footing as private sector refineries at coastal places. As production of Oil India increases, the cost of production is expected to come down and with it the subsidy element will also come down and finally will taper off to nil. (Interruptions).

It is increasing rapidly; it will happen in the near future. I hope this satisfies the Hon. Member since he has not asked any question.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Do not ask him whether he is satisfied.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About the Re-finance Corporation, a point was made by Mr. Patel as to whether the payments were grants or loans. The Government guarantees a minimum dividend and it is paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. It is stipulated that, when the Corporation makes up a larger dividend, certainly it comes back; it can be used as a special reserve. As for the capital subscribed, there is no stipulation that capital will be refunded. The dividend increases. This is the standard pattern in all these enterprises.

With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Chairman: I now put Cut Motions 7, 8 and 9 to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 16, 37, 39, 47, 83, 110, 121, 130, 133 and 140."

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL,*
1965

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I want to protest against the procedure that has been followed by Government in first of all taking up new services and then finding that they are in need of money and then straightway going to the Reserve Bank of India and drawing money from what is known as the Contingency Fund. There used to be the Consolidated Fund. But now they have created the Contingency Fund also. I do not know where and when through what authority this Contingency Fund has been brought into existence and operated. Even supposing it is there already in a duly constituted manner, I take objection to this procedure of Government depending upon themselves and drawing moneys from all these funds long before they come to Parliament and give any kind of information that they are creating a new service and, therefore, they are in need of money and so they are going to draw moneys from these funds.

We are accustomed to one thing. Sometimes, Government are obliged to spend very much more than what has been granted by Parliament. Therefore, they draw moneys from the Bank and later on they are regularised as excess grants; they come to the Public Accounts Committee later and ask for their sanction and support and then they come to this House and ask for its vote on those Demands.

But this innovation or procedure is one to which I take very strong objection, namely the idea of creating a

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-11-65.

new service and incurring expenditure on it and then coming to Parliament for its sanction. Properly speaking, at the time of the main budget or the supplementary budget they are expected to plan for one year, and come forward and say that these are the various items on which they want to spend and, therefore, they want the permission of the House in respect of those services. It is only on very rare occasions that they are allowed to think of new schemes and prepare new schemes and ask for additional amounts by way of supplementary grants. After those supplementary demands are passed, they can incur that expenditure in a legitimate manner. But we find now that all these procedures have been dismissed and Government have now taken upon themselves the freedom of thinking of a new service anytime they want. On the 25th September, they thought of a new service. Again during this month, they thought of a second service, namely the Institute of Russian Studies. The third one is the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. There was a supplementary budget which Government themselves had introduced during the last session, and surely it should have been possible for Government to think of all these things at that time. Instead of that, they seem to have taken upon themselves the freedom to think of any new item of expenditure any time they like and afterwards come to the House in a non-chalant manner and ask for the vote of the House on these supplementary grants, and in the meanwhile they begin to incur expenditure. I would like to know how they find money through this so-called Contingency Fund. All this smacks not only of financial luxury but also of financial irresponsibility and lack of respect towards the procedures of this House. Therefore, I trust that Government will make proper amends by at least assuring the House that hereafter they would be more careful in regard to the way in which they go about the public finance of this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. Under rule 218(2) —

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker"

now you are Chairman, you have the powers of the Speaker—

"may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made"—

The Speaker shall allot a day or days; that means you have to fix a day or days, not just half an hour or one hour—

"the Speaker shall, at 17.00 hours on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary"—

that is, at 17.00 hours, after the discussion on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days—

"to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted."

Now the Bill has been introduced just now at the fag end of the day, at 4.40 p.m. I submit that under rule 218(2), it is not merely your duty but obligation to fix a day or days for the discussion of the Appropriation Bill and not rush the Bill through like this.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): We are not considering the Bill. It is only being introduced now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought we were proceeding with the consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I thought at least Shri Kamath was quite attentive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was your mistake, partly. Shri Ranga was speaking on the merits of the Bill. At the introduction stage, that is not done. So I was within my rights to raise this objection.

Mr. Chairman: Prof. Ranga did not give me the impression that he was going to speak about those things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not stop him either.

Mr. Chairman: I thought he was objecting to the introduction.

Shri Ranga: I opposed its very introduction.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About the point raised . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now. After the introduction, that stage of consideration comes, the first stage.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for the objection to the Contingency Fund, I think it is contingent upon all the demands being passed as explained in the footnote. Everything is not contingent, including the substance of the supplementary grants. The Constitution itself under art. 267 makes provision for a special Contingency Fund of India from which in cases of urgent necessity we draw. When the Demands are voted, we reimburse the amount. So I do not think there is anything irresponsible about it.

Shri Ranga: No, no. You have not followed my speech, in which I made myself perfectly clear. There are two points. One is the objection I raised to the Contingency Fund. The other is about the creation of new services at any time, not at the time of the budget or even at the time of the supplementary budget, but any time and everytime you want.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: How can the hon. Member object to the Contingency Fund when it is provided for in the Constitution? Secondly, new services are created out of urgent necessity.

Shri Ranga: Not at any time.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not at any time but when it is considered urgently necessary, is the hon. Member contending that after the budget is passed in April nothing should happen?

Shri Ranga: No, no. There was another budget in September.

Mr. Chairman: These things can be discussed tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Discussion is premature now.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The world is too dynamic for Prof. Ranga.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66".

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce *the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66 be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

†Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now I rise on a point of order under rule 218(2), which reads:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the passage of the Bill by the House . . ."

I hope he will be allotting two days at least for the completion of the several stages of the Bill. Certainly, within the meaning of the rule, today is ruled out. After the introduction of the Bill, you must fix a day or days. Tomorrow is the earliest day, and I hope it will go on for two days, till Monday. This is out of order. Discussion on this Bill will be out of order at this stage.

Mr. Chairman: He may read sub-rule (4) also. I hope he will find a satisfactory reply there. It reads:

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is admitted, but the fundamental point is that you will have to fix a day or days after the introduction of the Bill. You cannot fix today itself. The earliest is tomorrow for the discussion of the Bill. The rest is all right. You cannot move it today for discussion and pass it today. If the House passes it today it will be out of order.

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker, in his discretion, can allow it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where is it said? Unless it is a blanket rule, he cannot do it.

Mr. Chairman: Especially in an emergency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot override a specific rule. You can pass it tomorrow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This is a mandatory rule as pointed out by Shri Kamath. The Speaker's discretion cannot come in, there being no reference to it in the rule. Of course, if you ask the House to waive every rule, that is a different matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This question arose in this House in 1958 or 1959 if I remember aright, and the Speaker said that no discussion should be normally permitted on the Appropriation Bill on the ground that discussions take place exhaustively and conclusively on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. A point of order was raised by my learned friend Shri Naushir Bharucha and he argued that point, and ultimately it was ruled by the Speaker that discussion could take place. If I am given time, I can produce that ruling. We can discuss the Appropriation Bill, all the Clauses.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cannot pass it today.

Mr. Chairman: It may not be passed, but we are considering the discussion. It has already been put on the Order Paper, and the Speaker, in his discretion, has allowed it. There are so many precedents.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: An item appearing in the Order Paper does not mean that it is necessarily in order. We can raise a point of order at any stage, and prove to you that it is out of order, and that is what I have sought to show.

Mr. Chairman: For the guidance of the hon. Member, I am quoting this from the Manual of Business and Procedure in Lok Sabha. Clause IX says:

"In exceptional circumstances, however, the Speaker has allow-

[Mr. Chairman]

ed an Appropriation Bill to be introduced, considered and passed on the same day."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where are the exceptional circumstances today? Are the heavens going to fall?

Mr. Chairman: I hope the Members will bear with me. I may point out that the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1957 was introduced on 16th December, 1957 and considered and passed on the same day. It is for the Speaker to decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him decide.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the House be adjourned.

Mr. Chairman: It may not be passed. The question is whether it can come up for discussion or not. We are considering that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you in your discretion allow it, well, I should say that the voting should not take place today; it could be passed only tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Is anyone wanting to participate?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes. Chairman Madam, I am sorry to note that the Minister of Finance and Planning has passed the buck—(Interruptions). I said buck, that is, buck passing, BUCK, not the bug—with regard to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies to higher quarters, to the Speaker. Naturally you cannot deal with it. But I do wish that he gives an assurance to the House that he would take up the matter of rack-renting with the Minister of Works and Housing and see to it that in the national interest the rent of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 is not charged for the Institute,—Rs. 3,000 or so per month is the rent—we will not vote for that; will you?

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We shall not vote for it—I hope this matter will be pursued by the Minister, this otherwise competent Minister . . .

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that it was a matter between the Institute and the department.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which department?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. The point was raised by some hon. Members. It is a matter between the department concerned and the Institute. I do not come into the picture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have no *locus standi* there? The Minister of Works and Housing is the rack-renter. The Minister has fixed that rent. Certainly in the Council of Ministers, my hon. friend enjoys an equal status with the Minister of Works and Housing; both are Ministers of State, not Cabinet Ministers, unfortunately; he is at the top, he tops the Ministers of State, the Minister of Works and Housing and my hon. friend comes just below him, I believe, so that they are almost equal in status.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are not status-conscious.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even though you are not, we are conscious, aware, of your status.

Mr. Chairman: Try to say something pertaining to the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know, Chairman Madam, if this does not pertain to the Bill, what can or what will.

Mr. Chairman: Status of ministers and other things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I raised the point, you were not in the House perhaps, I am sorry, at that time

when I raised those points. He has tried to answer them, but they are wholly unconvincing and unsatisfactory answers. I do not know whether Prof. Ranga is satisfied.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am still unsatisfied with the answer given to the points I raised about the Institute of Russian Studies also. I had raised a specific issue. While I welcomed its founding and establishment as a manifestation or symbol of increasing co-operation between India and the Soviet Union after the era of Stalin, during Khrushchev and Kosygin, I did raise a point whether the activities that are being outlined for the coming months, for the coming year, would include certain kinds which I specified in my brief observations, and I definitely asked him to give an assurance to the House that in spite of the increasing co-operation, friendship and what not that we are developing, or cultivating with the Soviet Union, I asked him to give an assurance and said that we should

be on guard against any kind of undesirable indoctrination. I do not think he remembered that point.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I remembered that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He glossed over that point.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I remembered it; I do not think that the hon. Member expected an answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Oh, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Would he like to continue tomorrow?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We had better take it up tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 19th, 1965/Kartika 28, 1887 (Saka).