

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 29, 1966/Vaisakha 9,  
1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Cotton Cloth

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\*1423. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. P. N. Khan:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the production of cotton cloth has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the fall in production has affected the exports as well as its consumption in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to keep the production steady?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) There has been a slight fall in the production of cotton cloth during the last few months.

(b) The fall was largely due to power-cuts imposed by various State Governments due to failure of monsoon and decline in the offtake of cloth and yarn from mills consequent on the Indo-Pakistan hostilities.

(c) The slight fall in production has not affected the export of cloth nor the over-all availability of cloth for internal consumption.

(d) Financial assistance is being given in suitable cases to mills in difficulties by State Governments and Central Government. Efforts are also made to re-open closed mills as quickly as possible. The off-take of cloth by the mills is now normal.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इण्डियन टेक्सटाइल बुलेटिन है, सरकार के द्वारा प्रकाशित होता है और उसमें बताया गया है कि पिछले साल सभी दृष्टि से सूती कपड़े के उद्योग की हालत खराब थी। उसमें जहाँ तक मिलों का सवाल है, कहा गया है—

"At the end of the month there were 19 composite and 15 spinning units remaining closed with a total capacity of 771 lakhs spindles and 10,600 looms and only 3,500 workers."

फिर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में कहा गया है—

"The actual labour engaged by mills was less by 9,000 as compared to the previous month."

फिर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : याप सप्लीमेंटरी कीजिये, इतनी लम्बी बात करते चले जाय तो कैसे चल सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सूत का उत्पादन भी घट रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, जिनसे मजदूरों की संख्या भी बढ़ेगी, पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी, सूत का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और जो मिलें बन्द हैं, वे मिलें फिर से चालू हो जायेंगी।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : बार बार मैंने इस सदन के सामने बताया है

कि इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में मिलें, 30-40 डम रिपॉर्ट में दी गई है, 40 नई मिलें हर साल आ रही हैं, इन में से 19 मिलें बन्द हुईं, 15 को स्कैप किया, आप इसे एप्रोशियेट करेंगे कि यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिस पर चिन्ता की जाय। 9 हजार कारोबार निकले, लेकिन जो नई मिलों के अन्दर लगे, उनकी गिनती इसमें नहीं है। . . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** 9 हजार तो . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले सवाल का जबाब सुन लीजिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह गलत कह रहे हैं, यह संख्या तो हमेशा के लिये कम हो गई है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** वह सवाल ही नहीं है, कम नहीं हुए हैं। हमारे यहां रिकार्ड है भी नहीं। जो मिलें बन्द हुई हैं, उसकी वजह से कितने बेकार हुए, सब मिलों की टोटल संख्या देने के काबिल नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इनकी पक्की संख्या हांती नहीं है। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि इतनी बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री के अन्दर 19 कारखानों का बन्द होना, इसको ज्यादा नहीं समझना चाहिये, इसके अलावा हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इन कारखानों को चालू करा दिया जाय।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप इतनी देर उसको पढ़ने में लगायेंगे, फिर सवाल करेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो आना चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सीधा मन्त्रीमेंटरी कीजिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इन्होंने कहा था, जब मैंने एडवर्ड मिल का सवाल उठाया था,

कि हम लोग स्टेट बैंक के साथ बातचीत करके रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं, साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा था कि कानून में संशोधन करने के लिये भी कदम उठाने वाले हैं। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी हमारे सामने जितने कानूनी संशोधन आये हैं उन में इनके इस विधेयक का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** वह कानून एक मिनट में तो नहीं बन सकता।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** एक मिनट—अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो असें से सवाल चल रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि एक मिनट में नहीं होता है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यह कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर अमेंडमेंट लाने का सवाल है, कम्पेन-सेशन देने के प्रांवीजन की बात है, इसमें देखना होगा कि कौन कौन सा लेजिस्लेशन आ सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन के मेम्बर साहबान इसको एप्रोशियेट करें, यह काम फौरन नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन सिद्धान्त को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** यह कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के संघर्ष के कारण असर पड़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हैडलूम इंडस्ट्री पर भी कोई असर पड़ा है? क्या प्रोपॉर्शनैटली बता सकेंगे कि हैडलूम का कितना उत्पादन गिर रहा है और मिल्ज का कितना उत्पादन गिर रहा है?

**श्री शक्ती कुरेशी :** जहां तक हैडलूम के गार्मेंट्स का टाल्लुक है कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। पिछले साल इसका एक्सपोर्ट 72 करोड़ रुपये है, जब कि इस साल 73 करोड़ रुपये है, अगर कमी हुई है तो मिल-मेड कपड़े में हुई है, हैडलूम गार्मेन्ट में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है।

**श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हैडलूम पर काम करने वाले

थे उन्होंने अपनी हैडलूम को पावर लूम में बदल दिया है, क्योंकि सरकार ने एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी ज्यादा लगा दी थी। लेकिन अब नष्ट, पावरलूम लगाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है यह भी एक बड़ा कारण है उत्पादन की कमी का।

**श्री शशी कुरेशी :** मैंने प्रश्न किया कि हैडलूम में कमी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि इजाफा हुआ है। हमारी कोशिश है कि कॉम्पारटिव सेक्टर में 50 स्पिननिंग मिलें खोलें, इस में हैडलूम की ज्यादा जरूरत होगी।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** जो एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ी है, उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** वह तो फाइनेंस बिल का एक हिस्सा है और वह सूत पर लगा रखा है, उससे हैण्डलूम और पावरलूम को ज्यादा नुकसान होगा, ऐसा नहीं सोचना चाहिये, क्योंकि आजकल उस चीज का दाम इतना है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** हैण्ड लूम से पावर लूम में बदलने में दिक्कत होती है, सरकार ने एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हैण्ड लूम से पावर लूम में नहीं बदलते हैं। पावर लूम अलग किस्म की मशीन है, किसी एक लूम से दूसरी लूम नहीं बनती है, लेकिन जो अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है पावर लूम के बारे में, उस पर सरकार ने अपना निर्णय तय कर लिया है, उसको सदन के सामने रखा जायेगा।

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि बहुत सी मिलों ने धोती-जोड़ा बनाना बन्द कर दिया है, इससे धोती-जोड़ों की कमी हो गई है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हमारे पास सुपरफाइन की धोती के लिये गिकायत घाई है, उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने हुकम जारी कर दिया है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Gupta.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I want to know whether the...

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Sir, there are two Guptas.

**Mr. Speaker:** If I had called him, I would have pointed it out.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** When the Government itself appoints an enquiry committee under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to go into the circumstances of the closed textile mills and when that committee itself after enquiry reports and recommends that the mill should be taken over and run, as recently happened....

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी वाली मशीन नहीं चल रही है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस के चालू होने से पहले इसको चैक कर लिया जाये। (स्यवधान)

**श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा :** हिन्दी वाली बन्द क्यों होती है, अंग्रेजी वाली क्यों नहीं बन्द होती ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उसको देख रहे हैं।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** When such a committee itself reports and recommends to the Government that the mill should be taken over and run, as happened recently in the case of Bharati Textile Mills, Pondicherry, which has been closed for six months, why is it that Government does not take action according to the recommendation of the Committee? In that case, what is the use of appointing such a Committee?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** What the hon. Member says is right. Whenever the Government has appointed a committee of investigation under clause 15(A) or clause 18(a) and (b) of the Industries Act we have invariably taken over the mills. Orders have been al-

ready passed yesterday, and the Cabinet approved the grant of a loan of Rs. 80 lakhs to Muir Mills and it is hoped to be re-started on 1st May. I can assure the hon. Member that regarding Bharati Mills also a decision by Government will be taken very soon.

#### Extraction of Oil from Rice Bran

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\*1424. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to extract oil from rice bran as suggested by an official Committee some time ago has made any progress;

(b) if so, the nature of the progress made; and

(c) whether the progress made has given any indication of its commercial use?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been a steady increase in the production of Rice Bran Oil from 2,436 tonnes in 1962 to 8,527 tonnes in 1965.

(c) Yes, Sir. The entire quantity of Rice Bran Oil produced is being used for industrial purposes, such as in the manufacture of Soap and Fatty Acids.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether this oil extracted from rice bran is used only for food purposes or it is used for other purposes also?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** So far the oil produced today is used only for industrial purposes.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** What is the number of units that have been established for this purpose.

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** The number of units is 19.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने सोचा है कि हमारे देश का पशुधन इस चावल के छिलके को खाकर गुजर भौकात करता है ? जिस तरह से ग्राज फूड प्राब्लेम हमारे सामने है इसी तरह से कल को फाडर प्राब्लेम का भी रोना पड़ जाएगा । सरकार इन मिलों को बन्द करके जैसे हमारे हरियाणा प्रान्त में लोग सरसों पैदा करते हैं और तिल पैदा करते हैं इसी तरह से दूसरे लोगों से क्यों इनकी पैदावार नहीं करवाती है ? पशुओं को भूखों मारने के लिए क्यों कारखाने खोले जायें ?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** De-oiled rice bran also can be used as fodder.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** While taking a decision to establish these units, may I know whether it is seen that these units are established in such places where the rice production is in great quantities? For example, in Bundelkhand in Banda District, none of the units has been established. I would like to know why it has not been established?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** It was one of the recommendations of the expert committee that these units should be established preferably at a distance of 50 miles from the rice mills so that procurement of rice bran is not difficult. It is for the entrepreneurs to see to it.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What are the likely industrial uses of this rice bran, and can it undetectably be used for mixing it up with ghee?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** No, Sir; it is being used for soap manufacture and for manufacture of fatty acids and fatty acids in turn are being used for production of synthetic rubber and other products.

# Export of Coffee

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- \*1425. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of Coffee Export has been increased by the International Coffee Council;

(b) if so, the quantity increased so far;

(c) when this quantity is being allowed to be exported and to which countries; and

(d) whether this will have any effect on the price in the internal market and if so, to what extent?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**  
(a) Yes, Sir, for the Coffee Year 1965/66.

(b) 1,500 tonnes.

(c) Before 30th September, 1966; to countries exports to which are reckoned towards the allotted Export Quota.

(d) No, Sir. The additional quota quantity is so small that it is not liable to have any appreciable effect in the internal market.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the suggestions made by the Coffee Board and the Estimates Committee of Parliament to increase the production of coffee in large quantities to meet the demand of export have been considered; if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

**Shri Shafi Qureshi:** Under the International Coffee Agreement of which India is a member, we have been allotted a basic quantity of 2,1600

tonnes. Our effort has always been to get this quota increased. A technical Advisers' Team was sent to India and it has submitted its recommendations and we are hopeful they are favourable to us. Our persistent effort is to see that our exports are increased.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it true that occasionally some complaints have come about the quality of coffee exported; if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** No complaints have come to us; on the contrary, I am glad to tell the House that one of the qualities of our coffee is one of the best in the world.

**श्री भागवत झा आबाद :** सरकार समय समय पर काफी के निर्यात को बढ़ाने की चेष्टा कर रही है। आज भी जो अभ्यंश म वृद्धि हुई है। वह नाममात्र की वृद्धि हुई है। सरकार के इन सारे प्रयत्नों के बावजूद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय काफी परिपद इस बात पर विचार क्यों नहीं कर पाती है कि उसके दाम बढ़ाये जायें ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** दुनिया का काफी का एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड 45 लाख टन का है। हमारा साग प्रोडक्शन 60,000 टन का है। इस में से हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 22 हजार टन का है। हम को प्रो राटा इमकीज तो दे सकते हैं लेकिन दूसरे ओर जो फैक्टर्स हैं उनको भी देखना पड़ता है। हमारी तरफ इन्होंने कुछ सम्भावना दिखाई है कि दूसरों का तो बढ़ाया नहीं लेकिन जो छोटे कोटा कंट्रीज हैं जैसे हिन्दुस्तान है, उसका इतना बढ़ा दिया है। हम अपनी पैदावार बढ़ायें। माननीय सदस्य ने बताया था कि एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी ने हमको हिदायत की थी कि ज्यादा पैसा लिया जाए, चाँये प्लान में। हम भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि काफी के डिवेलपमेंट के लिए ज्यादा पैसा हमें दिया जाए। बारह करोड़ की हमने मांग की थी।

चार करोड़ मंजूर हुआ है। और ज्यादा मिलेगा तो हम काफी का प्रोडक्शन और ज्यादा बढ़ायेंगे।

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Which of the coffee-producing countries are the main competitors of Indian coffee in the international market and how does the cost of production of Indian coffee compare with that of major coffee-producing countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As the House knows, coffee export is not given any assistance by way of cash and other things; it is moving on its own. That shows that the price of coffee in India is on parity. But that apart, coffee is one of the commodities out of 80 per cent of our products which are whose product is exported from India and where no substantial assistance has been extended for export. Regarding its competitive capacity, it is quite competitive.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** निर्यात का जो कोटा बढ़ाया गया है क्या इसके मातहत पूर्वी यूरोप के देश भी आते हैं? अगर नहीं आते हैं तो क्या यह बात सही है कि रूसी लोग अरेबिका काफी बहुत पसन्द करते और वहां उसकी मांग बढ़ती चली जा रही है? यदि हां, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में और उस देश को निर्यात करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** सारे यूरोप के कंट्रीज इसमें आ जाते हैं। अमरीका भी आ जाती है मैंने बताया है कि सारा जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार काफी का है उसका एक परसेंट भी हिस्सा हमारे पास नहीं है इसलिए निर्यात बढ़ाने का सवाल तब हो जब हमारे यहां उत्पादन बढ़े। कुछ कंजम्पशन भी बढ़ रहा है। वह भी कुछ कम हो। तब जाकर हम ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अभी बताया गया है कि उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। जितना भी उत्पादन होता है उससे आप फारेन एक्सचेंज

कमायें। हिन्दुस्तान का काफी के बगैर कौन सा काम रुका पड़ा है। काफी के बगैर कोई काम नहीं रुका पड़ा है। बीमारियां ही इससे आप यहां बढ़ायेंगे। आप क्यों नहीं इससे फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाते हैं?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is a suggestion for action.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** जो कहवा निर्यात किया जाता है विदेशों में इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा गत वर्ष प्राप्त हुई और जो बढ़ावा देकर निर्यात किया जाएगा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** दस करोड़ रुपया कमाते हैं और इससे तीस चालीस लाख और रुपया बढ़ेगा।

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that our production is only 60,000 tonnes, which is very low. May I know whether Government intends to give incentives to coffee growers to increase production?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, Sir; through loans, hire-purchase of machinery, fertilisers, research work and all that.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हम इससे बहुत विदेशी मुद्रा कमाते हैं। किन्तु मंत्री महोदय को जान है कि हम कितना ही विदेशों को अन्न आदि के रूप में आयात करके पैसा देते हैं। काफी, चाय, तम्बाकू आदि लाखों एकड़ भूमि में बोया जाता है। इसका बोया जाना समाप्त करके केवल अन्न क्यों नहीं उत्पन्न किया जाता है जिससे आपको विदेशों को करेंसी न देनी पड़े। क्या ऐसा भी सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हमारा बिचार तो यह है कि वह भी बढ़ाया जाए और यह भी बढ़ाया जाए । अन्न का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जाए जिस से हमारी आयात कम की जाये और उन चीजों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जाए जिससे निर्यात बढ़े ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Instant coffee is becoming very popular in Europe and America and also in some countries of Asia. May I know if any attempts are being made to manufacture instant coffee here? I think that is a much bigger foreign exchange earning proposition than the normal coffee that we sell to other countries.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are two firms which are making instant coffee and more will be encouraged.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I want to know what is the quantity that is being produced. Is it not a fact that instant coffee fetches you more foreign exchange than this coffee that is sold outside?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The hon. Members' observation is correct. Instant coffee gives us almost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the value of the normal coffee. There are two firms that have come up. But the market for instant coffee is not as unlimited as for the normal coffee. Our efforts are in that direction. I may correct the impression that I gave earlier. It is not Rs. 10 crores but actually the export earnings are to the tune of Rs. 13.31 crores from coffee exports.

**Shri Rajaram:** The Minister says "No" to part (d) of the Question, whether this will have any effect on the price in the internal market. Already, the price of coffee has gone up. Coffee seeds are not available in the market and big queues are formed before the coffee houses in Madras as well as in Bombay. May I know what kind of action is being taken by the Ministry so far as the price of coffee is concerned.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As my hon. colleague has already mentioned, we do not expect any appreciable rise in price.

**Shri Rajaram:** The price has gone up. If you want, I can show you.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The House will appreciate that we cannot consume everything in this country and starve out the export market. We cannot allow the exports to suffer....

**Shri Rajaram:** At the same time, you must not give sufferings to the people here.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We have to suffer somewhere at least. If the coffee seeds are less available in some coffee houses, we have to suffer somewhere at least. After all, we want to export and, therefore, somebody has to bear the suffering.

**Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** May I know how much the Government has given as financial assistance under the grow-more-coffee scheme in new areas so far?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I do not have the break-up of new or old areas. What we have given is about Rs. 9.35 crores so far for promotion of coffee. In the Fourth Plan, we propose to give more.

#### Trade with Land-Locked Countries

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\*1426. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

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

(a) whether Government are giving new thought, keeping aside the too much legal considerations, to the trade with land-locked countries like Nepal and Afghanistan; and



(b) if so, the broad features of Government's Scheme in this regard?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Efforts are being continuously made to develop India's trade with the neighbouring land-locked countries like Nepal and Afghanistan. Legal considerations are not allowed to stand in the way of the development of trade, and emphasis is generally laid on finding practical solutions to the trading problems with these partners. Periodic consultations between the governments of these countries and India are taking place as provided for in the Trade Agreement or Treaty so as to deal with questions relating to the trade of these countries with India and also to Nepal's trade with other countries passing through India.

**श्री भागवत शा आजाद :** अगर कानूनी बातों पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भू बेधित देशों के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्धी जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन पास हुआ है क्या उसको भारत सरकार ने अब तक मान लिया है, रेटिफाई कर दिया है ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हम थोड़े समय में उस पर दस्तखत करने वाले हैं । लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को रिमाइन्ड करना चाहता हूँ कि एक हिन्दुस्तान ही ऐसा देश था जिसने सब से ज्यादा लैंड लाक्ड कंट्रीज के लिए यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में फाइट किया और उनको कन्वेंशन्स दिलाये ।

**श्री भागवत शा आजाद :** मुझे यही पूछना है कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में जब भारत ने सब से अधिक भाग लिया जिसके परिश्रम के फलस्वरूप भू बेधित देशों के सम्बन्ध में एक कन्वेंशन पास हुआ । उस को

इतने दिन हो गये हैं फिर भी यहाँ की सरकार उस कन्वेंशन को क्यों नहीं रेटिफाई कर पाई । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में कहाँ पर यह मामला रका हुआ है ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** रका नहीं है । यह बड़ा पेचीदा मामला है । इसमें बहुत सी चीजें आ जाती हैं । सिक्योरिटी आफ दि कंट्री आती है, इस को देखना भालना पड़ता है । उस को पास हुए तीन महीने हुए हैं । दो कंट्रीज ने ही कुल उसको रेटिफाई किया है । हम भी कर देंगे ।

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether, with a view to gain the markets of the neighbouring land-locked countries which are already stacked with Chinese goods, the Government is going to give some export subsidy for sending our goods to those countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** 'Land-lock' does not mean subsidy. That means they have no access to the high seas which we control and, therefore, our high seas are allowed to be used by those countries which have no maritime coast. We are giving that facility. As far as Nepal is concerned, His excellency Surya Bahadur Thapa who recently visited our country and His Majesty King Mahendra have acknowledged that we have gone out of our way to help the transit trade of Nepal both to Pakistan and to the rest of the world.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the export business of these land-locked countries on the eastern side of India is allowed to pass through the eastern ports of our country and, if so, whether any agreement to this effect has been entered into?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are two sides. If the hon. Member means Calcutta, I should say 'yes' because that is the only part which provides the access to Nepal with the rest of

the world on the eastern side. On the western side also, we are allowing the trade of Nepal with the neighbouring countries to pass through Radhikapur, Raxaul and Waghah.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the Nepal Government has ever made any complaint that their goods are not being given that priority which they require, sometimes at these ports, and if the answer is in the affirmative, may I know whether any step has been taken to see that no such trouble or difficulty is created for our friendly countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This point was raised by His Excellency Thapa and we assured him that no such cases have been mentioned by his Government to us, but if at all any such thing takes place at transit, we shall pay our personal attention to see that railway wagons are provided and berths in ships are provided.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nepal, Mr. Thapa, when he recently visited India, has suggested that there should be a free flow of all commodities between India and Nepal and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Our relations with Nepal are governed by the treaty between the two countries which has already been running for the last nine years. There is no question of any restriction. On the contrary, the trade between the two countries in the last few years has gone up multi-fold and all the needs of Nepal in consumer goods and in industrial goods are more or less satisfied—about 97 per cent—by India.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** My question was about free flow of all commodities.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I cannot categorically say that for every thing; there are sensitive items; there are

protected items; there are security items; I would not like to generalise a statement; but by and large there is free flow.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Is it a fact that in the matter of trade between Afghanistan and India, the Government and the Reserve Bank are giving contradictory instructions to the new entrants in the matter of first buying goods from there and in the matter of first sending goods to that place?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The question is about land-locked countries.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** I am asking about Afghanistan. Is it a fact that in the matter of trade between India and Afghanistan—the barter trade between India and Afghanistan—the Government of India and the Reserve Bank are giving contradictory instructions with regard to first sending goods and then getting things down from there with the result that the new entrants cannot make any headway in the matter of enhancing their trade?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are no instructions issued by either the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India restraining the flow of goods between the two countries, which is governed by a bilateral pact. We purchase about Rs. 7½ crores worth of fruits from Afghanistan and for a corresponding amount textiles, engineering goods, drugs, paints, varnishes and other goods move from India to Afghanistan. We have had no difficulty on that except what Paistan tried to intercept and not allow the transit of goods between India and Afghanistan to go through their territory.

**Shri Sreekantan Nair:** My question was entirely different.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might make it clear now by speaking a little more distinctly.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** My question was whether the Government is aware of the fact that the policy adopted by the Ministry in allowing the old traders to get down the things first and then to send things there and asking the new traders to send things first and later on get down the things from there is different from the instructions given by the Reserve Bank in this regard.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I would like to get from the hon. Member a copy of the instructions that have been given. The pattern of trade is like this. Every year between the two Governments, a Trade reviving Committee sits. A list of a number of Afghan traders and Indian traders in compiled between the two Governments. Those are the traders that they recognise and we recognise. There is no bar to any new or old entrant in this country trading with Afghanistan through this mechanism.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** In view of the favourable development of trade between India and Nepal, may I know whether the Government of India have made any attempt for getting the foodgrain surplus from Nepal for India?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Afghanistan has no surplus of foodgrains to export. If they write to us, we shall certainly allow, and we shall have no hesitation.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Has any attempt been made in that direction?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There has been no attempt, because Afghanistan is a net importer of many things, and there is no surplus of foodgrains there.

#### Production of Cotton Fabrics

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- \*1427. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial fall in the production of cotton fabrics and yarn in the last four months of 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of cloth and yarn?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) There was a slight fall in the production of cotton fabrics and yarn in the last four months of 1965 compared to the average monthly production in the first 8 months of the year.

(b) The fall was due to power-cuts imposed by various State Governments due to failure of monsoon and due to decline in the offtake of cloth and yarn from mills consequent on the Indo-Pakistan hostilities.

(c) Financial assistance is being given in suitable cases to mills in difficulty by State Governments and Central Government. Efforts are also made to re-open the closed mills as quickly as possible. The offtake of cloth from the mills is now normal.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल अकाल की व्यापक स्थिति है और भूखमरी बड़े पैमाने पर उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और पंजाब आदि राज्यों में है तो क्या उसका कपड़े की खपत पर कोई असर पड़ा है और अगर पड़ा है तो गरीबों को राहत दिलाने की दृष्टि से जो मोटा कपड़ा बे इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनके दाम घटाने के बारे में सूती मिलों के मालिकों के साथ सरकार कोई बातचीत कर रही है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :** जो कहत पड़ा है उस की वजह से यह बात सही है कि कपड़े का प्राफिट कम हुआ है

और उसके प्रोडक्शन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है। उड़ीसा में इतना ज्यादा ड्राट है कि उन के चीफ मिनिस्टर यहां आये थे। और हम ने उन को 5 लाख गज खादी और पांच लाख गज मिल का कपड़ा देना तय किया। गिफ्ट के तौर पर वह वहां बांट दें। और भी ऐरियाज से जैसे मध्यप्रदेश आदि हैं वहां से भी हमारे पास डिमांड आई है और हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जहां जहां लोग कहत के अन्दर फंसे हैं वहां के गरीब लोगों को यह कपड़ा रिक्लीफ के तौर पर दिया जाय। उन्हें खादी भी दी जायगी और मिल का कपड़ा भी दिया जायगा।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं था। यह राहत का जो काम सरकार कर रही है वह अच्छा काम है। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता था कि जिस मोटे कपड़े का गरीब लोग सारे देश में इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन के दाम इस साल घटाने के लिए क्या मिल मालिकों के साथ सरकार कोई बातचीत कर रही है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** नहीं ऐसी कोई भी बातचीत सरकार नहीं कर रही है। कन्ट्रोल क्लाय जो आया है वह बिल्कुल मुनासिब दाम से बिक रहा है और वह मिल मालिक रोज चिल्लाते हैं कि कन्ट्रोल निकाल दो लेकिन हम गरीब लोगों को महायन्ता देने के लिए कन्ट्रोल को रख रहे हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं ने दाम घटाने के बारे में पूछा है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** दाम घटाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यहां पर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया था कि आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में जो खराब कपड़ा होता है उस के जो मुनासिब दाम निश्चित किये जाते हैं वह ज्यादा रखे जाते हैं और उन से वमूल भी किये जाते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने, जो शिकायत इस सदन में की गयी थी और कपड़े को भी रक्खा गया था, जैसा कि मंत्री

महोदय जानते हैं तो उस के बारे में क्या सरकार ने जांच करके आदिवासी तथा गरीब इलाकों की जनता को मदद करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** दोनों बातों का मैं अलग अलग तरीके से जवाब देना चाहता हूं। पहले तो कपड़े के दाम जो कन्ट्रोल क्लाय है, घोती, माड़ी, लौंग क्लोथ, ड्रिल और शर्टिंग, उसके बिल्कुल सही दाम हैं और उलटे मिल मालिकों की तो फर्ग्याद यह है कि दाम कुछ बढ़ाने चाहिए और इस दाम से हमारा काम नहीं चलता है फिर भी सरकार उस को रिवाइज नहीं कर रही है। दूसरे जो कपड़ा गदन की मेज पर यहाँ रक्खा था माननीय डा० लोहिया ने तो उस का कन्ट्रोल से मतलब नहीं था। उन का कहना था कि जो कमिशन उन को मिलना चाहिए व्यापारियों के पास से 6½ परसेंट का तो वह कमिशन को एक, एक आदमी के बीच रैगुलेट करने का हमारा काम नहीं है फिर भी एक दोस्ती के नाते हम उस को देख रहे हैं कि इस कमिशन को ठीक से रैगुलेट कैसे किया जाय (व्यवधान)

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आदिवासियों का मामला है। इसी उपेक्षा से बस्तर कांड और मारे कांड होते हैं इसे याद रखिये।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जैसा कि ग्रेट ब्रिटेन ने कहा है कि वह सन 1970 तक कपड़े का आयात अपने यहां नहीं होने देंगे तो उस से क्या हमारी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री पर भी कोई असर पड़ेगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** 1970 तक नये आयात को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे बाकी हमारी तो ब्रिटेन की सरकार के साथ बार्ता उस बारे में हो चुकी है अगर पर दस्तखत होने बाकी हैं तो वह तो होगा ही। अब 95 मिलियन यार्न का जो कोटा हमको मिलता था तो वह तो चलना चालू रहेगा अबबता जैसा कि

अम्बबार में निकला है अब नये आयात करने का बढ़ावा ब्रिटिश सरकार और मुल्कों को नहीं देगी।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण मंत्री जी ने बताये हैं लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्पादन की कमी इस कारण भी हुई है कि जो सूती कपड़े की मिलें भारतवर्ष के अन्दर हैं वह बहुत पुरानी मशीन वाली हैं और क्या हमारे मिलमालिकों ने इस तरह का कोई आवेदनपत्र सरकार को दिया है कि उनका आधुनिकीकरण किया जाय और अगर दिया है तो वह कौन कौन मिलमालिक हैं और सरकार उस पर क्या विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो उत्पादन में थोड़ा सा मामूली सा घाटा हुआ है वह सिर्फ पावर कट की वजह से है। जब तालाब में पानी न हो और उस की वजह से बिजली नहीं बनी और बिजली के अन्दर 33 परसेंट, 50 परसेंट, 25 परसेंट की महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब आदि में कटौती हो तो सांचा चल कैसे ? बगैर बिजली के कारखाने का सांचा चल नहीं सकता। इस वजह से यह थोड़ा बहुत घाटा हुआ है। जैसे ही बारिश आ जायगी और हम चाहते हैं और प्रार्थना करते हैं कि बारिश जल्दी आ जाय तो वह कटौती भी खत्म हो जायगी और अपने आप उत्पादन बढ़ जायगा।

**श्री राम हरल्ल यादव :** पिछले 4-6 महीनों में कपड़े का उत्पादन हमारे देश में कम हुआ है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कन्ट्रोल्ड कपड़े के दामों में भी कुछ इजाफा हुआ है या उस की कीमत पर रोक रक्खी जायगी।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** कन्ट्रोल्ड कपड़ा तो हमारे डाइरेक्शन के मुताबिक होता है।

उस में कोई घाटा होने का सवाल नहीं है। जितनी जरूरियात हमारे आम लोगों की है वह सब पूरी करने के लिए सरकार हमेशा देखती है कि यह कपड़ा बनाया जाय ?

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि थोड़े अंश में उत्पादन कम हुआ तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह थोड़ा अंश कितना प्रतिशत है और किन किन क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन कम हुआ और यह भी कि वह उत्पादन की कमी क्या इन अंग्रेजों चार महीनों में पूरी हो गयी है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** अगर आप वह जानना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप को बतला सकता हूँ कि 4600 मिलियन मीटर में से कोई 50 से 60 मिलियन मीटर अर्थात् एक परसेंट से भी कम परसेंट घटा है। यह महज इस कारण से हुआ है कि पावर कट आ गया है। पाकिस्तान की होस्टेलीटीज आ गई और इस लिये वह कमी हुई लेकिन हैंडलूम और पावर लूम द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ गया है।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** मैं ने पूछा कि किन किन क्षेत्रों में यह हुआ है किस क्षेत्र की मिलों पर उस का असर पड़ा है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** अब इस में क्षेत्रों के जानने की क्या जरूरत है जब कि उसमें कमी ही इतनी कम हुई है।

**Shri Muthiah:** Is it a fact that huge stocks of cloth, both handloom and mill-made, have accumulated in Madras and are lying uncleared affecting production of cloth.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is a four-month old story. Today there is no accumulation of stocks of cloth or yarn. They are all moving. It was there in olden times.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** For the last few years the quality of cloth, particularly of the medium and fine varieties, not superfine varieties....

**Shri Ranga:** Khadi also.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:**...has deteriorated to a great extent, and the prices have, on the other hand, gone up. It is a common complaint by the public that former coarse cloth is now stamped medium and former medium cloth is stamped fine. Probably this is because of the quality of the cloth. What is the mechanism to check that the correct quality is properly sealed so that there is no tampering with the quality?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have had no complaint, oral or written. This is entirely wrong. No quality has gone down. The quality has gone up. Nobody can stamp coarse cloth as medium and medium as fine. I must be allowed to tell you what the facts are.

We had a vigilance committee in every State. The Chief Ministers wrote to me, 'repeatedly this committee is meeting without any complaint. Will you wind it up?' We said, 'All right. Where a State feels that such a vigilance committee is required, it may keep it'. As far as the Centre is concerned, we have a vigilance committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister. It is meeting on the 3rd or 4th of May. Again, we are going to meet on the 3rd or 4th May, but there have been no complaints so far.

**Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha:** May I know in which State such shortfall has been the greatest, and what steps are to be taken to stimulate the production?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As soon as the gods bless the earth and the rains come, the power cut will be restored and production will go up.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I have to point out a very serious discrepancy between what the Minister replied and the actual facts. He said a little while ago that the prices of the controlled varieties of cloth are being kept constant by the Government despite pres-

sure being put by certain circles to have the controls removed. Does he not know that his own Textile Commissioner has recently passed an order increasing the margin between the ex-mill price and the retail price of these controlled varieties by 2 per cent, from 18 to 20 per cent, which means that the customer will have to pay 2 per cent more than he was paying? Why does he inform, or rather misinform the House that these prices are kept constant?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This statement I myself placed before the House before it was announced. That has been done according to the legal formula adopted when multipliers were fixed before two years. The retail trade, because of dear or scarce money has been paying much more interest and warehousing charges, and railway charges had also been put up. Therefore, I made the statement before the House. What I say is that above the stamped price, which has been revised from time to time according to the statutory understanding, there has been no excessive charge of price by those people because of any scarcity or anything. That is what I have been mentioning.

**श्री सूर्य प्रसाद :** मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कन्ट्रोल किये हुए कपड़े को मुनासिब कीमतों पर बेचा जाता है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस बात का प्रचार आम लोगों में नहीं किया गया है कि कौन से कपड़े कन्ट्रोल किये गये हैं और उन की क्या कीमत है, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि दुकानदार ज्यादा कीमत लेते हैं और खरीदार अपढ़ होने की बजह से वे ज्यादा दाम दे देते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैंने पहले भी कहा है—शायद माननीय सदस्य ने उस का सुना नहीं है—कि जहाँ तक कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लॉथ का ताल्लुक है, अभी तक हमारे पास कोई

करियाद नहीं आई है कि छिपे हुए दाम से ज्यादा दाम लिये जाते हैं। फिर भी हम ने पिछले महीने में दिल्ली में बीस रेड यह देखने के लिए किये कि क्या कोई ज्यादा दाम पर बेचता है या नहीं। उस की कार्यवाही भी चल रही है। जहां जहां किसी ने दो, पांच या सात परसेंट ज्यादा दाम लिया होगा, उस को कानून के नीचे सजा दी जायेगी।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Banerjee.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In view of the answer to Mr. Indrajit Gupta, some questions arise.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called Mr. Banerjee.

#### Sale of Cars by S.T.C.

\*1428 **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in Patriot, dated the 27th December, 1965 that diplomats are selling their cars through the State Trading Corporation at inflated prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that no depreciation is allowed to the buyers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such malpractices?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As per a decision of the Government all the Embassies, High Commissions and their consulates are normally permitted either to re-export or sell the vehicles belonging to them to another privileged person or privileged organisation like the United Nations Organisations, UNICEF, etc. They are also permitted to offer their vehicles, to the

State Trading Corporation through Government at the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) price at which it was imported in India without depreciation charges. The c.i.f. cost also includes cost of inland transport from the port of disembarkation to the place of duty of the diplomat concerned. It is for the State Trading Corporation to purchase these vehicles on this basis or intimate to those concerned that the Corporation is not interested in buying these vehicles in question. As this method of pricing is a fair compromise and understanding between depreciated price basis on the one hand and the previous extremely high market value pricing, the question of any malpractices does not arise.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It appears from the statement that these diplomats are also permitted to offer their vehicles, to the State Trading Corporation through Government at the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) price at which it was imported in India without depreciation charges. I want to know whether it is a fact that under the present rules no provision has been made for the depreciation, and the sellers can always claim the cost price, no matter how long the car has been used. If this is true, I want to know why Government, which teaches austerity to the people of this country and asks them to tighten their belts, is purchasing these cars at very inflated prices?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The reason is obvious. The shortage of those big cars is of a very great magnitude. Therefore, these cars when put to auction are given to the person who bids the highest, on the advice and recommendation of this august House. Previously what was happening was that clandestine transactions were taking place between those owners who were leaving this country and the purchasers, and we were losing both rupee and foreign exchange. Now, both are protected, and we are reporting to the House from time to time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether it is a common practice for the diplomats to buy cars from a third country and to inflate the price, whether a diplomat who has purchased a car for really Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 can safely sell, even after two or three years, in this country at the same price and whether they are also charging for certain extra fittings; if so, what precautions have been taken by Government to see that the proper depreciation is charged, and the car price is not the same as the imported price when it is sold here.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** First, I would answer the first part of the question. I do not know any diplomat who has charged, out of the hundreds of cars that we have purchased from them, any higher price because, firstly, he has to submit the original voucher. Then we have the running price of those well-known brands of the world's cars, as to what are the landed costs here.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I did not say that.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am coming to the second part of the question. Why depreciation is not being deducted and why they are being given off allowance for the extra gadget or equipment—that is what I understood the hon. Member to say. Now, previous to this, this mutual gentleman's understanding, they were selling these Rs. 10,000 cars at Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 80,000 and all the profit went to the foreign owner of the car. We have, therefore, settled like this. And this is more or less like a convention, an international convention, and I can name about nine to 10 countries where there is this formula. We do not deduct—because of the high value which otherwise the Indian community would get, and now the Government of India sells through the STC—we do not deduct from him the depreciation, so that he also gets a fair value of his product which again we are selling at a higher price. Where the STC is convinced that a single,

461(A1)LSD—2.

straight-line price and depreciation does not result in a profit, it refuses to buy the car; either the diplomat takes it away or he re-exports it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What is the answer to the first part of my question? I asked whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that some of the diplomats do not bring cars from their own country but they purchase from foreign countries; and especially it has become the practice for them to bring the car here, use it for three or four years and sell it at the same price?

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been answered.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We go by the brand and not by the country of origin. I have made it clear. If an Italian diplomat gets a car from America, we know the price of the American car landed in India, and we check it up.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** It is good that the STC has taken over this scheme. May I know how many cars have been given to the privileged persons, how many cars have been given to the STC and how many cars have been given to the privileged organisations?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have got the figures. In 1962-63, tourist agencies, one car; Raj Bhavans, three; Government Departments, seven; general public, nil, because the scheme worked only for one month. In 1963-64, 11 for tourist agencies, five for Raj Bhavans, and 165 for the general public; that is sold. In 1964-65, 125 for tourist agencies; 274 sold to the public. In 1965-66, for the first nine months, for tourist agencies, 61 cars and 254 to the public were sold. So, in all, there has been a sale of about 680 and more cars.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Mr. Speaker, the Minister stated that cars are given to the highest bidders. This may fetch some handsome money, income, to the Government, but does the Minister realise that this is indulging



in practices which are directly in contravention of the social objectives that the Government has set to itself; that is (a). and (b). (Interruption) let me finish: apart from the Government incurring these profits, inviting, attracting and profiteering, these cars are given to whom—not to those who need them, like the educational institutions, hospitals, but to those people who are the highest bidders, the people who have made money by dubious ways and cheated the State of the income.

**Mr. Speaker:** I might interrupt by saying one thing: I was told by the gentleman there that for every car that is sold by him information is sent to the income tax authorities about the sale of the individual car.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Very good, but you know, Sir, that cars have been sold in this country for Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000. Where does all this money come from? These are the people. So, two bad things are being encouraged. I would conclude and I want a straight reply. The wrong type of people get this kind of thing and the people who need it most like the educational institutions, hospitals etc., are deprived of them. So, will the Government review the present practice?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am really surprised that a socialist Member should say that those cars—

**Shri Nath Pal:** Not sold to hospitals and such other institutions?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** You have had your share. Do not get too much upset about it.

**Shri Nath Pal:** You are upset. Not I.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The non-socialist Member says that these expensive, luxurious cars should be given to hospitals and charitable institutions and impose a dead burden on those charitable institutions, hospitals and other organisations; (Interrup-

tion). Where do you get your money from and use it for? After all, the money that we get from the sale of these cars is transferred to the Government of India for running schools for the villages, hospitals, charitable institutions and so on. What is wrong about it? (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

### Asian Industrialisation Development Council

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\*1429. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ECAFE Conference on the Industrialisation in Asia has agreed to establish an Asian Industrialisation Development Council as a permanent body for promoting the Region's industrial growth; and

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

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India fully support the proposal to set up the Asian Industrial Development Council to stimulate Industrial Development in the countries of the ECAFE Region and to promote regional co-operation in this field. The Indian Delegation to the Conference emphasised that in pursuing the goal of harmonisation of National Development Programmes, full recognition should be given to the maximum development of human, natural and industrial resources of each country of Asia and the conditions prevailing in the different countries of the region. India has also offered its willingness to share our experience and of participating in the development of "intermediate technology" with other countries of the region.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी सम्मेलन में किन-किन देशों ने भाग लिया था ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** 46 मुल्कों ने भाग लिया था, जिन में से 34 एशिया के फुलफुलेज मेम्बर हैं, बाकी इण्डस्ट्रियल कंट्रीज के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव थे।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या इस सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था कि इस विकास कार्य के लिये किस तरह से धन उगाहा जायेगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैं सुन नहीं सका, फिर से अपना प्रश्न कर दें।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या इस सम्मेलन के देशों ने आपस में परामर्श किया था कि इस विकास को चलाने के लिये किस तरीके से धन पैदा किया जायगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** उसके लिये युनाइटेड नेशन्स का जनरल असेम्बली रेजोल्यूशन had been passed before some years, when the decade of United Nations development started. All the rich countries were expected to contribute one per cent net of their national gross product to the fund for the development of the less developed countries. Now we have passed another resolution at Geneva, year before last, when we have appealed to the conscience of the world saying that this contribution should be raised to 2 per cent (gross) of their national product.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** As the hon. Minister told us that this will be devoted to the development of human, natural and industrial resources, may I know what kind of resources development he has in view so far as India is concerned and also so far as Thailand is concerned?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as India is concerned the development

programmes are embodied in our successive Plans and we get assistance from friendly countries as per the principles enunciated in the General Assembly's Charter. Regarding Thailand, we have been able to participate in the development of jute, shellac and tapioca.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** What was the reaction of some of the other countries who took part in the ECAFE Conference to the Indian development and rate of growth of the Indian economy in general?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We protested that the forecast given there was unscientific and unreliable. So also, Thailand, Malaya and others protested, and that paragraphs which had wrongly ascribed certain percentage of gross product to us and others were deleted. We are quite sure the general feeling was that our progress requires to be more activated. We also share that feeling and we are glad that they also feel the same thing.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know when this Asian Industrial Development Council will come into being, what will be its composition and in what way India will be represented there?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This matter has gone a stage further. Now the United Nations has decided to have an International Industrial Development Council consisting of 55 member countries—that is, each country by turn will be represented either by their Minister or high officials of the Government. Thus there will be an International Board under which there will be Regional Boards in which 22 countries of Asia will be represented as far as ECAFE is concerned.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** According to the decisions taken and the Resolution passed, may I know whether India has started fulfilling any obligation and whether this suggestion was also made that instead of it being the

Asian Development Council, the name as well as the scope should be extended to the Afro-Asian countries together?

**Shri Nath Pal:** Which are these Afro-Asian countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Afro-Asia has an informal character of our association and to that extent we welcome the hon. lady Member's suggestion. But as far as the statutes of the General Assembly of the United Nations are concerned, the regions are according to geographical juxtaposition. Africa has a separate commission, Asia has a separate commission, Latin America has a separate commission and Europe has a separate commission. So, we cannot go over that, but we are definitely collaborating at the African and Asian level of Ministers to implement our programme.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे देश के संबंध में जो दूसरों ने घोषणायें कीं विकास के संबंध में, वे भवैज्ञानिक थीं, तो यदि वे भवैज्ञानिक थीं तो आप इन्हें कैसे वैज्ञानिक मिथ्य करोगे, जब कि हम प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में पिछड़े जा रहे हैं और दूसरों देशों से मांग करते रहते हैं।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैंने भवैज्ञानिक कहा था, भवैज्ञानिक नहीं कहा था, इनफार्मल।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मेरे पास तो भवैज्ञानिक शब्द आया है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** ट्रांसलेशन करने वाले ने गलती से कर दिया होगा, मैंने तो फार्मल एण्ड इन्फार्मल शब्द कहा था। यह बात गलत है जो माननीय सदस्य यह कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है मेरे सामने तो जितनी जितनी इंडस्ट्रियां, इंस्टीट्यूशन, कालेज, हाईवेज और रोड्स चल रही हैं, वे हम को गर्व देती हैं कि इतना

काम हो सका। इस से और ज्यादा होना चाहिये, इस से हम सहमत हैं।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आप ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जिसमें उन्नति की है?

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** यह लफ्ज इंडस्ट्रियां गलत चीज है, यह एडल्ट्रेटिड हिन्दी अंग्रेजी है।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is a very good word.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are developing a new language.

#### Self-Sufficiency in Rolling Stock and Locomotives

\*1430. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Indian Railways have reached the goal of self-sufficiency in rolling stock, locomotives and other equipments;

(b) whether some items have developed export potentials; and

(c) whether the Railways have been making use of the Indigenous materials, thereby facilitating the growth of ancillary industries?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). The country is now self-sufficient in Steam Locomotives, Freight Wagons, Passenger Coaches, Mechanical Signalling Equipment, Track Material etc. These items can be exported. The manufacture of Diesel and Electric Locomotives has already started with a progressively increasing indigenous content and a very large measure of self-sufficiency is expected to be reached by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(c) Yes Sir. Nearly 90 per cent of the total purchases made by the Railways during 1964-65 were from indigenous sources.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Government indicate the extent of earnings from our export potential?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As the House knows, wagons are going to be exported to the extent of about Rs. 1.6 crores; orders have been placed. Another order from Hungary is also going to be of Rs. 1.62 crores and there is likelihood of some fresh orders being placed.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** When India becomes self-supporting in respect of our requirements of rolling stock and locomotives, may I know whether these earnings will offset all the expenses which we incur at this stage?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is a question which will have to be comparatively examined.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Is it a fact that the Railway Team, which is at present visiting Washington for a loan to expand the locomotive factory at Varanasi, has been told that India will be advised not to have the factory but to import the locomotives and, therefore, they are finding it difficult to get the loan; if so, what effect will it have on the self-sufficiency just now emphasized by the Minister?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is not true because the diesel locomotive workshop has already come into existence and has already gone into production. By the end of the Fourth Plan it will be producing 150 diesel locomotives each year.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I want to know the correctness of the question as a whole and not only about the locomotives. Has the Indian Team in Washington been told like that?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It is not so.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो भाप इन्जिन्ड है, ये कब तक पूर्णतया समाप्त हो जायेंगे, डिजल इन्जिन के कितने कारखाने सरकार खोलेगी और इस समय इन में कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया कि डीजल का जो कारखाना खुला है, उस में चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक, यानी 1970-71 तक 150 डीजल इंजन बनने लगेंगे। अब करीब 70 साल में बन सकते हैं। भाप के इंजन आगे अभी चलते रहेंगे। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखिर तक भी दस हजार भाप के इंजनों की आवश्यकता होगी।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीजल इंजन बनाने में कितने विदेशी पुर्जे आप अब तक काम में ले रहे हैं और चौथी योजना के अन्त तक क्या आप इनके मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** डीजल इंजन जो बन रहे हैं उस में करीब पचीस प्रतिशत तक भारतीय सामान लगेगा और कुछ दिनों के बाद नब्बे प्रतिशत तक यहां का सामान लगेगा . . . .

**श्री बड़े :** पी० एस० सी० की रिपोर्ट यह है कि नब्बे प्रतिशत विदेशी लगते हैं।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** मैं कह रहा हूँ लगेंगे। 1964 से इस में उत्पादन होने लगा है और यह 1966 चल रहा है। अभी वैसी स्थिति थी। पी० ए० सी० ने पहले की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अपनी रिपोर्ट बनाई डेढ़ सौ के करीब जब इंजन बनने लगेंगे हर साल तो भी थोड़ी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी मंगाने की क्योंकि इसका विस्तार ज्यादा होगा।

Question and Calling  
Attention Notice

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं ने पूछा था कि चौथी योजना में क्या आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह कहते हैं कि आगे भी मंगाने पड़ेंगे ।

12.00 hrs.

RE. SHORT NOTICE QUESTION  
AND CALLING ATTENTION  
NOTICE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have got a Short Notice Question as well as a Calling Attention Notice to be taken up today. They are on the Agenda. I was not present yesterday when much dissatisfaction was expressed by some hon. Members about allotment of time. They wanted more time to discuss the Demands of the Home Ministry. We have to apply guillotine at 2 O'Clock. So, if the House agrees, I propose that the miscellaneous business may be taken up at 3 O'Clock. In that case, we can give one more hour for hon. Members and the hon. Minister will have one hour for reply. At 2 O'Clock guillotine will be applied. After that, we can take up this business.

**श्री बागड़ी :** सब से पहले तो उड़ीसा के बारे में जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव है वह आना चाहिये ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The Calling Attention Notice should be taken up now. The rest can be taken up at 3 O'Clock.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no objection. But, then, those hon. Members who wanted to speak on the Demands today will not get a chance to speak. They will be deprived of that opportunity.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You can postpone other things.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I? We have to apply guillotine at 2 O'Clock.

**An. hon. Member:** We may take up the Social Welfare Department now.

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the House wants the Short Notice Question to be taken up now itself, I have no objection. I am prepared for it.

**Some hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** If that is the desire of the House, then no Member would be able to speak on the Demands today. We will now take up the Short Notice Question. Shri Samanta.

12.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—  
Contd.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Indian sailing Vessels stranded at Persian Gulf Ports for want of Cargo**

SNQ. 23. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Basappa:**  
**Shri D. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty-two Indian Sailing Vessels which were generally carrying dates from Persian Gulf areas to India, are lying stranded there since 15th December, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of the vessels allotted to the State Trading Corporation by the Date Transport Committee of the Ministry and how many have up till now been utilised;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Joint Committee consisting of the Importers, representatives of sailing vessels and Commerce and Transport Ministries decided that all the vessels for date import should be chartered through the Date Transport Committee and flat rates should be paid to them and 60 per cent of the total date imports should go to Indian sailing vessels; and

(d) if so, whether the decisions have been honoured and if, not the reasons therefore and how the Indian sailing vessels will be saved from the calamities they are facing?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. It is reported that some Indian sailing vessels about three are at present held up in Basra awaiting loading of dates cargo.

(b) The Dates Transport Committee had allotted 17 vessels to State Trading Corporation of India of which 14 had already been chartered by S.T.C. and of the balance the available vessels are being chartered.

(c) and (d). A Dates Transport Committee was formed in the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Commerce in May last year for the purpose of bringing together all the interests concerned in the Dates trade, for arranging smooth flow of import of dates, for utilising the available capacity of Indian sailing vessels and for giving maximum employment to them at an agreed flat rate throughout the year. The decisions taken by the Committee from time to time have generally been honoured by all concerned.

Under the present arrangements 60 per cent of the licences for import of dates can be utilised by sailing vessels only which include both Indian and foreign vessels. Recently, some licences have been issued exclusively for import by Indian sailing vessels only.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The Open General Licence system to import dates from these areas was ended towards the end of 1962 and the Licensing System was introduced. May I know whether the Government have reviewed the working of the Licensing System? If so, have necessary action been taken to preserve the rights of the Indian sea vessels?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is precisely why this Committee was appointed. The House would be glad to know that every quarter the working

of this is reviewed. When I went to Iraq recently the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Economic Affairs complained that we were insisting on utilisation of Indian sailing vessels and not allowing dates to come by steamers. I explained to them that this is being done to help our vessels.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The S.T.C., which is the pet boy of the Ministry, is handling this work. May I know whether the detailed working of the date import trade has been gone into? If so, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an article entitled "State Trading in dates of death" which appeared on Blitz of 26th March? Has that been enquired and has any action been taken on that?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I myself read that article. There was some correct information and some wrong information. Some dates which came to Bombay were classified as unhygienic. We examined those cases and we found that a few packets were defectively packed. This happens in all types of packing. Necessary action was taken.

**श्री भागवत शा भ्राजाव :** यद्यपि कुल आयात का सात प्रतिशत फल जहाजों के द्वारा आयात किया जायेगा लेकिन इस में विदेशी और भारतीय दोनों पाल जहाज हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत के सामने क्या कठिनाइयां हैं जिन के कारण फल जहाज भारतीय नहीं होते हैं।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** कारण यह है कि ईरान के अन्दर भी वहां सेलिंग बैसल है। जिस मुक्त से हमारा व्यापार चलता है उसको भी तो राजी करना होता है। चालीस पैंतालीस परसेंट हमारा होता है, चौदह फन्दरह परसेंट उनका होता है।

**Shri B. K. Das:** What was the total quantity carried by Indian vessels

last year and what was the quantity carried by foreign vessels ?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We imported last year Rs. 1.60 crores worth of dates of which Rs. 96 lakhs was by sailing vessels and Rs. 64 lakhs by steamers.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## **Assam Mail Accident in February, 1966**

**\*1431. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the investigation Committee into the causes of the train accident to 3 Up Assam Mail on the 16th February, 1966 has since been received;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). According to the report of the enquiry committee the accident was due to a deliberate act of sabotage.

(c) The area is under operational control of army. For further tightening up the security arrangements the army has augmented its force. One more battalion of Special Emergency Force has also been placed at the disposal of the army for providing escorts to passenger trains and other works pertaining to the security of this section.

## **Public Sector Enterprises**

**\*1432. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the wasteful ex-

penditure in the Public Sector enterprises;

(b) the contribution, if any, made by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in this matter;

(c) whether this Bureau is proposed to be strengthened; and

(d) the effective work programme drawn up?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) While there may have been wasteful expenditure in specific instances, Government do not agree that this is true of public enterprises in general.

(b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises which has a coordinating role, does scrutinise the periodical reports and advises the Ministries concerned, as necessary from time to time, as to the manner in which economies can be effected.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Bureau's work programme is arranged towards exploring avenues of economy by introducing systems of review of their working, as also examination of selected areas in their performance.

## **Planning Cell in Iron and Steel Ministry**

**\*1433. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a small nucleus of planning cell has been set up in the Iron and Steel Ministry for planned development of the steel industry during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the specific duties that will be assigned to the cell?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cell would be responsible for working out the Ministry's Plan in all its details and also for watching its implementation.

**Small Car Project**\*1434. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:****Shri Daljit Singh****Shri D. C. Sharma:****Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:****Shri Omkar Singh:****Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:****Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:****Shri Hukam Chand****Kachhavalaya:****Shri Bade:****Shri P. C. Borooah:****Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 483 on the 11th March, 1966 and state

(a) whether the consideration of the matter regarding the manufacture of small car has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Not Yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Prices of Terylene and Silk Fabrics**

\*1435. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of terylene, silk and rayon fabrics have considerably increased during the past two months;

(b) if so, to what extent their average prices have increased since January, 1966;

(c) the main reasons for this rise in prices; and

(d) the steps taken to bring them down and stabilise those prices?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A marginal increase ranging between 5 and 10 per cent in the prices of man-made fabrics and mulberry silk fabrics has been noticed during the past two months. There has been no such in-

crease in the case of Tasar fabrics.

(c) The increase in price of terylene has been due to inadequate supply of terylene filament yarn in the country consequent on the ban imposed by Government on its import under the export promotion scheme. No data on prices of terylene yarn or fibre is maintained as such a short supply commodity with little production in the country widely fluctuates in its prices.

The rise in the price of mulberry raw silk is due to failure of rains in Mysore State resulting in a decline in the inflow of cocoons to Government Silk filatures and to private reeling establishments. Imports of silk from Japan have also to be made at enhanced prices. The rise in prices of rayon fabrics has been due to the rise in the prices of the raw materials such as wood pulp which have to be imported against exports of artsilk fabrics. Due to foreign exchange difficulty it has not been possible for Government to continue the system of grant of actual users' licences for import of wood pulp. The rayon manufacturers have been putting up the prices of rayon fabrics to recoup the loss incurred on the exports of artsilk fabrics, etc.

(d) A few more industrial units for the manufacture of polyester fibre will be set up shortly which will increase the availability of terylene filament yarn in the country. Increased provision is being made for the scheme of Mysore State for sinking of irrigation facilities for mulberry plantation during the Fourth Plan period. To assist the rayon industry to meet its requirements of wood pulp, Government have recently permitted import of rayon grade pulp under the National Defence Remittance Scheme.

**Salem Steel Plant**\*1436. **Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:****Shri Kindar Lal:****Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:****Shri D. C. Sharma:**



**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Japanese Consulting Institute regarding setting up of the steel plant at Salem has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the recommendations contained therein and the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report considers that it is possible to set up a small steelworks based on Kanjamalai iron ore and Neyveli lignite char. The recommendations are at present under examination.

#### Public Sector Undertakings

**\*1437. Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the different Ministries controlling their respective undertakings are following divergent approaches in regard to the policy of recruitment to different cadres in the public undertakings; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure uniformity and to salvage talents from the area where a particular undertaking is established without disturbing the uniform pattern?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Railway Protection Force

**\*1439. Shri Sinhasan Singh:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the object of establishing the Railway Protection Force;

(b) the annual expenditure on the maintenance of this Force;

(c) whether it has succeeded and if so, to what extent in checking thefts, pilferages and other wastes in Railway consignments and other properties; and

(d) the amount of claims paid directly and through Law Courts by the Railways in 1961-62 and 1964-65?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The Railway Protection Force has been constituted under Section 3(1) of the R.P.F. Act, 1957, for the better protection and security of railway property.

(b) Rs. 7 crores (approximately).

(c) There has been substantial reduction in the number of thefts/pilferages of railway consignments as compared to the period prior to the reorganisation of the Railway Protection Force, the incidence having been brought down by about 36.5 per cent in the year 1964-65 as compared to 1956-57.

(d) 1961-62	Rs. 134 Lacs.
1964-65	Rs. 150 Lacs.

Separate figures of amounts paid directly and through Law Courts are not maintained.

#### Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd.

**\*1440. Shri Kindar Lal:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Firodia:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., proposes to start five additional factories in the country;

(b) if so, when and at what places; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). During the Fourth Plan period, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited propose to set up five machine tool units; three of these will be expansions of the existing factories at Pinjore (Panjab), Kalamassery (Kerala) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). The other two will be new units—one in Madhya Pradesh and the other in Uttar Pradesh. The expansions of the Pinjore, Kalamassery and Hyderabad factories are proposed to be taken up first in the order mentioned above. The establishment of the new units will be taken up after the completion of the expansions, probably by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Approximately Rs. 26.50 crores.

**पटना में रेल यात्रियों का रुकें रहना**

\*1441. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री स० भो० बनर्जी :  
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :  
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :  
श्री बाजी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 अप्रैल, 1966 को दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस तथा घमृतसर-हावड़ा मेल सेवा को पटना स्टेशन पर खत्म कर दिये जाने के कारण 200 व्यक्तियों को पटना में रुकना पड़ा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कलकत्ता जाने वाली अन्य रेल गाड़ियों को झाम्ना और धनबाद स्टेशनों पर रोक लिये जाने के कारण लोगों को बहुत कठिनाईयां उठानी पड़ी थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार गाड़ियों में रुकें हुए व्यक्तियों के लिये क्या क्या सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध किया गया ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क), (ख) और (ग). पूर्व रेलवे ने पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की सलाह से यह निर्णय किया था कि 6-4-1966 को पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के भीतर यात्री गाड़ियां न चलाई जाय, क्योंकि संयुक्त वामपंथी मोर्चे द्वारा उस दिन राज्य में "बन्द" की घोषणा की गयी थी। इस निर्णय के अनुसार, कलकत्ता जाने वाली जिन गाड़ियों को 6-4-66 की सुबह पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पहुँचना था, उनकी यात्रा बिहार के प्रमुख स्टेशनों, जैसे पटना, धनबाद आदि, पर समाप्त कर दी गयी, जहाँ कि यात्रियों के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं वहाँ पीने के लिए पर्याप्त पानी और मोल भोजन का समुचित प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया था। यात्रियों के भाराम की देखभाल के लिए रेलवे कर्मचारी विशेष रूप से तैनात किये गये थे।

**Air-conditioned trains on Cheaper Rates**

\*1442. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce air-conditioned trains on cheaper rates than the present ones;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Sri Bharathi Textile Mill at Pondicherry**

\*1443. **Shri Ku Sivapraghassan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3791 on the 15th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the consideration of the Report

of the Committee which was appointed to investigate into the affairs of Sri Bharathi Textile Mill at Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over the control of the Mill under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration.

### **Retrenchment of Railway Employees**

**\*1444. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale retrenchment of employees has been affected in the Railway Electrification Projects in the Eastern and South Eastern Railway regions and in Broad-Gauge Construction Projects and Survey and Construction Projects on the North-East Frontier Railway and DBK Railway Projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) There has been no retrenchment of Railway employees on Railway Electrification. About 91 employees on the Survey and Construction Projects and Broad Gauge Projects of North-East-Frontier Railway and 68 employees on D.B.K. Railway Projects have been discharged so far.

(b) The works against which they were employed have been completed.

### **Public Sector Projects**

**\*1445. Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the public sector projects have excess land which remains fallow for years together;

(b) if so, the total acreage of such land; and

(c) in how many cases the excess land has been leased out for growing more food and whether other will follow suit?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Foreign Collaboration**

**\*1446. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a noticeable reluctance on the part of the foreign firms to enter into agreements with the Indian firms in the matter of know-how and participation in the capital since August-September, 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Research on Steel Structures**

**\*1447. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be considerable savings in foreign exchange during the Fourth Plan as a result of research on steel structures undertaken at the Central Mechanical Research Institute, Durgapur;

(b) the extent of savings made by the Steel Structures designed and fabricated from indigenously available material vis-a-vis the conventional designs;

(c) whether the new designs have already been commissioned in the Engineering Workshops and the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal; and

(d) if so, the amount of savings made?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The designs have been supplied to a number of firms including the Heavy Electrical Ltd., Bhopal. The saving in steel so far obtained in actual practice against existing conventional designs is about 410 tons and about Rs. 6 lakhs in cost.

#### **Manufacture of Small Tiller-Tractors**

**\*1448. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Kindar Lal:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri M. Rampure:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have proposed to set up a factory in collaboration with a Japanese firm for the manufacture of small tiller tractors fitted with a power diesel engine;

(b) if so, terms thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the present stage of the factory?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** The Government of Punjab have submitted two alternative proposals for the manufacture of power tillers, one in collaboration with a Japanese firm and the other with the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute.

In the case of the scheme in collaboration with Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, the Government of Punjab have been given time upto the 30th September 1966 for submitting a detailed project report. In the meantime, their scheme involving Japanese collaboration is being examined.

#### **Export of "Bleeding Madras" Fabric**

**\*1449. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Satyanarayana:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fabric known as "Bleeding Madras" is subject to compulsory inspection by the Textile Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently some of the Inspectors, who detected certain irregularities and malpractices regarding the stock intended for shipment from Madras, were suddenly transferred from Madras and the probation period of some others was extended without justification; and

(c) the action taken against the firm in respect of which those irregularities or malpractices were detected?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the inspectors were transferred from Madras in the usual course for administrative reasons. Probationary period of some inspectors associated with the case where a party is stated to have attempted to export sub-standard material has also been extended upto June 1966, since it was not known how far they might be involved in this case.

(c) The case against the exporting firm is still under investigation of the Central Bureau of Investigation (Economic Offences) Wing.

### Indigenous Know-how

\*1450. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to reward the Industries using indigenous know-how;

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

(c) when the scheme will be finalised?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). In the Report of the Third Reviewing Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and also in a recent Get-together on Research and Industry organised by C.S.I.R., some recommendations have been made regarding incentives to be given to industries using indigenous know-how. The suggestions are still under examination. As soon as a scheme is finalised the details will be published.

### Fifth Steel Plant

\*1451. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately asked the Anglo-American Consortium on the Fifth Steel Plant for further extension of time for conveying its views on the project;

(b) if so, the period of extension; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking the decision in the matter?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). Government have requested the British American Steel works for India Consortium for extension of time upto 10th May, 1966 for conveying the

decision of the Government of India on location of the Fifth Steelworks.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan target, in the context of which the decision on setting up of the Fifth Steel Plant is proposed to be taken, has yet to be finalised.

### Paper Mill at Saharanpur

\*1452. **Shri Kindar Lal:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a paper plant at Saharanpur with the collaboration of Swedish Government; and

(b) if so, when and the total amount of expenditure involved?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) There is no proposal to set up a Paper Plant as such at Saharanpur but possibilities of a small pilot paper plant attached to the School of Paper Technology, Saharanpur, are being explored with Swedish Government.

(b) The details are still being worked out.

### Bikaner Railway Station

4641. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the shifting of railway station, Bikaner or the construction of over-and-nder-bridges over the railway crossing within the Municipal limits of the city; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to renovate the present station and construct retiring rooms for the convenience of the passengers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) No. The final decision from the State Government is still awaited.

(b) There is no proposal to renovate the Bikaner station at present. However, a proposal to provide retiring and refreshment rooms, is under consideration of the Railway Administration.

**Over-bridge near Ernakulam Railway Station**

**4642. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the over-bridge near the Ernakulam South Railway Station has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) The work is in progress.

(b) There has been no avoidable delay.

(c) The work on the bridge proper is expected to be completed by the end of September this year. The work on approaches will have to be completed by State Government as usual before the bridge can be brought into use.

**Titanium Dioxide Plant in Kerala**

**4643. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Eshira Sankiyo-Kisha' of Japan has agreed to collaborate in the establishment of a 50-ton titanium dioxide plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, where the plant is to be located;

(c) what is the capital investment; and

(d) when the work will begin?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

**Manufacture of Electrodes**

**4644. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a medium-size Electrodes Plant is going to be established in Kerala;

(b) the annual turn-over of the plant; and

(c) the capital investment required?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 60 million running feet.

(c) Rs. 13,25,000.

**Cashew Export Promotion Council**

**4645. Shri Warior:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received that the Chairman of the Cashew Export Promotion Council does not find time or convenience to attend the meetings of the Council; and

(b) the number of meetings held since the present Chairman was appointed, and the number of meetings in which the Chairman presided?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b) Some cashew exporters informed the Government that the Chairman of the Council had not been finding time to attend all its meetings. Government have looked into this matter and a statement regarding the meetings held

and attended by the Chairman is given below:

Year	Total No. of meetings held	No. of meetings presided over by the Chairman	No. of meetings presided over by the Vice-Chairman
1962	5	5	—
1963	6	6	—
1964	8	5	3
1965	12	4	8
1966	3	1	2

The Chairman has been able to attend fewer number of meetings in the year 1965 because of his pre-occupation with some more important work assigned to him by the Government.

#### Gujarat Mail Accident Enquiry

**4646. Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted an Enquiry Committee to enquire into the causes of the Gujarat Mail derailment at Dahadu Road Station on the 22nd February, 1966;

(b) whether the Enquiry Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the main features of the report?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay held a statutory enquiry into this accident. He has not finalised his report as yet.

#### Cashew Export Promotion Council

**4647. Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent-

ly the South India Cashew-nut Manufacturers' Association or any other association of cashew-nut manufacturers have submitted a petition to Government that the Cashew-nut Export Promotion Council's functioning is not in the interest of the trade; and

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

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Some cashew exporters have made such a representation.

(b) The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

#### Defence Service Officers on Railways

**4648. Shri Kappen:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence Service Officers who have been absorbed in the various Railway Services since 1957;

(b) whether their interse seniority was fixed in relation to Class II Officers at the time of their absorption and the weightage given for their Defence service;

(c) the number of those Officers who have not been confirmed in the Junior Scale after 7 years' service in the Railways and the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many of them have been promoted in the Senior Scale and the reasons for not promoting the rest?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) One.

(b) No weightage has been given for earlier service for purposes of seniority.

(c) 28. Of these only 14 are eligible for absorption in Class I in terms of a decision taken recently in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Their cases are now being considered accordingly.

(d) 14. Promotions are made subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of officers.

#### Export of Lemon Grass Oil

**4649. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Lemon Grass Oil sold through the State Trading Corporation in 1965-66;

(b) how much of it was sold abroad and how much internally; and

(c) how the price in 1965-66 compares with that in the previous year?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A total quantity of 553.10 tonnes of Lemon Grass Oil valued at Rs. 62.50 lakhs was sold through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., during the year 1965-66, of which 541.10 tonnes valued at Rs. 60.97 lakhs was sold abroad.

(c) (i) The range of internal market prices for Lemon Grass Oil during 1964-65 and 1965-66 was as follows:—

1964-65 Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 per Kg. for oil of 78 per cent and 82 per cent citral content respectively were fixed by Government as procurement prices for the year 1964-65. The Corporation purchased the oil at these prices.

1965-66 Rs. 10.50 and Rs. 11 per Kg. for oil of 78 per cent and 82 per cent citral content respectively were fixed by the Government for the year 1965-66. In actual practice, however, the price

secured by the producers during this year ranged between Rs. 10.50 and Rs. 20 per Kg.

(ii) The range of export prices CIF, U.K., and European ports, during the two seasons was as follows:—

1964-65\* Rs. 11.32 per Kilo to Rs. 15.58 per Kilo.

1965-66 Rs. 12 per Kilo to Rs. 20.30 per Kilo.

\*The higher export prices were mostly for small quantities and not bulk exports.

#### Public Undertakings

**4650. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide-spread criticism to the effect that the out-turn from the Public Undertakings has not come up to the mark due to the centralised initiative being in the hands of a few inexperienced persons; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet this kind of criticism?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Government have always recognised that alongwith the responsibility for maximising the out-turn, necessary authority for operations must be placed at the level of the managements. Sufficient administrative, technical and financial powers have, therefore, been delegated to the Public Undertakings to enable them to function effectively on commercial and autonomous basis.

#### Export of Onions to Ceylon

**4651. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reorganised the National Agricultural



Marketing Federation as a specialised agency for exporting onions to Ceylon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether other agencies are debarred from exporting the same?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Public Notice No. 2-ETC(PN)/66, dated 1st April, 1966 allowing export of Onions to Ceylon only through specialised agency approved by Government, has since been withdrawn and export of Onions to all permissible destinations will be licensed freely on shipping Bills as in the past.

#### **Railway Signal Workshop, Gorakhpur**

**4652. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the improved railway signals have been manufactured in Railway Signal Workshop, Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the details of the improved variety; and

(c) whether the new variety has been given trial and if so the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) Yes.

(b) A control panel for electrical interlocking to operate colour light signals and electric point machines has been manufactured.

(c) Yes, the panel has been installed at Lucknow City and is functioning satisfactorily.

#### **Composite First and Third Class Coach**

**4653. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether composite first and third class coach is being introduced

to run between Lucknow-Pathankot on Sealdah-Pathankot Express section of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, when the new service is likely to begin; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the proposal?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). With a view to relieve overcrowding and to meet public demand for additional accommodation, loads of Nos. 51 Up/52 Dn. Sealdah-Pathankot Expresses have been augmented by a composite I & III Class sectional coach between Lucknow and Pathankot. This additional coach is running ex. Lucknow since 10th April, and ex. Pathankot since 11th April, 1966.

(c) The approximate average cost of hauling the Lucknow-Pathankot composite coach works out to Rs. 1,000 each way per day.

#### **Production at Bhilai Steel Plant**

**4654. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant has reached an annual production capacity of two million tonnes during the last year; and

(b) the target of production fixed and whether that target has been achieved?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) During the last month of 1965-66 the rate of production attained in Bhilai was such that if projected over 12 months it would give an annual production rate of 1.7 million ingot tonnes.

(b) During 1965-66, against the original target of 1.8 million tonnes and the revised ingot production target of 1.43 million tonnes, a pro-

duction of 1.37 million ingot tonnes was actually achieved. Besides, the plant produced 0.544 million tonnes of pig iron for sale, which exceeded the designed production of 300,000 tonnes of pig iron.

#### Production Record of Rourkela Steel Plant

4655. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Steel Plant added yet another landmark in the series of its production records; and

(b) if so, the new production record and the target of the production achieved?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). During 1965-66 the Rourkela Steel Plant registered the following major production records:—

(Figures in Tonnes)

Month	Item	Production Record	Previous Record
(i) July 1965..	Hot Strip Mill Products	20,446	19,781 in June '65
(ii) August 1965	Tin-plate	2,862	2,712 in July '65
(iii) March, 1966	(a) Steel Ingots	100,849	100,590 in Nov. '65
	(b) C. R. Strip	22,363	22,004 in March '65

Rourkela's production during 65/66 of ingot steel and saleable products was also the highest yet recorded by the plant.

#### Over-Bridge at Railway Level Crossing near Suri Station

4656. **Dr. Saradish Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the West Bengal Government to construct a sub-way or over-bridge at the railway level crossing of Suri-Ahmedpur road near Suri Station (E. Rly.); and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) No firm proposal to construct a road over/underbridge at the level crossing of Siuri-Ahmedpur Road near Siuri Station has been received from the State Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

#### झांसी-मणिकपुर शाखा लाइन पर एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी

4657. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**  
श्री प्र० च० बरुवा :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :  
श्री ल० च० सामंत :  
श्री सुबोध हंसबा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे की झांसी-मणिकपुर शाखा लाइन पर एक एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का जो विचार था और जिसे बाद में स्थगित कर दिया गया था, उसके कब चलाये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) तूफान एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को, जो अब आगरा-दूँडला-हावड़ा मार्ग से जाती है, झांसी और इलाहाबाद के वैकल्पिक मार्ग से चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर, जो प्रस्तावित एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी की मांग को पूरा करेगा और गाड़ी

कानपुर को छोड़कर सभी मुख्य स्टेशनों से होकर जायेगी, कब निर्णय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या 90 गैज की पटरी बिछाने के फलस्वरूप वर्तमान सवारी गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ जायेगी और उन्हें अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने में कम समय लगेगा ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) झांसी-मानिकपुर खण्ड पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का कोई विचार नहीं रहा है, क्योंकि मौजूदा गाड़ियों से इस खण्ड की यातायात संबंधी जरूरतें पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी हो जाती है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए झांसी और इलाहाबाद के रास्ते तूफान एक्सप्रेस चलाने का कोई विचार नहीं है । एक कारण यह भी है कि इससे टूण्डला-इलाहाबाद खण्ड एक गाड़ी से वंचित हो जायेगा और इसके भ्रमावा सीधे जाने वाले यात्रियों की यात्रा का समय और किराया बढ़ जायेगा, जिससे उनको असुविधा होगी ।

(ग) इस खण्ड पर पटरी बदलने का जो काम हो रहा है, उसके पूरा हो जाने पर, यह देखा जायेगा कि दूसरे लिहाज से खण्ड की हालत कैसी है और तब उसी के अनुसार वहां गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा ।

#### Import of Jute

4458. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. D. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are allowing very soon another huge consign-

ment of jute involving a large amount of foreign exchange; and

(b) the total amount of jute imported during 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) The Government have recently authorised the import of 3 lakh bales of raw jute/mesta, in addition to 15 lakh bales authorised during June—December 1965.

(b) A quantity of 8.26 lakh bales of raw jute/mesta was imported during the calendar year 1965.

बांदा और कानपुर के बीच सवारी गाड़ियों का ढेर से चलना

4659. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० च० बरभा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बांदा और कानपुर के बीच शाखा लाइन पर सवारी गाड़ियां, विशेषकर रात को पहुंचने वाली गाड़ियां, सभी अन्य जोन पर दूसरी सवारी गाड़ियों की तरह प्रायः एक या डेढ़ घंटा लेट हो जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन सवारी गाड़ियों में प्रायः किसान और कम आय वाले लोग यात्रा करते हैं जो आगे की गाड़ियां नहीं पकड़ पाते हैं और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें 12 से 23-24 घण्टे प्लेटफार्मों पर गुजारने पड़ते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस शाखा लाइन पर गाड़ियों को समय पर चलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) यह सही नहीं है कि बांदा-कानपुर खण्ड तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में सवारी गाड़ियां प्रायः लेट चला करती हैं।

(ख) इन गाड़ियों में सभी तरह के यात्री सफर करते हैं, जिसमें किसान और कम आय वाले लोग भी शामिल हैं। बांदा और कानपुर दोनों स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के मेल लेने की व्यवस्था सामान्यतया सन्तोषजनक है, सिवाय इसके कि 527 बांदा कानपुर सवारी गाड़ी और 6 एल सी कानपुर-लखनऊ सवारी गाड़ी का मेल न होने की घटनाएं कुछ अधिक रही हैं, जिसे दूर करने के लिए मेल लेने का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है।

1.4.1966 के पहले यह समय 15 मिनट था, लेकिन 1-4-1966 से इसे बढ़ाकर 25 मिनट कर दिया गया है। गाड़ियों के समय पर न चलने का मुख्य कारण रहा है खतरे की जंजीर का खींचा जाना, जिसके कारण गाड़ियों की क्रासिंग गड़बड़ा जाती है, इंजीनियरिंग संबंधी प्रतिबन्ध आदि :

(ग) लेट चलने वाली गाड़ियों के संबंध में एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया है। रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाने वाली जांच को तेज करने के अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश प्राधिकारियों से भी यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बार-बार खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की टमाग्रों की रोकथाम के लिए कार्यवाही करें।

#### Heavy Electrical Plants at Bhopal and Hyderabad

4660. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the production target of the Heavy Electrical Plants at Bhopal and Hyderabad for the next 5 years; and

(b) when India is expected to become wholly self-sufficient in the

matter of heavy electrical equipment?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The programme of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, envisages the manufacture of the following items of equipment:—

- (i) Switchgears;
- (ii) Industrial and Traction controlgears;
- (iii) Transformers;
- (iv) Capacitors;
- (v) Traction motors, generators and auxiliary machines;
- (vi) Industrial motors;
- (vii) Hydraulic turbines; and
- (viii) Steam turbines.

The target of production for all the items, based on current levels of sales prices, for each of the next five years is as follows:—

Year	Value (in lakhs of rupees)
1966-67	1400
1967-68	2400
1968-69	3500
1969-70	4550
1970-71	5150

The programme of Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram near Hyderabad envisages the manufacture of steam turbines and turbo alternators complete with pumps and other auxiliaries.

The estimated value of turnover for each of the next five years is as follows:—

Year	Value (in lakhs of rupees)
1966-67	25
1967-68	220
1968-69	550
1969-70	1080
1970-71	1330

(b) On present estimates, the country is expected to become self-sufficient in the manufacture of power generation equipment in the Fifth Plan period.

**म्योर मिल्स**

4661. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा म्योर मिल्स, कानपुर को अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के पश्चात् कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन तथा भत्तों की बकाया राशि दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें यह राशि कब दी गई थी; और

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की कुछ बकाया राशि का भुगतान करना अभी शेष है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री शशी कुरेशी): (क) से (ग). मिल को लेने से पूर्व का मजदूरों का बकाया वेतन और अन्य देय राशि का भुगतान, प्रबन्धकों एवं मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों के मध्य मंजूर की गयी निम्नलिखित विधि सूची के अनुसार दिया जायगा :-

(1) अगस्त से दिसम्बर, 1965 की अवधि में अनिवार्य सेवाओं पर लगे हुए मजदूरों का वेतन ।

मिल के पुनः चालू होने के एक सप्ताह बाद ।

(2) उन मजदूरों को सेवा पारितोषक जिन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है और अब उनकी मृत्यु हो गयी है या तपेदिक के मरीज हैं ।

मिल के पुनः चालू होते ही ।

(3) अन्य मजदूरों को देय सेवा पारि-

मिल के पुनः चालू होने के बाद

तोषक जिन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है ।

3,000 रुपये प्रति सप्ताह की दर से ।

(4) वर्ष 1960 के वोनस का बकाया मिल के पुनः चालू होने के बाद चार महीनों के अन्दर ।

जनवरी, 1966 से मिल के पुनः चालू होने के पूर्व अनिवार्य सेवाओं पर लगे हुए सभी मजदूरों का वेतन नियत तिथियों को दे दिया गया है ।

**Checking Staff of Eastern Railway**4662. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the checking staff of the Eastern Railway that they should be treated as running staff and given the same facilities as are given to the running staff;

(b) whether Government have also received a representation from them to the effect that the checking staff (T.C.S.) be given night duty allowance; and

(c) if so, the action taken on that representation?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):**  
(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Cold Rolled Black Plain Sheets**

4663. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Ukey:  
Shri A. S. Saigal:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
Shri Chandak:

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**  
**Shri Wadiwa:**  
**Shri Parashar:**

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of demands received from the various State Governments on the basis of which the adjustments were made in the State-wise allocation of cold rolled black plain sheets during the period from October, 1962 to March, 1963; and

(b) whether adjustments in the allotments of other commodities are also being made on the basis of the demands received from the States and whether the capacity and requirements are no consideration?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) A statement indicating the demands and allocations of cold rolled black plain sheets above 14 gauge to the States under the States Pooled Quota is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6190/66].

(b) Allotments of other category of steel which are in short supply have to be made taking into account the estimated availability of material. The installed capacity as well as the requirements are considered before allocations are finally decided upon, and in cases where it is found that the demand is inescapable, arrangements are also made to import the material subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

#### **Railway Safety Fund**

**4664. Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri Warior:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the setting up of a "Railway Safety Fund";

(b) if so, whether the details have been worked out; and

(c) what would be the proposed capital of this Fund?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) to (c). In order to assist the States in meeting their share of the cost of safety works, such as over or under bridges, manned level crossings, etc. a proposal initiated by the Railway Ministry to contribute as part of the dividend, a sum averaging about Rs. 2 crores annually in the Fourth Plan period, has been accepted by the Railway Convention Committee, 1965 and by the Parliament.

This amount will be credited annually in the Public Account to a Fund called the "Railway Safety Works Fund", in which the share of each State will be in the same proportion as that fixed by the Finance Commission for its share of payments in lieu of passenger fare tax. These amounts will be available to the States to finance their portion of expenditure on Railway Safety Works planned in consultation with the Railways. The Railway's portion of the cost of the works will continue to be borne separately by the Railways, according to the existing procedure.

#### **Industrial Co-operatives in U.P.**

**4665. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
 Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial-Co-operatives working in Uttar Pradesh at present; and

(b) the nature of the work done by them?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The number of Industrial Cooperative Societies working in Uttar Pradesh as on 30th June, 1965 was 1550.

(b) The Industrial Cooperative Societies arrange for procurement of raw material, organise production and take up marketing of finished goods. They cover a wide variety of groups of industries in khadi and village industries, sericulture, handicrafts, handloom and modern mechanised types such as mechanical and chemical industries.

### Heavy Industries in U.P.

**4666. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy industries are proposed to be established by the Central Government in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the industries are:—

Name	Capital Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Capacity
(i) Heavy Structural Project, Allahabad (to be owned and managed by M/s. Triveni Structural Pvt. Ltd.).	4.80	25,000 Tonnes of building structures & other structures including cranes, Hydraulic structure and some plate work.
(ii) Heavy Pumps and Compressors Project, Allahabad.	13.50	(i) 16,700 tonnes of Pumps and Compressors. (ii) Iron Foundry with capacity of 25,000 tonnes.
(iii) Central Foundry Forge, Ranipur.	21.00	15,000 tonnes each of steel castings and steel forgings.

**रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था**

**4667. श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने स्टेशनों पर (जोन-वार) स्थायी आधार पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) कितने स्टेशनों पर (जोन वार) ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सभी स्टेशनों पर स्थायी आधार पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). एक

विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा/बैलिये संख्या LT—6 191/66] ।

(ग) सभी स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त सप्लाई व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर रेलें लगातार ध्यान देती रही हैं और पीने योग्य पानी के नये स्रोतों की लगातार छानबीन की जा रही है । जहां कहीं नगरपालिकाएं या स्थानीय संस्थाएं पानी सप्लाई करने की नयी योजनाएं शुरू करती हैं, वहां उनसे पानी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया जाता है । जिन स्टेशनों पर रेलवे के स्रोतों से पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां पीने का पानी बाहरी स्रोतों से लाकर ड्रमों में इकट्ठा किया जाता है । अन्य स्टेशनों पर पानी दूसरे स्टेशनों से पानी की टंकियों में लाया जाता है । पानी उपलब्ध होने के बारे में स्थान की पूरी तरह से छान-

बीन कर लेने के बाद वहां निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कुएं या नलकूप लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। रेल प्रशासन इस दिशा में अपनी कोशिश जारी रखेंगे। चूंकि हॉल्ट स्टेशनों पर कोई रेल कर्मचारी तैनात नहीं होता, इसलिए वहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कुएं या नलकूप लगाने के अलावा और कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा सकता।

### पटना रेलवे स्टेशन

4668. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना का नाम बदल कर पटना साहिब कर देने के बारे में पटना नगर के निवासियों की ओर से सरकार को कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां। यह प्रार्थना "पटना सिटी" स्टेशन के सम्बन्ध में है न कि "पटना" स्टेशन के।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार को लिखा गया है और उसके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

### Marketing of Indian Goods Abroad

4669. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Deputy Minister for Commerce had suggested to Government to create a new cadre of officials who would be responsible for marketing Indian goods abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent our country is going to be benefited by this scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In his press conference in January, 1968 the former Deputy Minister for Commerce is reported to have made such a suggestion.

(b) No other details of the suggestion have been received.

(c) Does not arise, as no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

### Acceptance of Lower Grade Coal as Higher Grade Coal

4670. Shri Kolla Venkalah:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lower Grade Coal Producers Association in their memorandum submitted in 1962 suggested a method for arresting the malpractice of despatching lower grade coal as higher grade coal;

(b) if so, the method suggested;

(c) whether Government have approved the method; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion provided for calculating from the working plans of seams quantities of coal extracted from the seams and comparing the quantities thus worked out with the gradewise raising and despatch figures reported by the collieries through the monthly returns.

(c) and (d). No Sir, the suggestion was not considered practicable.



**Foreign Collaboration**

**4671. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the number of projects involving private foreign capital approved by Government during the last one year;

(b) their estimated total capital outlay; and

(c) the share of private foreign investors in them?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) 93.

(b) and (c). Complete information in this regard will become available only when the schemes approved in principle have made adequate progress.

**Export of Spices**

**4672. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that our export of spices has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Manufacture and Import of Tractors**

**4673. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the number of tractors manufactured in the country at present;

(b) the number of tractors imported during 1965-66; and

(c) the total amount involved in these imports?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) 5714 Nos. of tractors were manufactured in India during the period between 1-4-65 to 31-3-66.

(b) and (c). The number of tractors imported during 1965-66 (upto 31st December 1965) was 3,609 Nos. valued at Rs. 408 lakhs approximately.

**Price of Wool and Woollen Cloth**

**4674. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether there is any increase in the prices of wool and woollen cloth this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check the increase in their prices?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) There has not been any increase in the prices of Indian raw-wool during 1965. However, there has been some increase in the prices of woollen manufactures.

(b) The increase in the prices of woollen manufactures is due to shortage of imported raw-material.

(c) Government has adopted the following measures to check rise in prices:—

(i) Development of woolcombing industry.

(ii) Fixation of statutory prices of yarn for making it available to the decentralised sectors of the woollen industry.

(iii) Introduction of various yarn distribution schemes.

(iv) Production of mixed yarns with a blend of wool and man-made fibres to increase the availability of yarn for making cloth.

- (v) Development of indigenous sheep-breeding and improvement in quality of indigenous wool.

#### Coir Centres in Orissa

**4675. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coir Product Centres functioning in Orissa at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that this industry is facing acute crisis; and

(c) if so, the causes thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) There are seven Coir and Coir Product Centres functioning in Orissa at present;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Development of Sericulture in Orissa

**4676. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by Government to Orissa for the development of sericulture during 1965-66;

(b) whether the entire amount given to the State during the above period has been fully utilised; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) Rupees seventy two thousand (Rs. 54,000 as Grant and Rs. 18,000 as Loan).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Coal and Iron Deposits in Orissa

**4677. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Orissa recently for locating coal and iron deposits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the districts where such surveys were conducted?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations for coal by exploratory drilling were carried out in the Talcher coalfield, Dhenkanal district and the Ib River coalfield, Sambalpur district.

Detailed investigations for iron ore at Umarkote in Koraput district and in Malangtoli block, Keonjhar—Sundergarh districts are currently in progress.

The reserves of coal in the Kalama-chhuin-Gopalprasad areas, Talcher coalfield have been estimated at 1825 million tonnes and in the Belpahar-Kuraloi areas at 19 million tonnes.

On the preliminary assessment made in 1939-40, the reserves of Umarkote iron ore deposits are estimated at 10 million tonnes. The reserves of Malangtoli, on present reckoning, are estimated at 130 million tonnes of lump ore with average grade of 63 per cent f.e.

#### Steel Price Structure

**4678. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Price Fixation Committee appointed by the Centre to review the price structure

of product of Steel Plants has submitted its report;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of steel products in India were the highest in the world;

(c) whether the Committee has gone into the causes of this high price and the administrative bottlenecks which contribute to the same to a considerable extent; and

(d) whether any interim report has been made available to Government to give guidance to the determination of its immediate line of action?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) to (d). Government have not appointed any Steel Price Fixation Committee. Presumably, the reference is to the appointment of a Committee to go into the cost of production of steel under the Chairmanship of Shri Harekrushna Mahatab, M. P. According to the terms of its reference, the Committee is required to analyse all the factors going into the cost of production of steel, assess the reasons for the increases and advise Government on the measures necessary for reducing the costs. The report of the Committee is expected to be received shortly. No interim report has been received.

#### Collision at Dhekwad Station

**4679. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Kindar Lal:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train with box wagons carrying coal from Bhusaval to Udhna, while entering Dhekwad station on the Tapti section of the Western railway, crashed into the dead end of the first loop line;

(b) whether two engine drivers and two fire-men of the goods train were killed on the spot; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been held and the findings thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b), Yes.

(c) The accident was due to failure of the railway staff.

#### Supply of Steel and Pig Iron to Engineering Industrial Units

**4680. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that engineering industrial units have submitted any proposal for the allocation of steel and pig iron in accordance with the specifications required by the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the proposal?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Annual requirement of Steel for Engineering Industry

**4681. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel required by the Engineering industry per annum;

(b) the quantity allotted and supplied since 1963-64;

(c) the shortage in the steel and pig iron requirements of the engineering industry, if any, for each year since 1963-64; and

(d) the adverse affects of raw material on the engineering industry?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). The demands and allocations of steel to

the Engineering Industry, in so far as controlled items of steel are concerned, since 1963-64 were as under:—

	Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)
1963-64	201,300	195,000
1964-65	350,474	38,000
1965-66	479,600	87,500

The figures of demand are based on the recommendations made by the Directorate General of Technical Development for the States' pooled quota only. The real demand was actually much less. There has been a spate of cancellations of orders for some items placed on the producers. Probably the indentors have been giving inflated figures of demand so that the actual allocations may be nearer their real requirements.

(c) The demand and allocation for pig iron under the States' Pooled Quota are as under:—

	Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)
1963-64	Not available	233,000
1964-65	596,826	305,000
1965-66	517,833	271,716

Here again the demand made by the Engineering units does not represent the real demand. The control over pig iron has since been lifted and the pig iron available is sufficient to meet the demand. In fact there is now a problem of disposal of surplus pig iron. The shortage indicated by the above figures was therefore artificial. Similarly the shortage of steel items as indicated in the figures given at (a) and (b) above is much more than the real shortage. There was no shortage of steel items which have since been decontrolled.

(d) There have been occasional shortages in the production and supply of pig iron during the past few years and in a very few items of steel. As the production improved, Government was able to lift the control from

several items, which enabled the Engineering Industry to obtain their requirements freely. Efforts were made to ensure that the vital industries did not suffer on account of shortage of raw material, and imports were made where necessary to supplement the domestic production.

#### Issue of Capacity Certificates

**4682. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**  
Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation on behalf of the International Sindhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has complained against the serious defects and mal-practices in the issue of capacity certificates to the Contractors and the Inspectors of Goods regarding the goods supplied by tenderers in 1965;

(b) whether any promise for the setting up of an impartial enquiry was made; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri K. Raghuramiah):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The allegations made by the International Sindhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry are not new. The Chamber has been making these allegations from time to time and they were enquired into. It was found that there was no substance in the allegations.

#### Electric Railway lines between Bangalore and Mysore

**4683. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for laying Electric Railway lines between

Bangalore and Mysore and whether the State Government have been representing to Government in this behalf for a long time; and

(b) whether any estimate has been prepared and if so, the cost thereof together with the action taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) A proposal for electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore section was considered by the Mysore Government in 1947 prior to the integration of the ex-Mysore State Railway and was dropped. There has so far been no representation from the Mysore State Government regarding this.

(b) No detailed estimate has been prepared for the scheme. However, according to a rough assessment carried out in 1964, the scheme was expected to cost about Rs. 6 crores, and would not be economically viable.

#### **Demands Day by All India Railwaymen's Federation**

**4684. Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Railwaymen's Federation observed "Demands Day on the 21'st March, 1966;

(b) if so, their precise demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes, according to Press reports and information received by some Railways from affiliate Unions of All India Railwaymen's Federation. Government have, however, no precise details.

(b) Broadly the demands relate to:

(i) Separate Wage Board for Railwaymen,

(ii) Opening of Subsidized Grain-shops,

(iii) Grant of Dearness Allowance at the same rate to all Railwaymen,

(iv) Compilation of all India consumers price index,

(v) Abolition of Casual Labour System,

(vi) Setting up of a permanent Tribunal for arbitration of all disputes not settled at the Railway Board level,

(vii) Payment of bonus to railwaymen, and

(viii) Absorption of surplus staff of railway projects etc.

(c) These points have generally been considered several times in the past, including discussions on the floor of the House. Except in respect of absorption of surplus staff for which all efforts are being made, an item (iv) which does not pertain to the Railway Ministry, all other demands are not acceptable to the Government.

#### **Amenities at Nangal Dam Railway Station**

**4685. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 1443 on the 3rd September, 1965 and No. 3304 on the 7th May, 1965 and state the progress made in providing (i) passenger and staff amenities at Nangal Dam Station and (ii) the passenger amenities and facilities to the Railway employees on the Rupar-Nangal Dam section of the Northern Railway?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** The question, whether the expenditure on provision of passenger amenities on Rupar Nangal station is to be entirely borne by railway administration, or is to be shared by the Punjab Government was under consideration. Instructions have since been issued to Northern Railway for taking up the essential passenger and

staff amenities works, without insisting on the Punjab Government. to share the cost.

**बिल्सी क्षेत्र में रेलवे के अवधि टिकटों  
(सीजन टिकटों) के किराये**

4686. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई महानगरों तथा कस्बों के बीच यात्रा करने वाले लोगों से अवधि-टिकटों के लिये एक तरफ के किराये का बारह गुना किराया लिया जाता है, जबकि दिल्ली में ऐसे यात्रियों से एक तरफ के किराये का 24 गुना किराया लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन आने वाले लोगों में अधिकतर व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा अर्ध-सरकारी कार्यालयों के कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी हैं;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि प्रति दिन दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली आने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों से अवधि-टिकटों का रेलवे किराया उसी दर पर लिया जाये जिस दर पर कलकत्ता और बम्बई में लिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) कलकत्ता, बम्बई और दूसरे नगरों में सीजन टिकट के किरायों का आधारा भ्रम-भ्रम है। नीचे की तालिका में विभिन्न फ़ासलों के लिए, इकहरी यात्रा के

किराये के हिसाब से, तीसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकटों की कीमत बतायी गयी है :—

फासला (किलोमीटर)	बम्बई	कलकत्ता	दूसरे शहर
5	16	16	21
10	15	14	16
15	13	13	16
20	13	13	16
25	11	12	15
30	10	11	13
35	9	11	13
40	9	11	13
45	9	10	13
50	8	10	12

(ख) रेलों को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

**Residential Quarter for Gateman near  
Nangal Dam Station**

4687. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the employees on the Northern Railway are forced to work for more than twelve hours daily while they are given no residential accommodation on the Railway Station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the gateman near Nangal Dam is forced to work for 24 hours while he is neither given any shed nor residential quarter; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):**

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Telephone at Anandpur Sahib Railway Station**

**4688. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided Anandpur Sahib with a telephone Exchange, but no telephone has been installed at the Anandpur Sahib Railway Station on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). A P & T Telephone Exchange was provided at Anandpur Sahib some time back. On learning about this, a demand for the provision of a telephone at the Railway Station was placed by the Railway on the P & T Department. A telephone has been installed at the Railway Station since 13th April 1966.

**Hindustan Cables Ltd. and H.M.T. Units at Nangal Dam**

**4689. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Cables Ltd. and the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have decided to set up their units at Nangal Dam in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Accommodation for Railway Employees on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section**

**4690. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1967 on the 11th March, 1966 and state the steps Government propose to take to provide residential accommodation to those employees who have not been provided such accommodation by the Railway Administration on the Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of the Northern Railway?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** The total percentage of class III and class IV essential staff housed on this section is about 68% and 90% respectively as against about 55% essential staff housed on the rest of the Northern Railway. Hence there are no immediate proposals under consideration to house more staff in this section. However, due consideration will be given to this matter while formulating the next budget for 1967-68 subject to availability of funds.

**रेलवे लेखा विभाग में क्लर्क**

**4691. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे लेखा विभाग में श्रेणी दो के क्लर्कों को श्रेणी एक में पदोन्नति के लिये अप्रैल, 1956 से दिसम्बर, 1957 तक परिशिष्ट (एपेंडिक्स) दो—क की परीक्षा पास करने की छूट थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1957 की परीक्षा होने के पूर्व कुछ जूनियर व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति कर दी गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिसम्बर, 1957 की परीक्षा पास करने वाले सीनियर कर्मचारी इस पदोन्नति से वंचित रह गये थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिसम्बर 1957 की परीक्षा पास करने वाले स्थायी कर्मचारियों को तो उनकी यह पदोन्नति 1 अप्रैल, 1956 से भूतलसी प्रभाव से करा बकाया राशि का भी भुगतान कर दिया गये है और उनकी वरिष्ठता में भी कोई अन्तर नहीं आया किन्तु अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को

इससे बंचित कर दिया गया और उन्हें बहुत से कर्मचारियों से भी जूनियर कर दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के साथ न्याय करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी हां। कुछ क्लर्कों को छूट दी गयी थी। लेकिन यह छूट अस्थायी रूप से केवल तब तक के लिए दी गयी थी जब तक कि ग्रहंता-प्राप्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं हो जाते।

(ख) सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार जगहें खाली होने की तारीख को जो कर्मचारी ग्रहंता प्राप्त, उपयुक्त और उपलब्ध होते हैं, उन्हें पदोन्नत कर दिया जाता है। जो सीनियर कर्मचारी पदोन्नति के लिए बाद में ग्रहंता-प्राप्त करते हैं, उनका उन जगहों के लिए कोई दावा नहीं होता, जो पदोन्नति के लिए उनकी ग्रहंता प्राप्त करने की तारीख से पहले खाली हुई थीं। फिर भी, जिन सीनियर कर्मचारियों ने 1957 में परीक्षा पास की थी उन्हें जितनी जगहें खाली थीं, उनपर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया।

(ग) और (ख). कर्मचारी स्थायी हैं या अस्थायी, इस बात को आधार मान कर कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति में कोई भेद-भाव नहीं बरता गया। लेकिन कई कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने 1957 में एपेंडिक्स-IIए परीक्षा पास की और जो 1-4-56 से क्लर्क ग्रेड 1 में स्थायी किये गये सबसे जूनियर कर्मचारी से सीनियर थे, ग्रेड 1 में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया और उन्हें उसी तारीख से बकाया रकम का भुगतान किया गया। किसी कर्मचारी के प्रति अन्याय नहीं हुआ है।

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## Import of Urea

4692. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price paid to import Urea is Rs. 740 and price paid to import Ammonium sulphate is about Rs. 400 while their prices in U. S. A. are only about Rs. 425 and Rs. 160 respectively; and

(b) if so, the attempts made by Government to get the prices reduced?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri K. Raguramiah): (a) No, Sir. Urea is purchased from U. S. A. in bagged condition while Ammonium Sulphate is purchased in bulk form. Prices (F. O. B.) paid against recent contracts for urea from USA in bagged condition ranged between Rs. 387 and Rs. 437 per metric ton and that of Ammonium Sulphate in bulk condition between Rs. 149 and Rs. 185 per metric ton. The prices were inclusive of charges connected with the carriage of goods to US port and loading on ship by Suppliers. The C & F prices of Urea (bagged) from USA ranged between Rs. 468 and Rs. 518 and of Ammonium Sulphate (bulk) between Rs. 220 and Rs. 256 per metric ton.

(b) In respect of purchases made under USAID Loans, negotiations for reduction of prices are not permissible after the opening of tenders. In regard to purchases made against credits from other Governments and from free foreign exchange, the general practice is not to resort to negotiations unless prices are considered unreasonably high. In view of this, negotiations were not held to reduce the prices.



### मैसर्स जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी

4693. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैसर्स साहू जैन एण्ड कम्पनी के सब अंशों का अर्जन कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या आय-व्ययक में नियत की गई राशि लोगों द्वारा खरीदे गये जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी के अंशों के बदले में भुगतान करने के लिये रखी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या उक्त राशि मैसर्स साहू जैन एण्ड कम्पनी को और प्रतिकर देने के लिये नियत की गई है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री व० संजोर्वया) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने मैसर्स साहू जैन एण्ड कम्पनी तथा उनके सहयोगियों से मे० जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी के 11,23,300 साधारण हिस्से इकट्ठे खरीदे हैं। इन हिस्सों का मूल्य मध्यस्थ निर्णय द्वारा निश्चित किया जाना है। जब तक मध्यस्थ द्वारा इनका मूल्य निश्चित नहीं किया जाता तब तक के लिये सरकार को हस्तांतरित किये गये हिस्सों के बदले विक्रेताओं को 25 रु० प्रति हिस्से के हिसाब से भुगतान कर दिया गया है। 1965-66 के पुनरीक्षित बजट अनुमानों में 2,80,82,500 रु० की मांग शामिल कर ली गई है। 1966-67 के बजट अनुमानों में 1,000 की सांकेतिक व्यवस्था कर ली गई है। विक्रेताओं को जितना भुगतान किया जा रहा है उससे अधिक भुगतान किये जान का प्रश्न तभी उत्पन्न होगा यदि मध्यस्थ 25 रु० प्रति हिस्से से अधिक मूल्य निश्चित करने का निर्णय देगा।

### New Victoria Mills, Kanpur

4694. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the committee appointed to go into the working of the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur has been received;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) to (c). The Committee has submitted its report and it is under the consideration of the Government.

### Development of Sericulture Industry

4695. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the resolution passed at the Mysore Seventh Sericulture Conference at Bangalore on the 7th April, 1966;

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

(c) the action taken thereon by the Central Silk Board and Government with a view to fostering the Sericulture industry?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) No, Sir.

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

### Sericulture Research Institute at Mysore

4696. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sericulture Research Institute now at Mysore is proposed to be retransferred to Channapatna; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills,  
Trichur**

4697. Shri Warior:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any serious consideration of re-establishing the now-defunct Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Kerala Government not to proceed with their plans to eject the old workers of the said Mills from their tenements leased out by Government pending a final decision regarding the re-starting of the Mills?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) It is a matter for State Government to decide.

**Indo-French Trade**

4698. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Dharmalingam:  
Shri Firodia:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new protocol on the expansion of the existing Indo-French trade has been signed; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the new agreement?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the new agreement are as follows:—

(i) The protocol envisages increased levels of trade in regard to certain commodities whose imports into France are still governed by quota restrictions and which at present constitute about twenty per cent in value of the overall French imports from India. The quotas for 1966 have been increased as compared to 1965 in respect of not only the main items viz. cotton textiles, jute cloth and bags and articles of coir fibers for floor covering but also of other items like textiles made of synthetic and artificial fibres, article of woollen hosiery, miscellaneous textile articles, shawls, stoles, scarves, sarees etc. and sewing machines;

(ii) Quotas have been allotted for the first time for dry batteries and rubber-soled canvas shoes in which prospects for exports from India exist and whose imports into France are still controlled by quotas;

(iii) The quota restrictions on the import of cotton handloom fabrics made of less than 80 counts yarn, as also of garments made from such fabrics, have been removed;

(iv) The Protocol *inter alia* 'deals with (a) specific field of technical and industrial cooperation, like supply of machine tools and other products to French organisations, supply of components and spares from Indo-French joint ventures and other industries in India to France and to third countries, increased investments by France, especially in export oriented industries in India and offering joint tenders in respect of supplies to third countries; (b) Provision of technical and other assistance by France for publicising Indian goods in France; (c) organising joint export promotion programmes to promote exports of Indian products, especially more of Indo-French industries in India, to third countries; and (d) training of Indian

executives in the field of commercial publicity, export techniques etc.

#### **Loan from U.S. Agency**

**4699. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Indian Railways have sought for a loan of 60 million dollars from the U.S. Agency for International Development and another loan of 70 million dollars;

(b) the purpose of these loans; and

(c) the projects which have these loans are intended to help.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) No.

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

#### **Scooter Plant in U.P.**

**4700. Shri Kindar Lal:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory for the manufacture of scooters is proposed to be set up in the private sector in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when and at what place; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). As many as 189 applications have been received for the grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of Scooters, Auto-cycles, Mopeds etc. 40 of the applicants have proposed location of the undertakings in Uttar Pradesh. All these applications are under consideration.

#### **Import of Tractors**

**4701. Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors to be imported during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to impose an additional duty on the imported tractors which was once dropped to equate the prices with the local product?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) It is generally estimated that during the Fourth Plan Period about 1,50,000 agricultural wheel type tractors would be required. The indigenous production during the period is expected to be about 1,16,000, which reveals a shortfall in the total availability. It is, however, difficult to estimate how much of the shortfall will be made up by imports as imports will depend upon the availability of foreign exchange resources.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Electrification on the Southern Railway**

**4702. Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras-Tiruchirappalli and Madras-Arkonam railway sections on the Southern Railway will be electrified during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to be taken up for electrification?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** (a) and (b). The question of electrification of the Madras-Arkonam section of the Southern Railway during the Fourth Five Year Plan is under investigation.

The metre gauge section from Madras to Villupuram of the Southern Railway is already electrified on the 25 KV AC system. Extension of the electrification from Villupuram to Tiruchirapalli will be considered as and when the requirements justify it.

#### **Dindigul-Gudalur Railway Line**

**4703. Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the proposed Dindigul-Gudalur Railway line which was surveyed more than once is proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) and (b). The new line proposals for construction during the Fourth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised. However, due to limitation of funds and resources, it would appear that this proposal may not merit sufficient priority for inclusion in the Railways Fourth Plan.

#### **Woman Found Dead in Train**

**4704. Shri Kindar Lal:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

**Shri Hukam Chand**

**Kachhavalaya:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dead body of a young woman was found in a pool of blood in a first class compartment of the 117 Up Kanpur-Kasganj Passenger train when the train halted at Kasganj Railway Station (Northern Railway) on the 4th April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes. At about 21.45 hours on 1-4-66 (and not on 4-4-66) the Carriage Cleaner while cleaning the first class compartment of 117 Up passenger train at Kasganj Station on North Eastern Railway noticed a dead body of a woman with a knife pierced in her neck. The matter was reported to the Government Railway Police Kasganj who have registered a case under Section 302 IPC. It is reported that the husband of the deceased woman has surrendered in the Court of the District Magistrate at Etah. The case is still under investigation.

#### **National Export Policy**

**4705. Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 374 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposed National Export Policy has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The broad lines of the Policy have since been evolved. It is proposed to place the resolution before both the Houses of Parliament in the next session.

(b) In the context of meeting the essential import requirements of development and defence which would continue to be very large in the Fourth Plan period and keeping in view the likely net foreign aid which may become available, export earnings would be a crucial factor for determining the rate of growth of the economy. This calls for a much larger effort to achieve the export target of Rs. 5,100 crores which is the minimum laid down for the Fourth Plan period as compared to the anticipated total exports of about

3,810 crores during the Third Plan period. The preconditions for the achievement of this target are given below:—

(i) export markets for our traditional manufactures have to be maintained against increasing competition from other exporters. This requires cost reduction, improvement in quality and aggressive marketing.

(ii) to achieve increase in our exports of agricultural commodities in which also we face competition, we require a substantial increase in production, restraint on domestic consumption apart from reduction in cost and improvement in quality.

(iii) to enable us to expand the exports of minerals, it is not only necessary to increase production but also to ensure that necessary improvements are made in transport and harbour facilities and cost is reduced.

(iv) for bringing about the increase in exports of the new manufactures, the most important requirement is the countering of the pull of the much more profitable domestic market for these goods. This would require fiscal incentives accompanied by the planned programmes of cost reduction, improvement in quality standardisation, continuity of supplies, selective approach in promotion of these manufactures, market research, aggressive marketing, etc.

(v) It is necessary to build up an export psychology not only among the merchants and manufacturers and all branches of the Governments

at the Centre and in the States but also in the general public and among all the political parties. Apart from domestic action, the fulfilment of our export targets also requires a suitable international climate, and also willingness on our own part to adopt a flexible attitude in our trading patterns and policies.

#### Safety Devices on Railways

**4706. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new safety devices are being provided on the railways to minimise the effect of human failures resulting in accidents; and

(b) if so, the particulars of these devices?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes.

(b) The latest safety devices proposed to be provided on the railways are Vigilance Control Units on locomotives to check the alertness of Drivers and Automatic Train Control system at approach signals of stations to prevent their disregard by Drivers. Advanced modern signalling methods such as Route Relay Interlocking, automatic Signalling and Centralised Traffic Control are being installed as circumstances warrant.

#### Tea Plantations

**4707. Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated during each of the past three years for the grant of modernisation/development loans for tea plantations and how much of this amount was actually

given out to the plantations as such;  
and

(b) whether this loan facility has not been utilised fully and if so the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):** (a) The Tea Board operates two major schemes, namely, (i) the Plantation Finance Scheme and (ii) Tea Machinery/Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme, for grant of development/modernisation loans to the tea industry. The position in respect of these Schemes is indicated in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6192/66].

(b) The loan facilities have been utilised by the industry fully.

### कल्याण रेलवे स्टेशन

**4708. श्री बसवन्त :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 के रेलवे के आय व्ययक में मध्य रेलवे के कल्याण रेलवे स्टेशन के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी;

(ख) उस अवधि में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ग) कार्य कब पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** (क) "कल्याण रेलवे स्टेशन का आधुनिकीकरण" के नाम से कोई निर्माण कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। फिर भी, कल्याण में एक अतिरिक्त यात्री प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था और यात्री यार्ड के ढाँचे में अन्य छोटे-मोटे परिवर्तन करने के लिये 65-66 के रेलवे बजट में पांच लाख रुपये की रकम की व्यवस्था की गयी थी ;

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

(ग) धन की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण इस बात पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है कि कितना काम किया जाय।

**टिटवाला तथा खडावली स्टेशनों के बीच झंडी (फ्लैग) स्टेशन**

**4709. श्री बसवन्त :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई-कसारा सैक्शन पर टिटवाला तथा खडावली स्टेशनों के बीच एक झंडी (फ्लैग) स्टेशन खोलने के सम्बन्ध में जनता की ओर से कोई निवेदन पत्र सरकार को मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :** (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया, लेकिन पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

**थाना स्टेशन में टिकट घर (बुकिंग आफिस)**

**4710. श्री बसवन्त :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) थाना तथा उपनगरीय स्टेशनों से तीसरे दर्जे के बम्बई के कितने टिकट बेचे गये और इन दोनों स्थानों में तीसरे दर्जे के कितने टिकट घर हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन स्थानों में टिकट घर अनूपात में कम हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्थानों पर टिकट घरों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है; और

(घ) क्या थाना में और अधिक टिकट घर खोलने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम धुभंग सिंह): (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—बेस्लिघे संख्या L T—4710/66]

(ख) और (ग). स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त टिकट खिड़कियां खोलने के सवाल के साथ-साथ उनके खुले रहने का समय क्या हो इस बारे में समय-समय पर विचार किया जाता है और यातायात की जरूरतों को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है। बम्बई क्षेत्र में कुछ उपनगरीय स्टेशनों पर, 1-2-1966 से 19 अतिरिक्त टिक-खिड़कियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। बाकी स्टेशनों के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है और उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

(घ) जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Scooter and Auto-cycle Factory

4711. Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia;  
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the plan for the setting up of a scooter and auto-cycle factory in the public sector in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the site chosen; and

(c) the allocation made?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) There is, no proposal under consideration to set up a

public sector project for the manufacture of scooters and Autocycles.

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

India Electric Works Ltd. Calcutta

4712. Shri Indrajit Gupta;  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's earlier decision to institute liquidation proceedings in respect of the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta, has been altered; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the latest decision and how it is now proposed to stabilise and rehabilitate the Company's affairs?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

कलकत्ता के निकट रेलवे के स्लीपरों में आग लगाया जाना

4713. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 अप्रैल, 1966 को कलकत्ता से 68 मील दूर नदिया जिले में कृष्ण नगर के निकट एक पुल पर रेल की पटरी के दो स्लीपरों में आग लगा दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस को वहां पर एक पेट्रोल का पीपा, जूट तथा कच्चा कोयला मिला ;

(ग) उससे रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितनी क्षति हुई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उपद्रवी लोगों का पता लगा लिया है और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) लगभग 90 रुपये की क्षति हुई है।

(घ) रानाघाट की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 435, भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 128 और भारत रक्षा नियम की धारा 41(5) के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और उसकी छानबीन हो रही है। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

राजस्थान के बूंदी जिले में संगमरमर के निक्षेप

4714. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री किन्दर लाल :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बूंदी जिले की हिन्डोली तहसील में उमर गांव के निकट लगभग 10 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र में संगमरमर पत्थर के निक्षेप मिले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० जे) : बूंदी जिले के उमर गांव में बतलाए गए संगमरमर का पहले पहल भारतीय भौमिकी विभाग ने 1925-26 में पता चलाया था। 1964-65 में इन निक्षेपों का और विस्तृत मान-चित्रण किया गया।

(ख) जिस चट्टान का उल्लेख किया गया है वह मुख्य रूप से डोलामाइट है और कहीं कहीं जहाँ पर यह महाकाय तथा बारीक कण की बनावट धारण कर लेता है यह संगमरमर के समान बन जाता है।

डोलामाइट में तालक के भी कुछ चिन्ह दिखाई पड़े हैं जिसे उमर के 25 किलोमीटर

दक्षिण पश्चिम में स्थित बनबास के पास निकाला जा रहा है। कुछ स्थानों में पट्टी रेतयुक्त भी है।

चट्टान विभिन्न रंगों की है मुख्य रूप से सलेटी रंग की नीली शफक वाली, सफेद तथा गुलाबी और वह असतत खंडों के रूप में लगभग 30 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक दक्षिण में सब्बलपुर से लेकर उमर तक तथा आगे उत्तर तक प्राप्त होती है।

कुछ स्थानों में पट्टी 250 मीटर तक मोटी है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

4715. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ सीकर से एक शिकायत आई है कि उस रेलवे में निम्न श्रेणी के लगभग 700 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Contractor of Jagadhari Workshop Station

4716. Shri Omkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1601 on the 28th March, 1965 regarding the arbitration award to a contractor of Jagadhari Workshop Station and state:

(a) the names of individual works and items for which arbitration was awarded;

(b) whether there has been any departure from the tender conditions



and specifications and whether responsibility for allowing such abnormal claims has been fixed;

(c) whether any other work has been allotted to the same contractor; and

(d) whether any more amount on account of claims has been paid to him?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) The names of the work and 34 items for which Arbitrators have already given award are indicated in Annexure 'A' of the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6194/66]. Arbitration has been sanctioned for a further lot of 4 items (vide Annexure 'B' of the statement) in October, 1965. Awards for these items are yet to be given.

(b) There was no departure from the Tender Conditions and Specifications. But as some items of dispute could not be resolved mutually, these had to be referred for arbitration in terms of the Contract Conditions. The question of fixing any responsibility, in this connection, therefore, does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) The Arbitrators gave the award while the work was still in progress and made it applicable to the work done till then and also for the work to be done thereafter. An amount of Rs. 2.96 lakhs was paid to the contractor in March, 1965 for the work completed till then. It is, however, assessed that for the total work to be done by the contractor, an amount of Rs. 3.20 lakhs (approx.) will be payable to him.

**Northern Railway Central Hospital,  
New Delhi**

**4717. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the World Railwayman Weekly, dated the 22nd January,

1966, where an Inspector of Works was refused treatment in the Northern Railway Central Hospital while he was in a serious condition;

(b) the action taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future;

(c) the total number of Railway doctors working in the Central Hospital against whom complaints from the staff for not attending on them properly were received during the period from the 1st January, 1963 to 28th February, 1966; and

(d) the action taken in such cases?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):**

(a) The information published was factually incorrect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 20 complaints in all were received against the doctors working in this hospital during this period.

(d) All such complaints were enquired into and appropriate action was taken wherever called for.

**Train Collision at Nihalgarh**

**4718. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

**Shri Ramanand Shastri:**

**Shri Kindar Lal:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sultanpur-Lucknow passenger train ran into a goods train shunting at Nihalgarh station on the 11th April, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loss of life and property to the Railway, if any; and

(d) whether an inquiry has been ordered into the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):**

(a) and (b). On 11-4-1966 at about 06.40 hrs, Sultanpur-Lucknow passen-

ger train entered Nihalgarh station and collided with the engine of goods train No. L—24 Down which was performing shunting at that station.

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 3,7000/-.

(d) Yes.

**स्टेशन मास्टर का रेल गाड़ी के नीचे घ्रा जाना**

4719. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 अप्रैल, 1966 को मुरादाबाद में उत्तर रेलवे के लोदीपुर बिशनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर की मालगाड़ी के नीचे घ्रा जाने से मृत्यु हो गई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी हां। लेकिन यह घटना 8-4-1966 को लगभग 01.19 बजे लोदीपुर बिशनपुर स्टेशन पर हुई न कि मुरादाबाद स्टेशन पर।

(ख) मुरादाबाद की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने मामले की जांच की थी। उसके अनुसार मालगाड़ी से हुई दुर्घटना के कारण मृत्यु हुई थी।

**Extension of B. G. line from Samastipur**

4721. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of extending the B. G. line from Samastipur

(N.E.R.) further towards north has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railway (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Railway Board have been considering that in the Fourth Plan a somewhat greater programme of conversions than in the earlier Plans may have to be taken up. With this in view some studies are being carried out to assess the financial viability and resources required for conversion of certain sections. Samastipur -Muzaffarpur-Raxaul and Samastipur-Darbhanga-Raxaul M. G. sections of the N. E. Railway are two such sections. These studies, however, are yet only of a very preliminary nature, and are still in progress. It is, therefore, premature to say at this stage whether the conversion of any or both of these sections will be taken up at all, and if so, when.

**Cement Decontrol Scheme**

4722. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Cement Decontrol Scheme has been reviewed;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the position with regard to the supply of cement and stock since the commodity was decontrolled; and

(d) how far the demands of the Central and State Governments as well as that of the public have been met?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). The working of the cement decontrol scheme during the two months January-February, 1966 has been reviewed. A review for the quarter January-March, 1966 is in progress. During the two months, cement supplies to most of the States have substantially improved. In States the States of Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala, the demand has actually gone down. Transport difficulties, however, impeded supplies to the State of Assam, States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and one or two Central Government Ministries have been unable to avail themselves of the offer of larger supplies made by Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation. The Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation has reported that public demands have generally been met adequately all over the country except in one or two States where transport difficulties have impeded movement to the full desired level. Production of cement has maintained a steady rise. Some complaints were received about non-supply of cement and these are being attended by the Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation. Thus, with the reduction in the demand in most of the Government Departments and with the rise in production, the cement decontrol scheme has worked satisfactorily in the first two months of this year.

### राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम

4723. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न श्रेणियों की सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को भर्ती करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ रियायतें घोषित की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम और भारतीय मानक संस्था में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य समुदायों के कितने लोग पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री व० संजीवैया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारतीय मानक संस्था में 1, 2, 3 और 4 श्रेणी की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अन्य समुदायों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां	अन्य समुदाय
श्रेणी 1	1	—	153
श्रेणी 2	2	—	214
श्रेणी 3	—	—	327
श्रेणी 4	27	—	116

जहां तक राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि० का सम्बन्ध है, जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है जो प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायंगी ।

### Revision of Coal Price

4724. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study group has been constituted to examine the revision of coal prices;

(b) if so, its terms of reference; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Study Group are as follows:—

(i) to review the recommendations of the Coal Price Revision Committee (1958) in the light of the present day conditions by comparing the cost data and norms worked out by the Coal Price Revision Committee with the present day conditions and estimate the increase that may have taken place in the cost of

each factor which enters into the cost of raising of coal;

(ii) to examine how far the rise in costs has been neutralised by the increases in prices which have been allowed from time to time; and

(iii) to recommend if any further increase in price of coal and coke is called for.

(c) The Study Group has been requested to submit its report to Government within a period of two months.

#### **Aerial Survey of Rajasthan**

**4725. Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Firodia:**

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up in consultation with U.S. AID for conducting aerial surveys in Rajasthan, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh to accelerate the exploration of non-ferrous metals;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Day):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme contemplates aerial survey by aeromagnetic, electromagnetic and scintillometric methods. Mineralized zones located by this survey will be subjected to ground geophysical work followed by diamond drilling. Samples of ore taken during these operations will be analysed in a Central Laboratory to be specially set up for the purpose. The entire operations will be carried out by a U.S. Engineering firm on a contract basis. It is expected that the operations will be completed within 2 years from the date of commencement and will cost Rs. 253 lakhs including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 165 lakhs, which will be met out of a proposed U.S. loan of 3.5 m. dollars.

(c) In response to tender enquiries, proposals have been received from a

number of U.S. Engineering firms and these are under examination.

Compilation of geological data and other background information required for these operations has been made. Personnel required for geophysical and other ground operations have also been allocated.

The scheme will be implemented as soon as the loan agreement is signed.

#### **Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur**

**4726. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Mohammad Elias:**  
**Shri Dajl:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government have not yet paid the promised full amount of Rs. 60 lakhs for the running of the Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons for the abnormal delay; and

(c) when this Mill is likely to be started?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) to (c). The amount is to be advanced by the State Bank of India and not by the Government. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has already been advanced; and the balance amount is expected to be released soon. The mill is expected to start functioning shortly.

#### **डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी के ग्रहाते में मिशनरी स्कूल**

**4727. श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह :**  
**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**  
**श्री राजदेव सिंह :**

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी के ग्रहाते में 'सेन्ट जान' नामक

स्कूल मिशनरी द्वारा चल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या स्कूल के लिये भूमि तथा मिशनरी स्कूल के शिक्षक वर्ग को वहां पर सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जबकि कारखाने द्वारा एक हाई स्कूल चलाया जा रहा है, मिशनरी को स्कूल चलाने की अनुमति तथा कारखाने की भूमि तथा क्वार्टर दिये जाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्कूल के लिए जमीन स्कूल प्राधिकारियों को पट्टे पर दी गयी है और शिक्षकों को अस्थायी रूप से रेलवे के तीन मकान भी तब तक के लिए किराये पर दिये गये हैं जब तक कि स्कूल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बनवाये जा रहे मकान तैयार नहीं हो जाते ।

(ग) विभिन्न रेलों और विभिन्न भाषा-क्षेत्रों से डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने में आने वाले कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए अंग्रेजी माध्यम का एक स्कूल खोलने की आवश्यकता थी । डीजल रेल-इंजन कारखाने ने बाद में जो हाई स्कूल खोला, उसमें पढ़ाई का माध्यम हिन्दी है ।

डीजल इंजन-

4728. श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह :

श्री राजबेब सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी ने डीजल इंजन बनाना आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना, अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप परियोजना से बदल कर कब 'उत्पादन संस्थान' घोषित किया जायेगा और अब तक यह घोषणा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स के कर्मचारी स्थायी घोषित किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभी इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य पूरी तरह समाप्त नहीं हुआ है । बकाया काम 1966 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की उम्मीद है । लेकिन उस समय भी इस बात की सम्भावना नहीं है कि परियोजना के लिए सभी आवश्यक मशीनें और सन्यन्त्र मिल जायेंगे और लगा दिये जायेंगे । कर्मचारी भी धीरे धीरे नियुक्त किये जायेंगे और पूर्ण उत्पादन के लिए जितने कर्मचारी अपेक्षित हैं उतने कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने में कुछ अधिक समय लगेगा ।

कोई परियोजना किस ऋण पर उत्पादन सिव्बन्दी बन जाती है इसके बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से सीमा निर्धारित करने की परिपाटी नहीं रही है । वास्तव में परियोजना का काम पूरी तरह समाप्त होने से पहले भी जैसे ही सम्भव होता है उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ). स्थायी संवर्ग की मंजूरी देने के लिए विभिन्न विभागों में कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है । स्थायी पदों की मंजूरी मिलने के बाद कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा

ब्राजील की एक फर्म द्वारा भारतीय व्यापारियों के साथ छल किया जाना

4729. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री 30 अगस्त, 1963 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1190 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय निर्यातकों के जिस माल को ब्राजील सरकार ने जब्त कर लिया था क्या वह माल उन निर्यातकों को वापिस मिल गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ब्राजील में उस माल को नीलाम कर के उसका धन भारतीय निर्यातकों को दे दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितना धन दिया गया है और इस कारण विदेशी मुद्रा को कितनी हानि हुई है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). भारतीय निर्यातकों द्वारा भेजे गये अधिकांश पार्सल अब भी ब्राजील के सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों की अभिरक्षा में हैं जो कि ब्राजील के डाक एवं तार विभाग द्वारा की गयी जांच के परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। गैर कानूनी माल का आयात करने के लिये ब्राजील की पार्टी के विरुद्ध ब्राजील सरकार अभियोग चला रही है।

इस जटिल तथा कष्टप्रद मामले में लगभग कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है यद्यपि हम ने इस मामले को ब्राजील सरकार के समक्ष एक बड़े ऊंचे स्तर पर उठाया है।

हमारे प्रयत्न बराबर जारी हैं और हम यहां और ब्राजील स्थित अपने दूतावास के द्वारा इस मामले में बराबर कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

## Asian Trade Fair in Bangkok

4730. श्री Firodia:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian Trade Fair is to be held in Bangkok in the coming winter;

(b) whether Indian authorities are also participating in that Fair; and

(c) if so, what particular industries would be allowed to participate in that Fair?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The first Asian International Trade Fair under the auspices of the ECAFE is scheduled to be held at Bangkok from the 17th November to the 10th December, 1966.

Government of India propose to participate in the Fair by organising a composite display of India's exportable products, both traditional and non-traditional. It is also proposed to highlight India's achievements in the economic and industrial fields and its growing export potential. Industries both in the public and private sectors would be invited to participate in the Fair.

## Export of Minerals

4731. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned due to export of principal minerals during the last financial year; and

(b) the names of the main foreign markets to which they were exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement showing the value of foreign exchange earned through exports of principal minerals together with names of the main foreign mar-

kets to which they were exported during 10 months (April-January) of the last financial year 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4731/66]. Corresponding details for February-March are not yet available.

#### **Repayment of Loan by Tata Iron and Steel Company**

**4732. Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into a new agreement with the Tata Iron and Steel Company for repayment with interest of the special loan of Rs. 10 crores given by Government in May, 1954;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement and names of such other Companies to which Government have given advance and re-entered into Agreement; and

(c) the progress shown by those Companies?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the agreement are as follows:

- (1) Rupees five crores out of the principal to be repaid on or before 1st February, 1966. This has already been paid.
- (2) The balance of Rs. 5 crores to be repaid in seven half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being due on the 31st March, 1965, and the last on 31st March, 1972.
- (3) Interest on the special advance for the period 1st July, 1958 to 31st March, 1961 to be waived.
- (4) For the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1965, interest to be paid in seven half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being due on 31st

March, 1969, and the last on the 31st March, 1972. From 1st April, 1965, interest at bank rate current from time to time on the outstanding special advance to be paid half-yearly.

A similar special advance was given to the Indian Iron and Steel Company but the revised agreement with them has not been signed so far. Rs. 5.18 crores out of the special advance of Rs. 10.18 crores has, however, been repaid by them already, pending the signing of the revised agreement.

(c) Negotiations are in progress with the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the revised agreement is expected to be signed shortly.

#### **Copper and Lead Smelters**

**4733. Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to set up a Technical Committee to investigate the practicability of establishing copper and lead smelters in India as a result of the Australian-Indian talks held in October, 1965; and

(b) the main functions of the Committee and the time by which the Committee will submit its report?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) The matter is still under examination.

(b) The functions and the time limit for submission of its report will be decided when the Committee is set up.

#### **Gas-Cylinder Factory**

**4734. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no gas-cylinder factory has gone into production so far in spite of the fact that

licences had been issued to them since long;

(b) for what amount the licences for the manufacture of heavy gas-cylinders have been issued;

(c) the number of licences issued which involved foreign collaboration;

(d) whether it is a fact that the offer of a company to manufacture heavy gas-cylinders without foreign collaboration and with indigenous materials has not been accepted; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken to give incentives to the indigenous production?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Two of the approved schemes for manufacture of Liquid Petroleum Gas Cylinders are already in production.

(b) and (c). Two High Pressure Gas Cylinder Schemes, with a total capacity of 127,000 Nos. per annum have so far been approved by the Government. Both these schemes involve foreign collaboration.

(d) and (e). During the last two or three years no such offer has been received by the Government.

#### Import of Staple Fibre

**4735. Shri Kishan Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mills in Bombay that were issued licences for importing staple fibre during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether it is a fact that applications were made by these mills for amending these licences so as to include polyester yarn;

(c) whether this amendment of the licences was against the rules and

was instigated by the firm Madhusudan Gordhan Das, Bombay; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken action against the mill/the firm/Officers concerned and if so, the nature thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) Licences for the import of staple fibre were issued to 47 mills in Bombay in 1964-65 and 32 mills in 1965-66.

(b) Applications were made by some of these mills for amendment of the description of goods given in the licences from "Staple fibre of non-viscose origin not exceeding 2" in length to "Staple fibre of non-viscose origin not exceeding 2" in length and/or viscose rayon yarn and/or synthetic yarn and/or polynosic viscose staple fibre".

(c) and (d). The amendment allowed was permissible under the rules; but one of the requirements was that the licensee mills should utilise the yarn for the production of mixed fabrics for export. The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and suitable action will be taken on receipt of the investigation report.

#### Manufacture of Paper Pulp in Assam

**4736. Shri B. Barua:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Techno-Economic survey of the forest wealth in NEFA has recommended establishment of several factories in the District of Darang in Assam for processing logs and for manufacturing paper pulp; and

(b) if so, the details of units and establishments proposed to be set up?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected.



**Assam Mail Accident**

4737. **Shri Panna Lal:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 3 Up Assam Mail derailed near Uttar Parukhata on the North-East Frontier Railway on the 16th April, 1966.

(b) if so, the extent of damage to life and property involved therein;

(c) the cause of the accident; and

(d) the number of accidents found to have been caused by sabotage on North-East Frontier Railway since the beginning of 1966?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The accident took place between Samuktala Road and Kamakhya stations.

(b) In this accident, 29 persons sustained injuries. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 63,000/-.

(c) The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta.

(d) Upto 23rd April, 1966, three accidents have been found to have been caused by sabotage. Two other cases, which also appear to be due to sabotage, are still under investigation.

12.08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**FAMINE CONDITIONS AND STARVATION  
DEATHS IN ORISSA**

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Madhu Limaye.

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :**  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय स्थगन प्रस्ताव कब लेंगे? क्या इसके बाद लेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं लिया जा सकता है ।

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अकाल के बारे में . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर पेपर जो है उस को चलने दें ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** कालिंग एटेशन से बात नहीं बनती है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं क्या करूँ ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** जब लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, अकाल की स्थिति है तो कामरोको प्रस्ताव के बिना बात नहीं बन सकती है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब एक कालिंग एटेशन नोटिस किसी सन्जैक्ट पर रक्खा जाता है तो उस पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** आपने कहा था कि पहले हम मन्त्री महोदय को सुनेंगे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप मुझे सुनने दीजिये बयान को । बागड़ी साहब, अब आप मुझे चलने दें । अगर सब लोग इस तरह से बोलते चले जायेंगे तो कोई चीज रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगी ।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“उड़ीसा में अकाल की स्थिति और भूख से लोगों की मृत्यु ।”

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): rose—

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): Mr. Subramaniam is not present here. (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: I might explain to the House that soon after we had decided that this would be taken up, the Food Minister came to me and expressed his regrets and he said that he had already a commitment which he had not in mind when this discussion took place here....

An. hon. Member: In Delhi or outside?

Mr. Speaker: Not in Delhi.

Shri Govinda Menon: In Maharashtra.

Mr. Speaker: He had a prior commitment on account of some State business. After discussing that with me, then he had also written to me that his apology may be conveyed to the House that was because that commitment had already been made, and therefore he could not help it.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): That shows what a sense of propriety?

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): What about the commitment he made to the House?

Mr. Speaker: That was the reason and, therefore, I said I will convey his apology to the House.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री भी नहीं हैं जब इस विषय के ऊपर यहां चर्चा हो रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनका जो प्रोग्राम था वह निजी था या देश का ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निजी नहीं था ।

श्री बागड़ी : वह लोक सभा की बात नहीं है जिसके लिये वह गये हैं । उनकी पहली जिम्मेदारी लोक सभा और सदन के सामने है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह निजी काम नहीं है, वह भी स्टेट बिजिनेस है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह स्टेट बिजिनेस है । (व्यवधान) ... प्रधान मन्त्री नहीं हैं ...

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की बात मैं समझ गया ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर तीन तीन आदमी एक साथ बोलेंगे तो मैं नहीं सुन सकता । अब आप बंद जाइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उनकी जगह प्रधान मन्त्री तो आ सकती थीं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Can't the Minister of State answer on behalf of the Cabinet Minister? (Interruptions.)

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The Minister of State is a responsible person. On behalf of the Government, he is going to give all the information. Why should you insist.... (Interruptions.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से पहले भी कहा कि उन्होंने आकर मुझे यह चीज बतलाई कि उनकी क्या कठिनाई है और उनको बाहर जाना किस लिये जरूरी है । वह भी स्टेट के काम से गये हैं । कोई प्राइवेट या इन्डिविजुअल काम से नहीं गये हैं ।

श्री प्र० के० बेब : क्या हम जान सकते हैं कि क्या काम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मेरे सामने भी अफेयर्स जाहिर किया और हाउस के लिये भी चिट्ठी लिखी है । अगर आप चाहें तो जो

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

उन्होंने लिखा है उसको मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। उन्होंने इस बात के लिये अपालोजाइज भी किया है। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट मौजूद हैं, वह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जवाब देंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : आप चिट्ठी पढ़ कर सुना दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं चिट्ठी पढ़ देता हूँ।

"I had agreed today in Parliament to make a statement on the 29th, regarding the scarcity in Orissa and the reported statement of the Governor of Orissa.

As I have told you on phone, we have received a report from the Orissa Government that no statement, as mentioned in press report, was made by the Governor with the press or any representative to you in person, I have a prior commitment for 28th and 29th with the Government of Maharashtra to attend Agricultural Seminar....

....(Interruptions) Order, order.....

"....and to visit agricultural areas where the new strategy has been tried out. In the circumstances, I have requested my colleague, the Minister of State for Food to make the statement day after tomorrow, the 29th. I request you also to convey my apology for being unable to be present in person to make this statement."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं न बुलाऊँ, कोई नहीं बोलेगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Nothing will go on record.

(\*Interruptions)\*

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: I rise on a point of order. I want a clear rul-

ing on this. Is the Minister of State.... (Interruptions.)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : रूल कौनसा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम क्या केवल हमारे लिये है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप लोग शान्त रहें तो मैं रूल पूछ देता हूँ।

Under what rule does he want to raise the point of order?

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: I am seeking your clarification...

Mr. Speaker: Seeking clarification is not a point of order.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Is the Minister of State not entitled to make a statement?

Mr. Speaker: No clarification is needed on this. The Minister of State can make a statement on behalf of the Government; he is entitled to it. But in this case the question was this: because the Minister himself had made a commitment here, it was being desired that he ought to have been present, but under the circumstances that he has explained in his letter, I think there is sufficient excuse for him not to be present here.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बयान भी सुनना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा सब को सुनेंगे, मैं बैठ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप काल अटेंशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं क्या?

श्री मधु लिमये : वही चीज कह रहा हूँ। एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He has already called the attention of the Minister to this. He has already read it out.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I shall call the Minister to make the statement.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप इसके बारे में सुन रहे थे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, अब काफी हो गया ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :** मेरा निवेदन सुन लें । आपने कहा था कि . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जो पत्र आपने पढ़ कर सुनाया उससे साबित होता है कि किसी महत्वपूर्ण काम के लिए मन्त्री महोदय नहीं गये हैं । एक तो परिसम्बाद है, दूसरी चीज बिस्कुल हवाई है कि खाद्य के सघन पैदावार की योजना । इस वक्त भूखमरी और अकाल की स्थिति है । मन्त्री महोदय अगर अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के लिये जाते तो सदन इस बात को मान लेता लेकिन मैं आपकी मार्फत सदन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्पष्टीकरण मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है क्या उसको हम मानने वाले हैं ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आपने जो पत्र पढ़कर सुनाया है उसके अंग्रेजी पाठ का जो अनुवाद हिन्दी में आया है उसमें स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि यह व्यक्तिगत कार्यक्रम बनाया हुआ है । यह बड़ा स्पष्ट है । मैं नहीं जानता कि यह झूठ बोल रहे हैं या पत्र के अन्दर क्या है । इसमें यह शब्द बतलाया गया है कि मैं व्यक्तिगत काम के लिये जा रहा हूँ । क्या इस तरह से वह पैदावार बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं और जो कमी है वह पूरी करने जा रहे हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ पर आज भूखमरी का प्रश्न है अगर वहाँ का भी वह दौरा करेंगे तो क्या उनके दौरे से फसल पैदा हो जायेगी ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** भूखमरी का सवाल कई दिनों से चल रहा है और बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है ।

उस दिन भी सदन में इस बात पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी । जब आपने आदेश दिया तब पहले तो मन्त्री ने टालने की कोशिश की लेकिन जब आपने ज्यादा जोर दिया तब उन्होंने आज के लिये उसे स्वीकार किया । एक तरफ उन्होंने आपको और सदन को स्वीकृति दी और दूसरी तरफ बाहर के कार्यक्रम के लिये स्वीकृति दी । अगर दूसरे राज्य में या इस देश में कोई जहरी कार्यक्रम था तो उसके लिये राज्य मन्त्री महोदय जा सकते थे । सदन के अन्दर काम के महत्व को देखते हुए वहाँ पर उद्घाटन आदि के वास्ते राज्य मन्त्री जा सकते थे । वहाँ पर सवाल इस देश में भूखमरी का है । इससे देश में खलबली मच सकती है । यहाँ पर सिर्फ उड़ीसा का ही सवाल नहीं है, पंजाब, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र सभी जगह की स्थिति ऐसी है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बस अब आप बैठ जाइए ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनकी गैर हाजिरी से . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, इस तरह तो नहीं हो सकता ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** और इससे साफ होता है, इस बात के ऊपर सारे देश को शंका है कि बहस भी नहीं स्वीकार की जाती थी उनकी तरफ से और वह जवाब देने के मौके पर गैर हाजिर हुए इसका मतलब है कि सरकार के जो खाद्य मन्त्री हैं वह भूखमरी का पूरा जवाब नहीं दे सकते

**Shri P. K. Deo:** We record our strong protest at the improper and irresponsible behaviour of the Food Minister at this juncture.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवाम) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पता होगा कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री शास्त्री जी सदन छोड़ कर किसी बात से बाहर चले गए थे और यह उनकी आवश्यकता पड़ी थी तो आपने आदेश दिया

[श्री हूकमचन्द कछवाय]

था कि जब सदन चलता हो तब सभी मन्त्रियों को यहां उपस्थित रहना चाहिए। तो जब सदन चल रहा हो तो उस समय यहां से कोई भी मन्त्री जाये यह सदन का अपमान है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा)  
मुझे मौका नहीं मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हर एक को मौका नहीं मिल सकता।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : आपने कहा कि बैठ जाओ, मैं बैठ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठने के लिए कहा इसके माने यह तो नहीं हुए कि आपको मौका दिया जाय।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : तीन खड़े थे, आपने छः को बुला लिया और मुझे मौका नहीं देंगे ? यह कृषि मन्त्री...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए। इससे ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं हो सकता कि उन्होंने माफी भी मांगी है और चिट्ठी भी लिख कर भेजी है... (व्यवधान)... नहीं मैं इसको काफी समझता हूं। अब मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट देंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या करें बैठ कर ?  
... (व्यवधान) ... चला जाता हूं।

(Shri Rameshwaranand then left the House)

Shri P. G. Menon: It is a fact that scarcity conditions prevail in certain parts of Orissa.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं व्यवस्था दे चुके हैं... (व्यवधान) आपने यह निश्चय किया था कि शनिवार के दिन इसी लिए छुट्टी रखी जाएगी।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठें।

Shri Govinda Menon: It is a fact that scarcity conditions prevail in certain parts of Orissa. A Central Team under the leadership of an Adviser of the Planning Commission visited Orissa in February, 1966 and reported amongst other things that the real problem was to set up relief works which would increase the purchasing power of the villagers so that they could buy the foodgrains which were available at reasonable prices in the fair price shops. The State Government has already set up 6,744 relief works, and according to the latest figures available, about 3,80,000 persons are working on these works. The position is that even in this difficult year, the availability of foodgrains within the State is such as to provide food to the people at a reasonable level.

श्री किशन पटनायक : फिगरस बताइए, फिगरस ? सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने वादा किया था कि फिगरस बतायेंगे अभी तक नहीं बताया। दो महीने हो गए हैं खाली यह कहने से क्या सन्तोष हो जायगा हम लोगों को ? कितना अनाज है इस वक्त उड़ीसा में, फिगर के साथ बताइए।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दरमियान में इस तरह कैसे सुन सकते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : यह नामुकम्मिन जवाब दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उनका जवाब आ जाने दीजिए। उसके बाद जो कहना हो कहिएगा।

Shri Govinda Menon: The figures are also here. The stock available with the State Government out of internal procurement was more than 1 lakh tonnes by the middle of April. Out of this, 15,000 tonnes have been

rushed by special trains to the affected areas.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** When?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** There is no necessity, therefore, for supply of any rice from the Centre, and there has been no demand from Orissa for the supply of rice. The Centre has been allotting wheat to Orissa and the allotment of wheat has been increased substantially this year. Against a total quantity of 67,300 tonnes supplied in 1965, allotments so far up to the end of April 1966 have been 53,700 tonnes. The allotment for May has been increased to 22,200 tonnes.

In addition to the normal allotment of wheat the Central Government has allotted 2,000 tonnes of wheat to the Orissa Government for free distribution amongst the old, infirm and others who are unable to work. A further quantity of 3,000 tonnes is also being allotted for this purpose. In addition, the State Government has also allotted 10 quintals of rice to each Block Headquarters for free distribution to old and infirm people and to young children, who cannot earn wages by working at these scarcity relief works. Orissa has also been allotted 3,600 tonnes of milk powder for the vulnerable population—that is expectant and nursing mothers and children in the age group of 0-14. A further quantity of milk powder may be allotted to Orissa when more milk powder becomes available. 1,000 tonnes has already been despatched from the ports. 175 tonnes of biscuits and a quantity of about a million multi-vitamin tablets have also been allotted.

Regarding financial assistance for scarcity relief a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1965-66. For the year 1966-67 a ways and means advance of Rs. 1 crore has been made to the State Government for procurement of foodgrains. Another sum of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned as a loan to enable the

State Government to set up more relief works.

A team of officers led by the Adviser, Planning Commission, will be visiting the affected areas in the State early in May to make a fresh assessment of the conditions prevailing in that area to determine what further Central assistance would be needed and to suggest what further steps are to be taken.

Regarding the statement attributed to the Governor of Orissa that he had seen two children abandoned by their parents and had received reports about parents selling their children, enquiries made of the Orissa Government indicate that no such statement was made by the Governor to the Press. The Governor, in the course of his tour, visited the orphanage at village Bhela in Kalahandi District, where the inmates consisted of two orphans and 68 other children left there by their parents temporarily, who had gone to work either on relief works or to obtain gratuitous relief.

Orissa Government were requested for a report regarding the allegations regarding starvation deaths. Orissa Government have reported that specific allegations about death due to starvation were received in respect of 19 persons in the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Dhankanal, Sambalpur and Cuttack. All these cases were enquired into by the Orissa Government and the reports were found to be incorrect.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is all wrong.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप सवाल पूछिए, उसका जवाब दायेंगा ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इनके बयान के बारे में है । जो ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस है उसका विषय है : उड़ीसा में प्रकाल की स्थिति और

[श्री मधु लिमय]

भूख से लोगों की मृत्यु। अब लोगों की मृत्यु के बारे में केवल उड़ीसा सरकार ने जो खंडन किया है उसी को उन्होंने बताया। स्वयं कोई जांच उन्होंने नहीं की है जबकि अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जांच उन्हें उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट से करनी थी, वह उन्होंने करवायी है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** नहीं यह बात नहीं है। उड़ीसा सरकार का जो कहना है वह तो सभी लोगों को मालूम हुआ है अखबार पढ़कर . . . (व्यवधान) . . . प्रच्छा मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ अगर आप इसको नहीं मान रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने सवाल उठाया था कि भूख से मौत की क्या परिभाषा है, क्या व्याख्या है। उसके बारे में आपने अपना कोई फैसला नहीं दिया न सरकार ने इसके बारे में अपनी कोई व्याख्या बतायी। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात पर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा विधान सभा में यह सवाल उठा था और उस पर सभापति जी ने कहा कि मैं अपना निर्णय सोच-विचार कर दूँ दूँगा। वह लम्बा नहीं है, एक ही वाक्य में मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ। यह टाइम्स आफ इंडिया बम्बई संस्करण, 11 अप्रैल, 1966 में है। उसमें कहा था :

"Death due to superimposed ailments caused by malnutrition and under-nourishment is death due to starvation, according to a ruling given in the Orissa Assembly yesterday. The Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Gadadhar Dutt, gave this ruling after hearing the health Minister, Dr. Jagannatha Rao, in the House on a point of order raised by Mr. Bishnuprasad Misra (Swat.) who wanted to know the definition of 'starvation death'".

"According to him, the nine deaths which took place in a village in Kalahandi District were starvation deaths."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमेशा इस बात का खयाल रखते हैं कि संसद् की इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े। हम लोग भी खयाल रखते हैं। अगर यह फैसला जो उड़ीसा प्रेसम्बली में हुआ अगर यह फैसला इस सदन में होता तो सारे देश के सामने संसद् की प्रतिष्ठा और इज्जत ऊंचे उठती। अभी भी मैं एक निवेदन आप से करूँगा कि आप भी सोच विचार कर के इस सभापति जी के निर्णय को दुहरा दें। फिर मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि क्या सरकार भी गम्भीरता के साथ उनकी जो जिम्मेदारी संविधान की निर्देशक धारा 47 के अन्दर है उस पर गौर कर के उड़ीसा के अन्दर और समूचे देश में जो भुखमरी की स्थिति है उसको मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए क्या अपनी ओर से भुखमरी को और भूख से मौत की व्याख्या या परिभाषा बनायेगी और साथ साथ ऐलान करेगी कि जहां जहां भूख से ऐसी मौतें होने का खतरा है हम पूरी जिम्मेदारी ले लेंगे और इन मौतों को रोकने के लिए प्रयास करेंगे।

**Mr. Speaker:** Only the latter portion, whether Government can define what starvation death is.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Do you accept that ruling or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not my job.

**Shri Ranga:** I am not asking you to give any ruling here, but I am asking the Government... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Not so many at a time.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The ruling has a very great relevance because the Deputy Minister in Orissa admitted that there had been as many as nine deaths, he had verified himself, on account of malnutrition and superimposed illness. When the question arose, the Chair there ruled that

it amounted to death on account of starvation. How can they now say there is no death by starvation?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am asked to give a ruling, or to follow that. I am not here required to give such rulings as to what deaths are starvation deaths. It is not my job. I consider that that is out of my scope to declare here what deaths are starvation deaths. The question has come, let the Government say what they want.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं ने यह मांग नहीं की है कि अभी आप फैसला दें। यह भी नहीं कि जो सभापति का फैसला है बस वह आप दुहरा दें। हो सकता है कि आप उससे भी ज्यादा बढ़िया और व्यापक फैसला दे दें। अभी या देर बाद या कभी भी आप यह फैसला करें कि "स्टारवेशन डेथ"

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने कहा कि मैं इसका फैसला नहीं दे सकता कि कौन सी स्टारवेशन डेटस हैं? यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जो आपके हाथ में है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जी नहीं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** फिर यह बहस कैसे चलेगी?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहस चले या न चले लेकिन मैं इसका फैसला नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री बागड़ी :** इस मवाल के बारे में मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा भर्ज कर दूँ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जी नहीं मैं इस तरीके से इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I do not want to enter issue with the hon. Members on the question as to what the correct definition of starvation death is. The question raised in the call attention notice is regarding famine conditions and starvation deaths in Orissa. Re-

garding famine conditions, the hon. Members and the Government are not at issue. I stated in the very first sentence that it is a fact that there are scarcity or famine conditions in Orissa, and detailed some of the steps which are being taken by the Government. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** They should listen to the answer. This should not go on continuously.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Regarding starvation deaths, as soon as we got this call attention notice and other information, we referred the matter to the Orissa Government, and I have reported in the statement to this House what the Orissa Government has conveyed to us. I also added that the Central Government is sending in the course of a day or two a team headed by an Adviser to the Planning Commission, to report on this matter.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You were sleeping so long.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I am, therefore, not in a position to say on this occasion, with the material before the House, as to what the definition of a starvation death is.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** घर में क्यों नहीं बैठते हैं? मंत्री क्यों बने हैं?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उन्होंने अपने बयान में सभापति के निर्णय का क्यों नहीं उल्लेख किया? मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में बोलें। वे चुप्पी न साधें और वे इस के बारे में सरकार की ओर से बोलें।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :** क्या मंत्री महोदय नई अकाल संहिता सदन के पटल पर किसी समय रखेंगे और साथ साथ बतलायेंगे कि पुरानी अकाल संहिता का जिक्र किस नोटिस से खत्म हुआ और नई किस से शुरू हुई?



**Mr. Speaker:** This question has been asked again and again and the hon. Member has sent notices and other letters also. The question is whether there is a famine code. It was stated here by the Minister that one existed during the British period and that we are not following that; we have made modifications in that. If there is one, that might be placed on the Table of the House so that it might be finished once for all.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** This matter was explained rather at length by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture at the time when he was replying to the debate. Particularly referring to what the hon. Member Dr. Lohia has been saying about this matter, the hon. Minister said that the famine codes are enacted by the various State Governments. When he referred to the fact that the old famine code is not in force now, what he meant was that the conception under which the State Governments were functioning in the olden days has all disappeared and, in evidence,—

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने कहा :—“The famine code has been scrapped.”

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह स्ट्रैंड का मतलब क्या है ? अगर आप नहीं जानते तो आप इंग्रेजी बोलना छोड़ दें

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप उनसे सवाल कीजिये कि यह स्ट्रैंड का क्या मतलब है . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस तरह से बीच में मत टोकिये । क्या आप जवाब सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह जवाब तो दें ।

**Shri Govinda Menon:** In evidence to his statement and to illustrate his statement, the hon. Minister read at

length from the preamble to the Bengal Famine Manual; he referred also to the Rajasthan rules; and also referred to what Madras has been doing and he added that the Central Government also has modified its stand. Previously, for famine relief, it was directed that only non-productive works should be taken and in that case alone payments would be made. But now that rule has been changed and productive works may be taken. In the olden days, that is, during the British days, it was a question of just sustaining life, but now, because we are a welfare State, the conception of famine relief today has undergone great changes. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I would only put it to the hon. Minister that he might reply to the definite demand of the Members, whether there was some Central code during the British period, or at that time also, there were only provincial codes.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** There were provincial codes.

**Mr. Speaker:** There was no Central code?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** That is my impression (*Interruption*).

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** There was a Central famine code. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**श्री हूकम चन्द कछवाय :** मंत्री लोग तैयारी से नहीं होते हैं और आपस में यहां बैठे बैठे एक दूसरे से पूछते हैं ।

**Mr. Speaker:** What did the Minister mean when he stated that the famine code has been scrapped now. That was the hon. Member's second point. If there were only the State famine codes, then, what modifications have been made in them by the States? If the States have made any modifica-

are placed so that the Members may know.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** That can be done, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** That can be placed here.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस समय एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस वक्त तो सप्ली-मेंटरीज पूछे जा रहे हैं आप प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न कभी भी उठाया जा सकता है और मैं अभी उसे उठा रहा हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब यह जो सप्ली-मेंटरीज चल रहे हैं इन को छोड़ कर क्या आप चाहते हैं कि मैं विशेषाधिकार का मामला लूँ ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** इसलिए कि मंत्री महोदय ने जानबूझ कर सदन को गुमराह किया है और वह सच बात नहीं बोले हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अच्छा।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** इसलिए मैं इस वक्त आपके सामने विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं जब कॉलिंग अटेंशन लिये हुए हूँ तब मैं विशेषाधिकार के मामले को ले लूँ ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आपका नियम है। उसमें लिखा है कि विशेषाधिकार का सवाल कभी भी उठाया जा सकता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं इस तरीके से नहीं उठाया जा सकता है कि बिजनैस एक

हो रहा है उसको छोड़ कर विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया जाय।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अपनी नियमों की किताब में देख लीजिये...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। डा० साहब आप बैठिये। मैंने सुन लिया है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप देख लें कि कितनी मफ़ाई से बिल्कुल झूठ बोला जा रहा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं अलहदा देखूंगा लेकिन इस तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है। आप सप्लीमेंटरी चाहें तो पूछ लें।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं आप से फिर अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि आप मुझे यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाने दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने आप से कहा है कि इस वक्त कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस चल रहा है, इसलिए मैं इस वक्त इसको उठाने की इजाजत कैसे दे सकता हूँ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन महीने से यह मामला चल रहा है और दो तीन महीने से मंत्री महोदय झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस के सिलसिले में किये जा रहे सप्ली-मेंटरीज के बीच में विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** वह सवाल भाषण में लाया जा सकता है, सप्लीमेंटरीज में लाया जा सकता है, हर एक तरह से लाया जा सकता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य सप्लीमेंटरीज कर दें मैंने उनको कई दफ़ा कहा है कि इसको सप्लीमेंटरीज के बीच में नहीं लिया जा सकता है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे सवाल के साथ मैं आप धीरज रखेंगे। उड़ीसा की भुखमरी अब गांवों को पार कर के बलागिर शहर तक पहुंच चुकी है, जहां ब्राह्मणपारा में हरि बहेरा की मौत के बाद यह तस्वीर ली गई थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कालाहांडी, बलागिर और सम्बलपुर, ये जिले खास तौर पर अकालग्रस्त इलाके हैं। क्या भारत देश के खाद्य, कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री को यह जानकारी है कि (क) कालाहांडी, बोलनगीर और सम्बलपुर जिलों में करीब आठ या दस लाख आदमियों के घरों में इस वक्त जो खाने की सामग्री है, वह है महुए का फूल, जिसको बैल खाता है . . . .

श्री बागड़ी : इस को मेज पर रख दिया जाये, . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इसको मेज पर नहीं रखा जा सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी : . . . ताकि पता चले कि देश की क्या हालत है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : ये वज्रमूली के दाने, जिसको जंगल की चिड़ियां खाती हैं और यह इमली के बीज . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वैस्टन पर कोई लिमिट होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य सवाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? मैं इसको इस तरह जारी रखने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। आप मुझे पूछने दोजिये। मैं जानकारी मांग रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : इन फूलों को तो कहीं से भी लाया जा सकता है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि लोग इन को खा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : इन के लोग मर रहे हैं। पिछड़े दलित लोग कम से कम ये तो चुप बैठें।

श्री बागड़ी : देश में लोग भूख मर रहे हैं। कुछ तो शर्म करें। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ तो शर्म कीजिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : इलेक्शन का प्रापेण्डा हो रहा है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इमली का बीज, जिसको न पशु खाता है, न पंछी खाता है और न मानव खाता है (व्यवधान) और (ख) क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि आठ हजार आबादी वाली डभा पंचायत में चावल की एक ही दुकान है ? मीनों से चल कर, दो दिन की मजदूरी सवा रुपया लेकर, घर में बच्चों और औरतों को छोड़ कर लोग वहां आते हैं, सबेरे से शाम तक बैठते हैं, चावल नहीं मिलता है, रात हो जाती है, तो नजदीक में शराब की दुकान भी है, वहां जा कर सवा रुपये दे कर आदमी शराब पी लेता है, वहां पर सो जाता है, घरों में औरत मर जाती है, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय : सदस्य का सवाल कब तक जारी रहेगा ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : . . . और बच्चे अनाथ हो जाते हैं ? क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि सर्वोदय संघ, भारत सेवक समाज और अन्य रिलीफ संस्थाओं के द्वारा . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब लिखना बन्द कर दिया जाये । माननीय सदस्य सवाल नहीं कर रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

**श्री किशन पटनायक\*\***

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर माननीय सदस्य सवाल करना चाहते हैं, तो करें ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ ।

महोदय संध, भारत सेवक समाज और अन्य रिन्नीफ़ संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो मुफ्त भोजन के केन्द्र और अनाथाश्रम खोले गये हैं, उन केन्द्रों में कितनी बेवा औरतें और कितने अनाथ बच्चे आ कर पड़े हैं और इन अनाथ बच्चों के मां-बाप कहां गये ? (व्यवधान)

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इनके रहते हुए भुखमरी हो रही है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि चूँकि वहाँ पर परिवार नियंत्रण का आपरेशन करवाने के लिए तेरह रुपये का इनाम मिलता है, इसलिए पचास और साठ साल की उम्र के लोग भी तेरह रुपये के लालच में यह आपरेशन करवा रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** अब मैं आखिरी सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे कहने के बावजूद कोई सवाल नहीं पूछा और बोलते चले गये और मैंने कहा कि कुछ रिकार्ड पर न जाये, तो कई मेम्बर साहबान को बुरा लगा । लेकिन क्या यह सवाल हो रहा है ? क्या यह एंडलैसली चलता रहेगा ? हम इस हद तक पहुँच गये हैं कि मेम्बर उठें और बोलते चले जायें, मेरे कहने पर भी न मानें

और सवाल भी न करें । माननीय सदस्य को स्पीच करते हुए कितने ही मिनट हो गये हैं ? अब मैं उनको और इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** यह बड़ी संजीदा बात है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपकी तरफ से जो बात आती है, वह संजीदा है और जो कुछ मैं कहता हूँ, वह सत्य है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** यह सारे देश की बात है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इस को एलाऊ नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मैं आखिर में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं और इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ । श्री हेम बरुआ ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, उसका जवाब तो घाने दीजिये । वह बैठ गये हैं ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जवाब तो घाने दीजिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दस मिनट लैक्चर होता रहे, तो उसका जवाब मैं क्या मांगू ?

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** आप के लिए लैक्चर है—लोगों के लिए अकाल है ।

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** He is insulting the Chair.

**Mr. Speaker:** There ought to be some limit to the insult that is being offered. I have been asking the Member again and again . . .

**श्री बागड़ी :** सवाल का जवाब तो घाना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या जवाब घाये ? क्या यह तरीका है सवाल पूछने का ? क्या मुझे इस तरह इनसल्ट किया जायेगा ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या सदन तरीका है ?  
उन्होंने ठीक कहा है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने इतना सत्र  
किया है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** माननीय सदस्य बैठ  
गये हैं । आप उन के प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवा  
दीजिये ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मंत्री महोदय  
बतायें कि इन आश्रमों में कितने भनाय  
बच्चे हैं ।

**The Minister of State in the Depart-  
ments of Parliamentary Affairs and  
Communications (Shri Jaganatha  
Rao):** Sir, I move:

"That the hon. Member, Shri  
Kishen Pattanayak, be suspended  
from the service of the House for  
the rest of the session."

(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Nothing should go on  
record (Interruptions). That question  
does not arise because I have not  
named him. Unless a Member is  
named first, a motion for suspension  
cannot be moved. (Interruptions).

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagal-  
pur):** Sir, it is not possible to sit in  
the House hearing all these things.  
So I walk out in protest.

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad then left  
the House)

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-  
gabad):** The Minister should know  
the procedure, the rules.

**Mr. Speaker:** When on one side I  
am exercising that much of patience,  
there ought to be some realisation on  
the other side also. I regret to say  
that the manners adopted here are  
not worthy of any Member who might  
call himself a Member of Parliament.  
I might just express the displeasure  
of the House and of myself. This is

not the method in which proceedings  
can be conducted. There ought to be  
some limit to that. I cannot just carry  
on this work in this manner if it is  
continued. I have been patient  
because the matter was such that it  
ought to have been discussed, the sub-  
ject was such that it was painful for  
every one of us to realise these con-  
ditions. But that does not mean  
everything should be thrown to the  
wind and every decency should be  
ignored.

**श्री बागड़ी :** डिसेन्सी के खिलाफ क्या  
कहा गया है ?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Ken-  
drapara):** May I submit, Sir, that the  
House does not realise the seriousness  
of the situation? Would the Govern-  
ment agree and would you kindly  
permit having a discussion on this  
matter for an hour or two? It is the  
most unreal atmosphere that is exist-  
ing. I do not approve of what the  
Member concerned has done, but he  
is exercised because of the very  
peculiar situation prevailing there and  
there is no realisation of that at the  
highest level of the administration.  
They just give the information how  
much foodgrains they have sent there.  
They are exporting rice from Orissa.  
People there are dying and they do  
not get rice. They ask the State Gov-  
ernment to export it to other places.  
They are sending wheat there and we  
do not know how to eat it. So,  
people are dying. That is the reality.  
That is what is happening. Here  
there is a picture published in the  
Congress press, not published by any  
other press. A child has been sold  
for Re. 1. One child has been picked  
up who was left in the streets.

**Some hon. Members:** Shame, shame.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I  
pointed to the statement of the Gov-  
ernor and they say that the Governor  
has not made any statement. They  
want to fool us. The Governor has  
met pressmen at Raipur and the press-

men have interviewed him. This is the report of the interview. Technically it is not a statement, but if this sort of thing continues, how can you accuse Members? I feel that he has gone beyond his limit, but the House must take cognisance of this fact. Any responsible government would have resigned . . . (Interruption) and they say that there is no starvation death. If they have not defined what starvation is, how can they say that there is no starvation death? That day we specifically pointed out two statements made by responsible persons. The ex-Education Minister named one, two, three villages saying, "I have verified, I have gone to the places; these people have died." This is what he says. That day we insisted that he must get these facts for us. We are not interested in other things. But he tells us, "We have asked the State Government; some complaints were made three or four months back in other districts and not in this particular place which has been mentioned; they have been found to be incorrect." Such a statement is made. By the time the Prime Minister and the Food Minister visit the areas hundreds would have died. Let them eat the vitamins; people are not interested in vitamins and milk powder. I really do not understand, when rice is available, why they are asked to send it to other States. Six millions of people are affected; they do not get a morsel of food.

**श्री बागड़ी :** इनको सब को निकालते चलो ।

**Mr. Speaker:** In spite of all that seriousness, anxiety and concern, which I share myself, should there not be some method of working?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** To that we agree completely.

**श्री मधु लिषये :** स्यगन प्रस्ताव को लिया जाये ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** कामरोको प्रस्ताव को लिया जाय ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** काम रोको प्रस्ताव को लिया जाय, यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है ।

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Allow the adjournment motion.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने जब काल-एटेन्शन नोटिस एडमिट किया है और उस पर जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है, उसको आप चलने ही नहीं देते, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ । अगर आर्डरली मैनर में एक-एक मेम्बर सवाल करना चाहें तो इजाजत दे सकता हूँ, नहीं तो इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** यह नहीं हो सकता । देश भूखा मरे और यहां पर डिगनिटी का सवाल हो । यह सरकार अगर लाखों भूखी जनता का इलाज नहीं करेगी तो यह नहीं चलेगा ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर इस तरह से यह यहां पर लिया जायगा तो मुझे अफसोस है कि उनको कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंच सकता ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** You should allow the adjournment motion. Why not allow the adjournment motion?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस तरह से बात करना, उसका इलाज नहीं है ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Prime Minister is going to Orissa on the 13th.

**Mr. Speaker:** What can I do if Members do not want to listen? . . . Shri Hem Barua.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Although the hon. Food Minister has said in his letter to you that the Governor of Orissa has issued no statement, since it was not contradicted, the statement stands. The Governor of Orissa in his statement or rather his press interview has stated it categorically that acute famine conditions exist particularly

[Shri Hem Barua]

In the District of Kalahandi. He further says that he picked up two starving children whom he has sent to the orphanage. At the same time, it has also been said in the interview that it was reported to the Governor that parents are forced to sell their children because they cannot give them anything to eat. In that context may I know why instead of rushing to the State, the Food Minister has decided to synchronise his visit to the State with the Prime Minister's visit? Does it not show an utter lack of a sense of urgency on the part of the Food Minister?

Shri Govinda Menon rose—

श्री बागड़ी : ये क्या जवाब देंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर अभी बोले ही नहीं कि इन्होंने बोलना शुरू कर दिया कि ये क्या जवाब देंगे, क्या यह डीसेन्सी है, इस तरह से कैसे गाड़ी चलेगी, यह क्या तरीका है ? वह इसे इलैक्शन प्रोपेगेंडा बनाना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Govinda Menon: I wish to say that there is absolutely no conflict between hon. Members and the Government regarding scarcity and famine conditions existing in certain parts of Orissa. Now the question is whether there have been certain specific events which are referred to in the report referred to by the hon. Members. What can this Government do except to refer to the Orissa Government regarding the true facts?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Government can direct.

Shri Ranga: Your senior could have gone there; the Prime Minister could have gone there. It is shameful that they can go about the whole of the country by aeroplanes but they do not find the time to go to

Orissa. Why did they not go to Kalahandi? Are seminars more important? They are a shameless people.

Shri Govinda Menon: As soon as the allegations were received, a reference was made to the State Government to ascertain the true facts. What the facts are which were transmitted to this Government, I started them in my statement. I also said that a high-level team of officers is being sent in the next day or two. The Food Minister also said the previous day that he would also be making a visit to the famine-stricken areas.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dead bodies are not going to wait.

Shri Govinda Menon: I also said that all attempts are being made to provide funds to the Orissa Government for proper famine relief work. The hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, said that rice is being taken away from Orissa. That is not correct.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is; it is a fact.

Shri Govinda Menon: There is ample rice there; the problem is one of money to purchase rice. It is for that purpose that relief works are being organised. Even in the Governor's statement, which was referred to, the Governor says that aid is being sought from the Central Government. We have not yet received anything, but even before that, as I said, Rs. 2 crores have been made available to the Orissa Government for the purpose. Ample quantity of wheat is being sent to Orissa. If more has to be sent, the Government will be prepared to do it. I wish to submit that there is absolutely no conflict regarding the situation in Orissa between hon. Members and the Government. The Government is equally anxious to see that famine conditions are relieved. . . . . (Interruption).

**Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):** Why is the Prime Minister not saying anything? Whenever such a situation arises, we want a statement from the Prime Minister.

**Shri Ranga:** What can she say when she has not gone there.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** She could have sent his colleague.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 58 पर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। हम लोगों को इस में अधिकार मिलता है स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखने का

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर पेपर पर एक रखा हुआ है परसों का। हाउस की मर्जी से, हाउस की इजाजत से इसको रखा हुआ है। मैं इसको डिसपोज़ आफ करना चाहता हूँ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं विनती कर रहा हूँ कि अब तक जितनी बातें मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से कही गई हैं, वे काफी हैं आपको इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर अपना फैसला देने के लिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I really fail to understand what to ask of these people. Since the Minister has mentioned about the team of the Planning Commission visiting that area, may I know whether that team has submitted any scheme of report about the extent of the affected people and the loss to the people and the extent of Central aid required? I find in the statement of the interview with the Governor he says that Central help must come in a big way and Rs. 10 crores would be needed in order to give relief to the people. May I know whether by this time the Central Government has considered the necessity of giving assistance to

the State and, if so, to what extent it will be given? Have they decided about this matter?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Aid by way of foodgrains, that is, wheat as also money has been given. What the Governor states is that more aid is being sought. So far as I know, there is no request pending with the Central Government from the Orissa Government. But, on account of what the Central Government itself has come to know about the situation in Orissa, this team is being sent in a day or two to enable the Government to come to a decision as to what more has to be done. I can assure the House that everything necessary will be done.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** अगर अखबार इस सरकार की फेवर में लिखते हैं तब तो सरकार कहती है कि सच बात है और जब इसके खिलाफ लिखते हैं तब कहा जाता है कि गलत लिख दिया गया है। मैं प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ। ये अखबार हैं और इनको आप देख लें। इन में कहा गया है कि चार करोड़ बाईस लाख आदमी भूख के शिकार हैं। तीन चार प्रदेशों में हैं। राजस्थान है, उड़ीसा है, बिहार है, मध्य प्रदेश है। 47 आदमी भूख के कारण मर चुके हैं। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार मरने वालों की संख्या जांच पड़ताल करके टेबल पर रखेगी और हाउस को बतायेगी कि कितने आदमी मरे हैं?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The motion is with respect to famine conditions in Orissa. I have not got....

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मरने के बारे में।

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I have not got with me now facts with respect to other States. Regarding the conditions in Orissa, all information avail-



[Shri Govinda Menon]

able with the Government has been given in the statement made by me. I do not want to controvert anything said by the hon. Members on the floor of the House. But, this Government has to receive reports from the State Government also. We will make enquiries as to what the real conditions are in these famine stricken districts, and all that is humanly possible will be done to relieve the situation.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** कितने दिनों में मरने वालों की संख्या टेबल पर रखेंगे ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** सारे देश में भुखमरी है, प्रकाल की स्थिति है। राजस्थान में, पंजाब में, उड़ीसा में, हिसार में, भिवानी में, महाराष्ट्र में है। लेकिन खाद्य मंत्री ने सदन में बार बार भुखमरी के बजाय कम खाने की बात कही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कम खाने की जगह भुखमरी शब्द आ जाये, इस शब्द का प्रयोग हो जाये तो फिर उससे सरकार की जिम्मेवारी किस हद तक बढ़ जायेगी, क्या बढ़ जायेगी ?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Sir, I have not made any reference to the starvation deaths or mal-nutrition deaths or anything like that. I said that there have been allegations before the Orissa Government and in the public with respect to certain deaths. We caused an inquiry to be made through the Orissa Government and the report that has been received is that these allegations are incorrect. But, team is going within the next day or two and it will be open, particularly to hon. Members coming from Orissa, to place before the team the real facts and, if the facts warrant further steps to be taken by the Central Government, those steps will be taken.

**श्री बागड़ी :** इन्होंने नहीं कहा है। लेकिन खाद्य मंत्री ने यहां इस सदन में कहा है और मैं उसका हवाला दे कर सवाल कर

रहा हूँ। कम खाना और भुखमरी, इन दोनों में कम खाने को उन्होंने माना है। कम खाने के बजाय अगर स्टार्वेशन को मान लिया जाये तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की क्या कानूनी जिम्मेदारी बढ़ेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री देव ।

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In spite of the fact that as early as last November I brought it to the notice of this House, while initiating the debate on the drought conditions, that these things are going to happen, no action has been taken. As a result, what has happened is none but the man-made famine, due to the corrupt and callous government and their officials. All these things have been brought to the notice of the Government. Even though the Governor might have denied the fact that he did take up any abandoned children, here are the photographs which have been shown by my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy. Children are being sold for one rupee and another picture of a child. after having been picked up from Khariar basaar. My hon. friend, Shri Kishen Pattnayak has also shown us these photographs. Sir, I would request you to see that these are sent to medical experts to enquire or examine whether they are due to starvation. Otherwise, how are those deaths taking place? Besides that, there is a statement by a reputed social worker, Shrimati Rama Devi, which has been published in the *Praja Tantra* of Dr. Mahatab, in the *Jana Sakti* of Shri Biren Mitra, where it has been stated that people have been eating roots and leaves of peepul and fig trees, people who have been engaged in relief work are hardly getting 50 paise per day, most of the work which has been provided under that scheme is entrusted to the contractors who are favourites and pillars of the Congress Party, most of the money, to the extent of 63 per cent, goes to the pockets of these contractors and so on. In view of all

these facts, may I know why no action was taken all these months by the Minister of Famine and Genocide?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Sir, I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Member, coming as he does from Kalahandi, regarding the famine conditions there. Therefore, if he is prone to exaggerate a bit, I think I should tolerate it. We are equally anxious about the conditions there. We agree that there are famine conditions in that particular district and certain steps are being taken. Regarding the sale of children and all that, the information we have got is that nothing like that has taken place. The hon. Member has shown two photographs. That can be looked into by the team going there. I can understand the meaning of a photo. If the child is being passed on by the mother to another person, it may be taken, if necessary, as....

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Sir, he is adding insult to injury. Let him verify the facts. Why is he attributing motives? After verification he can say it is all false or it is all nonsense.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** If the photographs will show that children were being sold for one rupee..... (interruptions). No insult is meant. Everything possible would be done.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Sir, since all these facts have been corroborated, the adjournment motion should be allowed and there should be a regular discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has asked his question and the answer has come. Now he should resume his seat.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** If you ask me to sit down, I will bow to your order. But I still feel.....

**Mr. Speaker:** No he had his say. Now Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Sir, you are trying to gag me it is mockery of democracy and not a regular discussion that is going on here. I cannot be a silent spectator here. As a protest, I am withdrawing from the House.

(Shri P. K. Deo then left the House).

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त (भलवर) :**  
परसों के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में उड़ीसा विधान सभा के एक सदस्य ने यह समाचार दिया था कि वहां पर 17 भ्रादमियों की मौतें भुखमरी से हुई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जो टीम भेज रहे हैं उसको वह यह हिदायत देंगे कि इन 17 भ्रादमियों की भुखमरी के कारण जो मौत हुई है इसकी जांच वह टीम उन विधान सभा के सदस्य के साथ मिल कर करे ? साथ ही क्या उस टीम को हिदायत आप दे रहे हैं कि वहां पर जो लोगों की श्रमशक्ति घट गई है, उनके पास पैसा नहीं है और बिना पैसे के वे भ्रष्ट ले नहीं सकते हैं, उसकी जांच कर के बताये कि कितने ग्रंथों में ऐसे लोग वहां हैं जो अपने बच्चों को बेच रहे हैं पैसे की खातिर और भूख से मरने से बचने की खातिर ? क्या वह स्थिति को देख कर तीन चार दिन के अन्दर रिपोर्ट सदन में रखेंगे और उसका उपाय शीघ्र से शीघ्र करेंगे।

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Some of the objects of sending the team are exactly what has been referred to by the hon. Member. The real conditions there will be looked into and further steps by way of assistance to the affected people will be decided upon after getting the report.

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो 17 भ्रादमियों के मरने की खबर समाचारपत्रों में छपी है उसके बारे में वे बतायें, क्या इस प्रकार की हिदायत दी जायेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह कह रहे हैं कि कमेटी जा कर तहकीकात करेगी। (व्यवधान)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह क्षेत्र अकाल और बेकारी से घिरा हुआ है। बेकारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए फैमिली प्लैनिंग केन्द्रों में जा कर लोग आपरेशन करवाते हैं और वहां पर उन के क्यू लगे होते हैं। वे ऐसे ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो 60-60 और 70-70 वर्ष के होते हैं। उन को उसके लिये 13 रु० मिलते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र में लोगों को जितना अन्न दिया जाता है एक हफ्ते में, वह बहुत कम है। यह उड़ीसा सरकार ने भी माना है। क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई खोज की है ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन क्षेत्रों में अकाल है वहां हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं जो अकाल के भय से काफी संख्या में अपने क्षेत्रों को खाली कर के दूसरे गांवों को जा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार ने यह खोज की है कि ऐसे कितने लोग हैं ?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** No reports of migration of people as such have been received by the Government. If the hon. Member conveys that information to the Government, that will also be looked into.

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या आप अपनी बात कुछ नहीं करेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कहा है कि उसकी तहकीकात करवायेंगे। अगर आप के पास कोई इन्फार्मेशन हो तो आप उन को दे दें।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं ने उन लोगों के बारे में पूछा था जो 70, 80 साल के बूढ़े हैं और फैमिली प्लैनिंग केन्द्र में जा कर केवल पैसे पाने के लिये आपरेशन करवाते हैं। उस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह इसमें नहीं आता है।

**Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East):** When there was the food movement

in West Bengal, I remember, Mr. Kishen Pattnayak had raised the question of famine conditions in Orissa in this House. Orissa has been linked up with West Bengal. Rice is being exported to West Bengal from Orissa. Now, the Minister has himself admitted today that there are famine conditions in certain areas of Orissa. When the question was raised in this House in connection with the West Bengal food movement, did not the Government of India or the Government of Orissa know that the food situation was bad at least in certain parts of Orissa? As a result of this situation now, Orissa and West Bengal have been linked up both being scarcity areas. What scheme is the Central Government going to have to stave off this crisis in both the States?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The statement made by the hon. Member is not completely correct. Previously, Orissa and West Bengal used to form one rice zone. But that has now been scrapped and both West Bengal and Orissa are separate State zones. Therefore, there is no free flow of rice as such.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** It is now not only West Bengal but Kerala also.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** There is no free flow of rice from Orissa to West Bengal. What is done is, if there is excess rice available in Orissa, it is procured on the Central Government account. But since these reports regarding scarcity conditions in Orissa have been received, no procurement on Central account is being made in Orissa and there is no transfer of rice from Orissa to other States.

**Shri Buta Singh (Moga):** In view of the concern and the interest taken by both the sides of the House, I want to know why the Government don't propose to associate the Members of this House with the fact-finding group that they are going to send to the Orissa State.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The official group is going and I would request the hon. Members.....

**Shri Buta Singh:** Nobody is going to read the report of the official group. If the statement of the hon. Minister could not satisfy this House, does he suppose to make us believe that the official report will be true?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The official group is going and I would request the hon. Members of this House who have any direct information about conditions in Orissa to place that before it. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Buta Singh:** Why does he want us to read the report of their officers which are never true?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I would request the hon. Members of this House who have direct information about conditions in Orissa to place that evidence before it. (*Interruptions*).

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** What is wrong in that suggestion?

**Shri Ranga:** I thought my hon. friend the Minister gave the impression to the House to understand that they were sending some officers in order to find out what more can be done and has to be done. We did not understand, in the beginning, that he was sending a fact-finding commission from here presided over by the Member of the Planning Commission even while all these terrible conditions are prevailing. What is it that they have in their mind? Now, he asks the Members of this House to place their facts before that commission. Are they to proceed to Orissa in order to place their facts before that commission? Is that an investigation commission or is that a fact-finding commission or only a commission to go there and tell the people, "This is what we have done; this is not enough and that so much more has to be done in such and such direc-

tion." What is it that he has got in mind?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** This team is to report upon the real conditions, the extent of the difficulties of the people in those areas and what further has to be done.

**Shri Ranga:** When my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo, placed certain facts, and also Mr. Dwivedy, the Minister had the courage to try to explain these things by introducing his conception of what mother does for a starving child and so on . . . (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** All that I wanted to say was that it is not under contemplation of Government to send a Parliamentary Committee to that area now.

**Some hon. Members:** Why not?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** This will suffice. I meant no insult to any Member. If that impression has been conveyed, I am very sorry. All that I meant was that a picture cannot convey the question as to whether the sale was for one rupee or two rupees.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I say something to you?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Already so much time has been spent.

**Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad):** In view of the famine conditions in Orissa, Government has opened certain relief works. May I know what daily minimum wages are being paid to the workers there?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The wages paid are 80 to 90 per cent of the normal wages.... (*Interruptions*).

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** What is the normal wage?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I will give that information a few minutes later. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** He is going to supply it immediately.

**श्री बागड़ी :** फिर वह क्यों आये थे अगर इतला ले कर नहीं आये । यह क्या बात है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह थोड़ी देर में इतला देते हैं ।

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** The Minister has just informed the House that no rice is moved away from this area since reports were received of scarcity conditions....

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** It is wrong.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** But the general impression is that, while we are fully aware that Orissa is a surplus rice area and that it is their staple and customary food, the Government have been moving rice from this area and on receiving reports of scarcity conditions, they have sent wheat and vitamin pills instead. Will the Government let us know for what reasons they have taken this perverted action?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Sir, that is not the position. The Orissa Government made an assessment of the rice situation in Orissa and according to the judgment of the Orissa Government, whatever was available was being given to the central pool. That is the position.

**Shri Ranga rose—**

**Shri Kapur Singh:** He is evading the question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** During the questions also a demand was made that a discussion should be there, that the House was wanting a discussion. Now I have also received notices from some Members that discussion on this subject should be held. I will consult the Leader of the House and then inform the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The leader is here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he going to give his reaction jut now?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** The Food Minister is coming. I will consult him, Sir.

**श्री बागड़ी :** यह बहस तो पहले से मंजूर है । केवल समय की बात है ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Sir, let him agree for the discussion—We shall fix a date after consulting the Food Minister. Is he agreeable for discussion?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says, when he is making the statement he will reply to this.

Now, Business before the House—  
Papers laid on the Table.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In your wisdom, Sir, will you ask the Honourable Prime Minister to send a delegation of Members of Parliament to that place?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Prime Minister has also heard that demand from Members. It is for her to decide.

Papers laid on the Table.

13.22 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO KERALA LAND ASSIGNMENTS RULES ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Assignments Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Kerala Government Land Assignment Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging

the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 23/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st February, 1966.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 36/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6188/66].

(2) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 35/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Land Conservancy Rules, 1958, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Kerala Land Conservancy Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6189/66].

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बिशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आपका नोटिस आया है तो मैं उसका खयाल कर लूंगा।

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Tuesday, the 3rd of May, 1966 will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any business carried over from tomorrow's Order Paper;
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution given notice of by the Minister of Home Affairs seeking approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation in relation to the

State of Kerala issued under Article 356 of the Constitution for a further period of six months;

- (3) General Discussion on the Kerala Budget for 1966-67; and,
- (4) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of Kerala Budget for the year 1966-67.

Sir, in the next week, the House is aware that we have got two holidays. Practically, after taking into account the margin of what is happening every day after zero hour, we are spending 1½ hours or 2 hours every day, we will have hardly 12 hours at our disposal. So, practically 10 hours will be covered by the general discussion on the Finance Bill.

Practically two hours will be left at our disposal. Perhaps we have put these two items as a pegging. As regards no-day-yet-named-motions I had said last time, on last Friday, that we shall be able to provide two No-day-yet-named motions and I had in my mind—I do not say finally here—one with regard to the reorganisation of Punjab, on the statement made by Home Minister and one on Monopoly Commission.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
सोशल सिक्वोरिटी को भी लेना चाहिये।  
सोशल सिक्वोरिटी जरूर लें।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: More than two hours it is impossible, Sir, because the time at our disposal is short. (Interruption). This is perhaps the longest session of this Parliament and the House is aware and all of us are aware that we have spent more time this time on this non-legislative business than we have ever done. I do not grudge it, but it has so happened with the result that the demands of several Ministries are going to be guillotined. In spite of that, as I had promised, for two no-day-yet-named motions there is time,

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha] and we had prepared for it. Now this suggestion has come. We have to make a choice about Punjab reorganisation or Monopoly Commission or this Orissa debate.

**Shri M. R. Krishna** (Peddapalli): What about the discussion on the Scheduled Castes' Commissioner's Report?

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा** : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशन रिपोर्ट पर बहस होनी चाहिए . . .

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : अरे भाई, मैंने आपको बताया . . .

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा** : वह पहले भी नहीं आया और आप वादा कर चुके हो . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब उनको खत्म कर लेन दीजिये ।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा** : उस पर बहस होनी चाहिए । किसी भी तरह टाइम आप निकालिये ।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : पुरानी रिपोर्ट कोई पैडिंग नहीं है । जो 12 अप्रैल को रिपोर्ट आयी है उसको इस वक्त नहीं ले सकते हैं । मैं नेक्स्ट सेशन इसीलिए बात अली बुला रहा हूँ और लांगर सेशन भी सोच रहा हूँ ।

**श्री तन सिंह** (बाड़मेर) : आपने कहा कि कोई पैडिंग नहीं है । क्यों नहीं पैडिंग है, पिछले तीन साल की रिपोर्ट पैडिंग है ।

**Shri M. R. Krishna**: We should have a discussion on this report.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा** : यह 63 की रिपोर्ट है जिस पर बहस नहीं हुई है . . .

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : मेरी इन्फार्मेशन तो यही है । I will check it up.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा** : यह 63-64 की रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई है ।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह** : हो सकता है मैं यह मानता हूँ । लेकिन यह तीन इस वक्त है । और यह उड़ीसा का भी आया है । सोचकर और आपसे राय करके जैसी राय होगी कर दूंगा ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Let him take Punjab and Orissa and let Monopoly Commission be taken up next time.

**Mr. Speaker**: He is not agreeing. Does he want to take two no-day-yet-named motion for next week?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**: Next week there is no time. Last week we will provide.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: If I heard him right he said that 2 hours will be available this week for discussion. So we can have 2 hours. We can take up this matter....

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**: I am prepared. As I have explained out of the three, whatever two you may decide, we will take them up.

**श्री शिव नारायण** (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है लीडर साहब को . . . (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल मैं करना चाहता हूँ । बहुत जरूरी सवाल है । सुन लीजिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : एक साथ कैसे हो सकता है ?

**श्री शिव नारायण** : रंगा साहब खड़े हो जाते हैं तब तो कोई बात नहीं है । एक सजेशन मैं देना चाहता हूँ तो उसको आप सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** अब आप बैठ जाइए । मैं सुन लेता हूँ ।

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): The discussion on the Monopoly Commission may be postponed. We would like this discussion on Orissa to be taken up today.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Members agree, he would agree. (*Interruption*). Mr. Banerjee says he does not agree.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Two hours are available according to him.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Sir, I wish to say something....

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is, out of the three, two can be taken up so far as the Leader of the House is concerned. Which two would the House like to take up?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** According to the statement of the Hon. Member, it appears that according to the time available to this House, only two motions can be taken. Now, Sir, we are interested in Monopoly Commission. This situation which has certainly arisen, this famine condition in Orissa and other places in the country is certainly exercising our minds. We had tabled an Adjournment Motion. Had the Adjournment Motion been admitted we would not have made request for any other discussion, but since the Adjournment Motion had been rejected by you, Sir....

**Mr. Speaker:** I will make one suggestion now. We might sit together with the Leader of the House and just discuss what we can take during that remaining period. (*Interruption*) Please listen to me. There will be half-an-hour left for the Home Ministry and we are taking that time also. Let us hear the Home Minister now and on this question of what Motion we can take, we can take it up at that time.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** There is very little time for the Home Minister to reply. I will suggest that at 2 O'clock let us gullotine and get all the demands passed and let the Home Minister give his reply after the for-

mality is gone through. Let us give one hour. Let us hear him for one hour.

**श्री शिवनारायण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस हाउस ने जितनी मांग की है उसकी कद्र करता हूँ और यह जो चार दिन एक्सटेंड कर रहे हैं उसमें क्वेश्चन अवर बन्द कर दिया जाय तो जितनी मांग है शिड्यूलड कास्ट रिपोर्ट और मानोपली रिपोर्ट सब आ सकती है अगर क्वेश्चन अवर बन्द कर दिया जाय ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने कहा कि यह डिस्कशन अब बन्द कर दिया जाय और होम मिनिस्टर को पहले सुन ले ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): My proposal about guillotine, which is scheduled to descend at 2 O'clock today in your very competent hands, is this. May I request that, if my other colleagues are agreeable, the business of Private Members' Bills today may be postponed to next Friday, and the time saved thereby could be utilised for the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Social Welfare—we may carry on this business the whole day to day. (*Interruptions*) I have no objection if the Private Members' Bills are taken up next Friday, and if the other members also have no objection it can be taken up next Friday.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Friday, there are Resolutions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Resolution, if I am permitted to say so, because of the Home Minister's statement on Emergency, has lost its significance. If it is agreed to, we can have Bills next Friday and the Government's business can be carried on the whole day today or alternatively, the House may sit upto 7 or 8 O'Clock.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even upto 6 O'Clock, there is no quorum.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Of course, I cannot help that.



**Mr. Speaker:** Yesterday also, for want of quorum, the Half-an-Hour Discussion could not be taken up.

Let me ask the Home Minister to reply. That could be discussed some other time. *(Interruptions)*. We shall decide later as to what other matters can be taken up in the place of Private Members' Bills.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Does that mean that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha's statement would be taken up at 3.30 p.m.? *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall consult each other and then try to decide as to what motions should be taken up. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The statement made by him is open to suggestions as usual by Members. I have a few suggestions to make. Number one is this. I am glad he has recognised the need for discussion of matters of national interest. May I humbly request my colleagues that in the national interest, the House may decide to sit also on Saturday, the 7th May?

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Number two is this. I have heard disquieting rumours or rather rumblings underground which have their epicentre at the other place—in the Rajya Sabha apparently—that the very wise decision which you took with the help of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and which was announced last Friday has been reopened by some members and some Press reports have it that the Rajya Sabha has again taken objection to the proposal which was made last Friday—it does not fulfil the Constitutional obligations completely; still it was a via media to which you agreed and to which we agreed. Now to go back upon it or resile from it would be—I do not want to use strong words—unfair to members who have taken an oath of loyalty to the Cons-

titution. We shall be disloyal to the Constitution if we are not allowed to exercise or fulfil the obligation laid on this House by the Constitution. I hope what you said last Friday would be the last word on the subject and it would not be re-opened—the examination of the Rajya Sabha estimates by the Joint Committee of the two Houses—and if there is any rumour to the contrary, it should be scotched immediately.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I? Mr. Kamath has taken a long time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The last point and I have done.

I find that the Demands of at least eight Ministries would be guillotined today, and that is because of the unfortunate circumstance that the Lok Sabha Session was called very late though it was expected to be called earlier, in the first week of February. I would request the Minister and the Government to see to it that in future the budget session lasts at least 3½ months, from 1st February till the middle of May; otherwise, the business will suffer and it will not serve the national interest.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी अमेंडमेंट बिल इस बजट सेशन में आयेगा, यदि आयेगा तो वह कब आयेगा या वह हमेशा के लिए दफना दिया गया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने बतला दिया है कि वह आ सकता है ।

**डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :** मैं अब अपनी सफाई कर दूँ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी नहीं ।

**श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) :** मेरा सुझाव है कि वे दो प्रस्तावों को स्वीकारें उड़ीसा के भलावा के दो स्वीकारें । साथ साथ मैं

निवेदन करूंगा कि पिछले सत्र में जिन दो प्रस्तावों पर अधूरी चर्चा रह गयी है जैसे विजिलेंस कमीशन पर, और एक सूती कपड़े की मिलों तथा दूसरे इंजीनियरिंग कारखानों में जो छंटनी वगैरह का संकट आया था उसके ऊपर भी अधूरी चर्चा रह गयी है। चर्चा अधूरी नहीं रखना चाहिए इसलिए उन चर्चाओं को भी पूर्ण किया जाय।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :** एक चर्चा के लिए आप इस सदन में वचनबद्ध हैं जो पिछले सत्र के अन्त में आप ने सदस्यों को आशवासन दिया था हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में। आप ने यह कहा था उस समय कि यह उपयुक्त अवसर नहीं है क्योंकि इससे देश के कई रहस्यों का शत्रु को पता लगने की सम्भावना है लेकिन उपयुक्त अवसर आने पर अवश्य इस सदन में इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा की जायगी क्योंकि उसमें मिलेटरी इंटेलिजेंस का जो फल्योर रहा है या जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएं रही हैं जिससे कि आगे चल कर देश का भला हो सकता है और सदस्यों की चर्चा से सरकार को और देश को भी बल मिल सकता है। चूंकि आप वचनबद्ध हैं इसलिए आप संसद्-कार्य मंत्री को यह कहें कि वह जो दो अनियत प्रस्ताव वाले दिन रख रहे हैं उसमें इस चर्चा को अवश्य ले लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मझ अफसोस है कि मेम्बर साहबान यह नहीं देखते कि कौन सी बात ज्यादा जरूरी है होम मिनिस्टर को अभी सुनना ज्यादा जरूरी है क्योंकि केवल आध घंटे का ही समय बाकी रहता है या इस तरह के सवाल उठाना जरूरी है? अगर इसी तरह आप लोग अपने अपने मुद्दा रखते जाते हैं तो होम मिनिस्टर के लिए कौन सा वक्त रह जायेगा? जिस होम मिनिस्टर पर इतनी बहस हुई उसपर होम मिनिस्टर का जवाब सुनने के लिए कौन सा वक्त रह जाता है? होम मिनिस्टर।

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi-Sadar):** I rise on a point of order. Yesterday I mentioned that the members from Delhi were not allowed to speak on matters relating to Home Ministry and in that connection, the hon. Chairman said that he looked at me twice and that I was not in my seat. I may submit to you, Sir, that I was in the House since the debate started and up to the last day without any gap; I was also present throughout day before yesterday. So the statement of the Chairman was not correct.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** I have to seek a clarification.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear the Home Minister first.

**Shri Nath Pal:** That means that you will allow me later. Thank you.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When is Item 5 on the agenda, i.e., the statement to be made by the Minister of External Affairs, coming up?

**Mr. Speaker:** Every other business will be taken up later.

**Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode):** We were not allowed to take part in any discussion.

No reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** No reply.

**Shri Mohammed Koya:** We did not expect this kind of behaviour from you. I do not want to hear the Home Minister.

(Shri Mohammed Koya then left the House).

13.37 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS—contd.  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members may also move cut motions Nos. 86 to 97, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reserve 20 per cent posts of LDCs in Central Secretariat to be filled up by departmental promotion of class IV staff with eligibility of educational qualification of class VI-I standard. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the practice of assigning seniority with retrospective effect to direct recruits from UPSC in cadre of Assistants and Section Officers against "back log" vacancies. (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove stagnation in the cadre of Lower Division Clerks in Central Secretariat by converting 50 per cent posts of LDCs into UDCs. (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for conversion into permanent cadre all posts that have been continuing for more than 3 consecutive years in Central Secretariat and confirm eligible candidates against them. (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat reversion at par with reduction to lower cadre and apply the same principles of Article 311 in cases of reversion. (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

' Failure to take effective steps to implement recommendations and deci-

sion of several Committees including the decision of Railway Board and Member Transport, to stop the practice of having three categories of gazetted officers in Railways in the cadre of Assistant Officers doing the same job and shouldering the same responsibilities. (91)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in Central Government Establishments regarding arbitrary termination of service at 55 years of age or granting arbitrary extension after 55 years of age. (92)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Arbitrary manner of finalising the Joint Consultative Machinery without replying to clarification sought by All India Railwaymen's Federation. (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill up all vacancies of Upper Division Clerks in Central Secretariat Offices. (94)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective steps to implement recommendations of Santhanam Committee, Kripalani Committee and instructions of Home Ministry in respect of providing avenues of promotions to Railwaymen on deputation in Special Police Establishment and creating 90 per cent permanent cadre. (95)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a Wage Board to consider revision of pay scales and

*service conditions in the context of Government decision for a minimum need based wage for Central Government employees. (96)]*

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*[Need to review the working hours of Central Government employees and to reduce the same, to cope with climatic fatigue, and unemployment problem. (97)]*

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** The time for the debate was extended and there were opportunities for the hon. Members to raise various questions and to make criticisms. I have, therefore, been placed at a very serious disadvantage in giving replies to all those issues and questions that have been raised in a very limited time. I shall, therefore, have to restrict myself only to a few matters immediately; may be, for want of time I may lay on the Table of the House the answers to the various other points.

I thank the House for having conveyed very kindly their sympathy, understanding and appreciation of the endeavours made and the measures of success achieved by all those who were associated with the Ministry of Home Affairs in various capacities. There was also criticism; we have deficiencies and I welcome the criticism because it acts as a spur for a more vigorous effort and induces self-examination. This year was an exceptional year, a year of very unprecedented stress and strain, and I believe the House will share with me the satisfaction that this country has passed through this test fairly well.

I had no idea that I would have to give a good deal of my time or at least some of the very scarce time that I have in dealing with the speech made towards the end of the debate yesterday by the hon. Member Shri Badrudduja. I think that the statements that he made were astounding, and I think there is nothing more im-

portant for me than to deal with at least some of the things which he has said. I wonder how in a few minutes in a single speech one could pour so much venom....

**Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara):** You have murdered democracy.

**Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad):** You have thwarted and crushed democracy.

**Shri Nanda:** Whatever he may have done, whatever may have been his purpose, he has not served this country and he has done grave injustice to the great Muslim community in this country. He must have endeared himself very much to Pakistan....

**Shri Badrudduja:** It is unfair....

**Shri Nanda:** He has endeared himself to Pakistan by what he has said..

**Shri Badrudduja:** No; it is a deliberate concoction and a fabrication.

**Shri Nanda:** Fortunately, God has not endowed us with many more Badruddujas; otherwise, this country would have been consumed in the fires of communalism....

**Shri Badrudduja:** You have detained people on communal and religious grounds; you have detained innocent citizens of this country; having unjustly and unfairly detained innocent citizens of the State, and having unjustly thrown them behind the prison bars, you now say like this.

**Shri Nanda:** What has been the record? The Muslim community stood like a rock in those days of trouble in this country. There was very little of communal disturbance or communal incidents in the whole of this period. Look at the situation in the country. I say, see the whole record of this period. The Muslims, by and large, have complete security and freedom; there is complete security and freedom for the Muslim community. Who can deny that? So many of them figure in the public life of the country in very high positions, in the Army, in the police and every-

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where. The highest decorations in the Army have gone to some of our Muslim bretheren.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Param Vir Chakra.

**Shri Nanda:** The question that the hon. Member had raised may reasonably have something to do with the grievances of the Muslim community, but those grievances are not grievances on the basis of religion or community. There are grievances of the other communities also. It is because this country is a poor country and it is not able to do all that is expected of it or is required of it by very large numbers of people in this country. The hon. Member fails to see that aspect of it. He talks of secularism being a fraud on this country.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** You have conferred Padma Bhushan on Mannath Padmanabhan.

**Shri Nanda:** The hon. Member had spoken very highly of communism. Even at this stage he and I are capable of conversion, but let him not malign this country.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** In a secular State, how did you give to a Nair leader the award of Padma Bhushan?

**Shri Nanda:** It may be that our secularism is not complete and perfect and there are so many things regarding which there may be scope for improvement. We talk of social justice; and we talk of social welfare. Anybody can stand and ask how much we have done for social justice, social welfare.

**Shri Badrudduja:** Secularism is a fraud; it is a snare and a delusion.

**Shri Nanda:** It is not a question of fraud, but it is a question of our not having been able to accomplish all that we desire in this short period.

I have got here with me the record of the speech of Shri Badrudduja. He says in his speech that:

"...sufficient this indiscriminate firing by the police resorted to during these 18 years, which have far exceeded those practised during the 150 years of British rule in India."

his mind hark back to the golden period of the British rule. Does not my hon. friend coming from Bengal remember that there was a famine there in which lakhs of people died. And here, we had the discussion about suspected deaths by malnutrition, and there was hue and cry about it and I like it, I like the whole House rising up in arms against such a thing, whatever the facts are. Today the people are free. But nobody was free in those days. In those conditions, what would have happened? There was no freedom at all; there were no Fundamental Rights at all. That is what the hon. Member now wants to compare with; he wants to compare the conditions now with what happened under British rule.

**An hon. Member:** Shame!

**Shri Badrudduja:** Shame for this administration.

**Shri Nanda:** In this country, Mahatma Gandhi had laid down his life, and we have had as the head of the Cabinet, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and now our present Prime Minister. Can anybody say that they were not completely dedicated to the cause of communal harmony and of ensuring justice for the Muslim community? Can anybody say that?

**Shri Basumatari** (Goalpara): They have done more than that.

**Shri Nanda:** Any type of communalism in this country must be equated with anti-nationalism, whether it is Hindu communalism or Muslim communalism or of any other community. All activities based on the communal outlook weaken this nation.

Therefore, whether communalism is masked in one garb or another, the nation will have to discourage it. This is our whole attitude towards communalism.

**Shri Badrudduja:** Communalism in the administration has to be combated, discouraged and condemned.

**Shri Nanda:** I may point out that Hindu communalism does harm to the Hindu community, and Muslim communalism does harm to the Muslim community. Communalism would weaken the nation. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member to please refrain from doing things which will only hurt everybody including the Muslim community.

I now move on to a subject which was very much discussed here, and rightly so, namely the question of emergency. I shall deal at once with this question. I am glad that the approach on which the decisions of the Government are based has been welcomed.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Not welcomed.

**Shri Nanda:** It may not be welcomed by the hon. Member, but it has been welcomed by most of the hon. Members. Two questions have been raised regarding the method that has been adopted. A little further elucidation may prove helpful.

The intention is to get rid of the emergency completely and as quickly as possible.

**An hon. Member:** When?

**Shri Nanda:** I have been depicted as a hard person clinging to the DIR and revelling in its use. There can be nothing farther from the truth. Every day that the DIR remain in vogue is an unhappy day for me. It was always for me a great source of satisfaction that as a Labour Minister I did not take a single decision on any point which had not the sanction of unanimous consent. My approach was one

of understanding and persuasion and they all used to listen to me. I am not a different person now, but I have different duties to perform. It is a question affecting the whole nation and not a matter to be viewed from a party angle. Parliament has always the reputation of rising above party lines and is a good judge of whatever lies in national interest. Government must always march in step with Parliament and get its support in vital national matters.

We are thinking of the border areas, such border areas as are patently involved in the threat to the nation's integrity. I mean a real present threat or an imminent threat.

The day that threat disappears or recedes, there will be no operation of the Emergency anywhere in the country in law or in fact.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Chinese threat would be with us for a thousand years. He said it in Parliament. Does it mean that the emergency will continue for a thousand years?

**Shri Nanda:** I said 'imminent threat', 'actual or imminent'. Let us understand what it means. We have the Mizo Hills District. I believe hon. Members understand that it is a part of India. What are we confronted with there? There is a rebellian. The declared aim is to take away the Mizo Hills area out of the Indian Union. All the other things are known to hon. Members, and, therefore, I would not take the time of the House by dealing with them. A foreign power has helped to arm these Mizo rebels and train them and has provided for them a retreat and a base. They lay ambush, attack officials and loyal citizens. In these conditions, we are going in for certain measures which may possibly take the place of certain things which we have done under the D.I.R. For example, we have declared this

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organisation unlawful, but today the D.I.R. has to stay because otherwise, we shall have no other means. There are other things also which can only be done under the special powers which the DIR give. I say this to hon. Members. There are here in my Party, I think, Members who are as keen for fundamental rights as anybody on the other side, and they are the conscience keepers of the Government. Hon. Members from the other side and this side may sit together, and if they can convince the friends on the Congress side that it is possible to protest these vital interests of the country on the border areas by scrapping the emergency altogether, Government will not be found tardy in taking that action.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Amend the Constitution for the border areas. Why keep it for the whole country?

**Shri Nanda:** I say let them sit tomorrow and let us be convinced. I am sure the integrity of the country is as dear to them as it is to us. If it is possible to do that, we will proceed to take those steps. But as long as this question of national security is there, powers under the emergency will have to be used, because I do not conceive of any higher *dharma* or duty than that of doing everything possible to protect the national interests and preserve the integrity of this country.

There are other questions raised, about whether the Constitution enables us to have it in parts of the country without involving the rest of the country. These are all matters of interpretation.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** What is the personal view of Government regarding the emergency?

**Shri Nanda:** I have got very few minutes.

Therefore, the idea at the moment is that there is such trouble along the border as to warrant its continuance. Nobody who has got any patriotism will expose the country to those grave risks, I am sure hon. Members on the other side also feel the same way. What is proposed is that nine-tenths of the country will be totally free from the operation of the proclamation of emergency; in the case of the rest, it will only be for the purposes of national security, nothing else. I think there can be no disagreement on that.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): In the nine-tenths, can bye-elections be held after that?

**Shri Nanda:** That is a separate question.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will it be possible to hold bye-elections in the nine-tenths of the country?

**Shri Nanda:** That is a question which has to be dealt with in consultation with the Election Commission on other grounds. I am not going to take it up now.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** You must take all these things into consideration.

**Shri A. M. Thomas** (Ernakulam): Why has the hon. Member suddenly become rebellious?

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Because of the emergency, because of the DIR, because of the abuse of the secular concept by conferring on Mannath Padmanabhan the title of Padma Bhushan, because of abuse of powers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Because of the fostering of communalism in Kerala for the interest of the ruling party, for the interest of Shri Thomas.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am asking him to resume his seat. He will patiently listen. I cannot allow

him to interrupt in this manner. There ought to be some limit. He has interrupted once, twice, thrice, four times. . . . .

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I am sorry.

**Mr. Speaker:** But there ought to be some limit.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Before he proceeds further, he might answer

Shri Nath Pai's point also.

**Shri Nanda:** I have to deal with the question of law and order in the country.

**Shri Basumatari:** Does this not justify the DIR?

**Shri Nanda:** As regards the wave of agitations and the eruption of violence associated with them, a number of cases figured very prominently in the press and Parliament and has been noticed in other countries also. We are naturally deeply perturbed. We try to prevent untoward developments. But I may also appeal to hon. Members not to draw alarmist conclusions from these facts. Taking the whole size of the country, taking also the fact of the special conditions which attended the developments of this period, the unparalleled food situation and the whole period during which we had foreign aggression on our soil and now considering that due to the approaching elections, a certain militancy has been introduced into political activity, all these things are there. I believe that there is no warrant for the conclusion that there has been a rise, an upward trend in violence in this country. I have seen the figures for 1965 and compared them with those of 1964 and with those of earlier years. I find that there is no such trend at all. We would like to see that such things are not there.

There are certain other redeeming features. These disturbances were confined to certain areas, some urban areas, and whenever they occurred, in a short period, normal conditions returned. I find that the authorities did

not find it very difficult to bring the whole situation under control. Gradually, people have found out that it is not to their advantage at all to expose themselves to risks, to subject themselves to the harm arising out of them by lending their support to these tendencies, the *bandhs* etc. There is evidence of that now. Therefore, I think we should not take that kind of view of the situation in the country which might enable others to nurse the belief and hope that that this country is in a very bad shape. It is not so.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** People are dissatisfied and discontented very much.

**Shri Nanda:** I think we should also understand that it is not simply a law and order problem we are dealing with. Here is a country which is emerging out of a state of backwardness in the past. I am not prepared to equate peace with stagnation. I do not think that we should ask for such stability which only means that the *status quo* is to remain. This country has to develop. These things may arise. I agree with hon. Members there. I am not delivering a homily. I am not sermonising. But I am making an appeal: in the larger interests of the nation, let us try to evolve some codes of conduct for all of us.

**Shri Ranga:** Which you will observe in the breach!

**Shri Nanda:** There are deficiencies and failures on the part of Government which lead to protests and there are protests. Protest is legitimate in a democracy, as vehement as it may be; only violence should be eschewed. I think we may sit together and find some ways by which there is complete latitude for everybody to come out and express his protest. Somehow we must eliminate violence from the conduct of public affairs. It should be possible for all of us to sit down and find the ways for bringing about that state of affairs in the country, so that we can make progress, we can allow people to express their grievances



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also without doing harm to national interest.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may now deal with the point raised by Shri Nath Pai.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** What has he done to control the abuse of powers of the Governor and advisers of Kerala? What is the supervision he is exercising in the name of the Centre?

**Shri Nath Pai:** I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of bringing a very serious matter to the notice of the House, with your help.

In his statement on the emergency, these are the remarks which the Home Minister made:

"In the statement made on the floor of the House on 25th February, I set forth the conclusions reached at the meeting of Chief Ministers held at New Delhi on the 13th February 1966 on the use of the Defence of India Act and Rules in the changed circumstances". The matter was further discussed with the Chief Ministers on the 22nd April 1966".

14 hrs.

May I ask him: is he not inadvertently and unwittingly, perhaps, subverting the Constitution of India? The security of this country is patently a subject in Schedule Seven, List I, Union List. This is a matter to be decided by the Union Government and by Parliament. Because the leadership is weak, perhaps he is transferring the weakness of the leadership to the Constitution of India. The Constitution may be federal in conception but has the potential of a unitary Constitution in execution. I will conclude by asking him this question. Article 352 clearly says that if the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of

any part of the territory thereof is in jeopardy, then the emergency is to be proclaimed; it may be revoked by subsequent proclamation, the same article prescribes. Here we find that the authority of proclamation and of revocation is patently vested in the Union Government and in Parliament. Under article 352 it is the Union Government which has to issue directives to the States. Instead, we find the spectacle of our Constitution being weakened, the Centre being weakened, the Constitution being subverted by the Centre not reaching any conclusion. He has told the House that it is the Chief Ministers whom he had consulted. It is a very serious matter. I charge him, therefore, with subverting the authority of the Centre; it may, perhaps, be unwittingly, nonetheless subverting of the authority is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is 2 O'Clock now. I will have to put the demands to the vote.

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, I beg to lay the rest of my Speech on the Table of the House.

\*In the last twelve months we had to meet external aggression first in Kutch and then in Jammu and Kashmir leading to a major conflict with Pakistan which we were sincerely anxious to avoid but which we faced with courage and confidence when it came. China also renewed its aggressive activities after an interval of some three years, and there was a period in September when there was armed conflict or acute tension along our frontiers with both Pakistan and China. Every external aggression, or threat of it, gives rise to numerous problems of internal security, civil defence, and maintenance of the spirit and morale of the people; and these, Sir, are matters with which the Ministry of Home Affairs are directly concerned. The conflict with Pakistan in particular caused us considerable

\*\*The remainder of the speech which was laid on the Table.

anxiety about communal peace and harmony, and it is a matter of very great satisfaction that as a result of the vigilance exercised by the administration, and even more than that because of the good sense and patriotism of the people belonging to all communities that the conflict with Pakistan did not lead to communal incidents or even disharmony. The Civil Defence services also gave a good account of themselves wherever they were put to a test, and received in the fullest measure spontaneous co-operation from the people. Public morale too remained high and the few anti-national elements were kept fully in check and were not permitted to do any damage. A great deal of careful and detailed planning had gone into all this, and I take this opportunity to pay my tribute to the administrative and police services for the smooth and efficient way they performed their tasks and the resilience and resourcefulness with which they tackled the problems that cropped up. I wish particularly to pay a tribute to members of the police forces and also some other public servants who lost their lives or suffered injury in the discharge of their duties during the conflict.

The country has a difficult period ahead of it. The threat of external aggression continues. There has been an organised attempt to overthrow the administration by violence in Mizo Hills, and the misguided Mizo National Front has yet shown no sign of returning to the path of sanity. The Naga problem is still with us, and the grim results of some of the recent dastardly acts of sabotage are still fresh in our minds. Then, there are the food problem and other economic difficulties. It appears that during this period destiny has set for this nation a very stiff and serious test. But it is only when we meet challenges that a nation gains and grows and acquires the strength to face the future with courage and confidence.

It is a matter of satisfaction for all of us that we have come out through this testing period well with our con-

fidence in the future of the country strengthened.

Regarding our decision on Emergency we have been told why won't we go to the logical conclusion of our rethinking regarding the situation and lift the emergency altogether when we have come so far. Some people cannot think except in terms of extremes, either full-fledged emergency powers or nothing. But there can be intermediate situations when restricted application of the Defence of India Act and Rules may be the appropriate answer to the needs of the situation. These are the areas in which the situation is such that the powers under the ordinary law would not suffice for the purpose of national security. This is the test which has to be satisfied.

Therefore, if anyone asks me to make a clean sweep of the Emergency provisions right now, he possibly forgets that Mizo Hills District in Assam is a part of India. What we are confronted with here is no normal law and order situation. There is a rebellion in which an organisation known as the Mizo National Front is actively engaged. As its declared aim, it seeks to take away the Mizo Hills area out of the Indian Union. Its members have used armed forces to attack the seats and centres of Government authority. They have looted, committed arson, kidnapped officials and other Indian citizens. A foreign power has helped to arm them and train them and has provided for them a retreat and a base. The Army had to be moved into this area in support of the civil administration. The rebels have been driven out from the posts which they had seized and occupied. But they remain there—spread out in the hills and forests of that area. They lay ambush, attack officials and loyal citizens. This organisation has been declared unlawful and for this purpose we have resorted to the D.I.R. This could not be done with the help of any other law on the Statute Book. It is of course open to us to have a special legislation to arm Govt. with powers to declare

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such a body as unlawful. We are going to bring before the House a Bill for this purpose which will make it possible to declare a body like this as an unlawful organisation in such circumstances under the ordinary law.

But there are other clauses in the D.I.R. for which there is no substitute in the ordinary law for the kind of situation we are facing in the Mizo Hills and in some other border areas. There are individuals, a large number, who act under cover from behind. They are the invisible hand behind the acts of sabotage which create panic and demoralisation. They engineer and direct the subversive movement. As long as such activities continue, and they are in a way a projection of the external threat, we must make use of every power which the Constitution can confer on us to avoid damage to national security. We would be blamed if conditions worsen and effective steps are not taken in time. The Preventive Detention Act will not suffice. We know from our experience of the working of this Act, it may not be possible to reveal the grounds because that might mean an end to further discoveries and action against other conspirators. This might also mean betrayal of all those who have given information.

In another area, in a period of some three weeks, fire arms, ammunitions, bombs and explosives were recovered in 23 cases, and for every such recovery there are numerous cases of collection of arms and explosives which go undetected. These facts clearly point to preparations for resort to violence on a large scale, and all of us, whether we sit on this side of the House or on the other, have to ponder over the implications of these preparations.

Looking back at the period during which the Emergency has been in operation—Was it after all such an appealing spectacle? Here are the figures of

detention under D.I.R. at different periods.

December, 1962	812
At the end of 1963	282
At the end of 1964	1839
In July, 1965 ..	2357
In November, 1965	4880
On 1-12-65 ..	4266
On 1-1-66 ..	3000

Because of the hostilities about 2,000 were detained on the ground of the risks to national security which their presence involved.

On 25th February, when a new Statement of Policy was made in respect of use of the Emergency Powers, the number of persons detained was 2800.

Today, i.e., a few hours ago, the position was 1269 in detention:

Left Communists	277
Disloyal elements	119
others	873

Since then many more may have been released.

This is what I meant by the word 'progressive' which I used yesterday in connection with release. My expectation is that outside any special border State or area which qualifies for the retention of these powers, there will be few detenus left in a short while.

When I made the statement day before yesterday, I heard one, may be more than one, crying shame. It will be a million-fold shame if I allow myself to be deterred from the right course and place the security of the nation in jeopardy even a little bit. My Party is a good conscience-keeper of the Government. These friends of mine here are as keen guardians of the rights and freedom of the people as any friend across there. I ask them to sit around a table with these mem-

bers of my Party and convince them that the emergency can be lifted immediately altogether without detriment to the national interests. We shall then not be found tardy in bidding adieu to it at once.

The effect of the new statement of policy regarding the Emergency would be to take out at least nine-tenths of the country out of the operation of the Emergency, in fact and in practice. I have announced our intention to amend the Defence of India Act for giving legal form to this declaration of policy, so that the powers under the Emergency are not available for exercise except in the notified areas. This was a question put to me by Shrimati Renuka Ray. My answer is that we will proceed to have an amendment of the Defence of India Act on these lines.

Stress was laid by Dr. Singhvi and some other Members on there being no constitutional difficulty in enforcing the Emergency to a part or parts of the country. The interpretation of the Constitution on which we rely, however, does not agree with his view. But whether we choose between one course or the other, the practical consequences are going to be the same.

Dr. Singhvi has also taken exception to the proposal to sponsor an amendment to the Constitution with the object chiefly of indemnifying the Government servants for acts done during the period. I do not propose to start an argument with Dr. Singhvi on this subject at this stage, but I must ask him whether it could be the intention of the Constitution makers that President may by order empower Government servants to take certain steps and do certain acts for the sake of warding off a present or imminent threat to the security of India and then when the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency ceases, Government servants or the State are made liable to damages for these very acts. It does not stand to reason.

But I have also the feeling which I would not hold back from you that the use of powers—any powers, ordinary or extraordinary, is only a part and perhaps not the large part of the solution of the problem. Taking the Mizo District—its development and the betterment of the people, has been taken in hand but was long neglected. It is a very difficult task but a real test for us. Any short-cuts can only mean a temporary peace. But at the moment while we deal with the hostile elements backed by a foreign power, there can be no other thought immediately than to deliver the country from the threat to its integrity.

I appreciate the fact that irrespective of party affiliation Hon'ble Members have expressed a deep concern about the law and order situation. It is not an isolated incident here and there, but a chain of events in different parts of the country. And when further, we view the situation, in the context of the continuing threat on our borders, it should naturally create an uneasy feeling in the minds of all of us.

The spate of agitations and the eruption of violence associated with them in a number of cases have figured very prominently in the press and Parliament and have been noticed in the foreign countries to our disadvantage. We naturally feel deeply perturbed and try to prevent untoward developments. These are too many and some of them being extremely aggressive in character. Shri Kapur Singh in his opening speech recounted the incidents which were carried in a single issue of the Statesman. I have before me data compiled for the whole year 1965. The total number of agitations in 1965 was 1,610 of which 291 were violent in nature. Out of these there were 22 agitations on 'Food & Prices', 46 were labour agitations, and as many as 83 violent agitations involved students. The remaining agitations relate mostly to political issues. I would draw the attention of the House to the very large percentage of violent agitations in which students had participated. This is an indication of a serious

malady in the student world. Earnest efforts have to be made to diagnose the correct causes and take appropriate remedies. I propose in the course of next few months to consult with University and College men, representatives of students and other social organisations with a view to finding out what can be done to prevent recurrence of violent agitations by the students.

There are some disturbing features of the situation in the country in his respect of which this House and the whole country should take cognizance. When a section of the community is labouring under a sense of grievance—real or imaginary—it would be legitimate exercise of its democratic rights to have recourse to hartal or stoppage of activity however futile we may regard it to be. But, when there is an attempt to involve the whole community in it and the entire range of activity is brought to a stand-still, and when it is sought to paralyse the entire administration and to bring it to its knees by inflicting extreme hardship on the people generally, it becomes a qualitatively different situation an attack by a section on the people as a whole and on the social economic and political system of the country. This is the essential character of some of the bands as they are conceived. People are disposed to put up with the stoppage also if it is of short duration. Actually, the element of intimidation enters on the scene in a large way. On a number of occasions shops are closed by threats. Vehicles are stopped by force. And this does not end here. This lawless activity takes destructive form. Crowds are incited to commit arson and indulge in violent activity, destroy property. They proceed to destroy public property particularly with an abandon. Anti-social elements do not take long in joining. Students are mobilized in large numbers. Young boys, even those between 10 to 12 are put in the fore-front to commit acts of mischief and arson. A class of trained saboteurs comes into action for carrying out complicated acts

of sabotage. It requires considerable technical skill. In some places, we have come up against several cases of possession of arms, ammunition, bombs, crackers and explosives. There is a visible evidence of design and pattern in this lawless and violent activity in recent months. The strategy apparently is to disrupt the means of communication simultaneously at different places. Railways, roads transport, posts and telegraph systems come under attack. To facilitate nefarious deeds under the cover of darkness electric lights are put off. Behind the scene there is an organisation at work which has its ramifications and which prepares the ground. It is working not for anyone occasion or a limited purpose. It has a long term plan and the aim is to extend this disruptive movement by raising the tempo from stage to stage.

In the best ordered society, and especially so vast and varied as ours is, there cannot but be occurrences which are not to our liking. We must take notice of them and if there are questions we should have the answers, and if blame for what happens lies anywhere, it should be brought home and apportioned. But, if we have to avoid being unjust to ourselves, or doing harm to the nation, there should be a clear view and a fair appraisal of the place and meaning of these developments as a part of the total picture of India.

We have to remember that when independence came we started our career as an organism with many disorders, open and deep-seated—the most glaring of them being the extreme poverty of India, the wound of the imposed partition and a high degree of social fragmentation. Because of the processes of change and development which were introduced, strains and stresses have developed. Their scale and intensity will naturally correspond to the impact of this process of transformation. All this has to be faced because India cannot be content to remain a static society.

There is so much to be changed in this country, and in a democracy it must be peaceful change, but peace has not to be equated with stagnation. We are keen to have stability in the country, but we do not see it as an equivalent of the *status quo*. Therefore free and full expression of the people's mind must be recognized as the very breath of democracy. Even political protest, however vehement and massive, should be regarded as the normal feature of a democratic system. But for the sake of the preservation of democracy itself limits have to be set, in terms of rule of law which if they are transgressed too frequently and too far, dangers are created for the whole system and its values. I have given the dark side of the picture ahead in all frankness. But may I also point out that it is possible to go too far in drawing alarming conclusions on the basis of these facts. Let us see them in their proper perspective. The number of occurrences has to be viewed in relation to the size of the country and special conditions and problems which mark the current phase in the history of the country. It has been passing through an extremely difficult period in several ways. Our food situation is a chronic problem. But what we had to face during the last year was unprecedented over a period of many decades. We have also had to deal with and resolve long standing problems involving strong emotions and conflicting purposes of different sections of the community. Interruption of foreign aid has considerably curtailed the industrial activity. And we are approaching the time of the general elections of the country which will to some extent explain the growing militancy in political activity. Thus, it is rather a formidable combination of circumstances against which we have to contend. The important question is whether there is any rising trend in lawlessness or violent activity. I have had statistics compiled for the last seven years, regarding the volume and character of the agitations during these years. It was a relief to discover that the record did not reveal any upward trend in lawlessness or violence.

The position in 1964 was somewhat worse than in 1963, but 1965 shows very considerable improvement. There are several other relieving features of the current experience. Many parts of the country were free from large scale trouble which occurred in a few States. Disturbances were mostly confined to some small local areas especially urban areas and normal conditions were restored quickly. The authorities in charge of law and order never lost control over the situations and there have been no break-downs of public order anywhere.

Even in respect of ordinary crimes, the year 1965 registers a degree of improvement as will be evident from the following figures:

Year	Total cognizable crime	Estimated population in millions.	Rate of crime per 1,00,000 of population.
1964	7,59,013	475.52	159.6
1965	7,20,234	486.98	147.9

Let me not be accused of sermonizing, delivering homilies. I have no such intention, but I have to put up some pleas before the House. Let us assume that those who take the masses out for demonstrations do not themselves aim at a violent outcome. Let us also take it that their patriotism, is above question. But they cannot be oblivious of the fact that, except under highly controlled conditions and without great precautions and constant emphasis on peaceful behaviour, the risks of violence are enormous in such demonstrations where passions are aroused and sometimes deliberately, anything can ignite the spark which may envelop a whole area in flames. Such things would be bad at any time because they must retard the painful effort we are making for economic and social advance. In the present conditions when India is pitted against neighbours who pose a continuous threat to

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its national security; such occurrences project an image of the country which is detrimental to its best interests. Reports of violent occurrences give encouragement to enemies of the country who may nurse the false hope and belief that India is in a bad shape. It can therefore have harmful consequences. Each party has its own political aims and interests. For their fulfilment it has its own methods and programmes. A party may have its own views regarding what is public interest with which others may not agree. It should have the fullest freedom to ventilate them in all peaceful and lawful ways. But there is also in a democracy a recognised ground of overall national interest and it lies most conspicuously in the avoidance of violence in public life and political activity. Is it too much to expect that persons eminent in public life, leaders of thought and public life, those who are at the helm of political affairs come together to devise codes of political behaviour and mass action which ensures the elimination of violence to a maximum extent. I will be told that the Government has corresponding obligations. Difficulties of the people and agitations based on them may in some cases be due to deficiencies and mistakes on the part of the administration. There should be no delay, in promising and affording redress, and there is also a constant obligation that whatever the authorities do would be marked by human sympathy and understanding and utmost restraint will be exercised in dealing with the people who come out to demonstrate.

Machinery of law and order has to set in motion whenever the need arises. The fewer such occasions the better for all of us. When they multiply, it is indicative of certain maladies and mal-adjustments. The agency for the maintenance of public order has to deal with the symptom at any moment. Our test is that we carry out the task with the minimum use of force, preventing any aggravation,

with suitable organisation and equipment, and drawing all the resources of goodwill and patriotism in the community. This is the criterion by which we have to be judged. There may be and there are failures and lapses here and there. By and large the personnel engaged for the maintenance of law and order have acted with tact and restraint in various difficult situations in which they were placed. I say this on the basis of data regarding judicial and magisterial enquiries.

Between 1948 and 1965, 24 judicial inquiries were ordered into incidents in which police had to resort to firing. Out of these, 18 inquiries justified police firing and only in three cases firing was not justified. The results of the remaining inquiries are awaited. In the same period, 391 magisterial inquiries were ordered into such cases out of which 230 cases of police firing were held to be justified and only in 11 cases firing was not justified. The results of remaining magisterial inquiries are awaited.

Naturally we are horrified when we come to know that citizens have been injured or killed as a result of police firing. The police who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining order and tranquillity, are also human beings and citizens. We can imagine their unenviable plight when they are to face violent crowds bent on destruction. Other innocent members of the society are under attack and their lives and property exposed to imminent risks. With their passions aroused in a state of rage and excitement those in the crowd are not at the moment in a normal frame of mind. If the police fails to disperse the crowd or allows itself to be overwhelmed, the consequences in terms of loss of life and property can be enormous. Timely action by the police is often less costly in these terms than if there are delays and inaction. The police is censured and blamed if they fail to act. When they do so in special circumstances, the

force used may lead to death and injury despite all feasible precautions.

I would, however, like to assure the members of the House that we are continuously reviewing the methods employed by the police in dealing with crowds. We have under consideration proposals for ensuring more humane methods. It will, I think, not be lost sight of that this was a period of extraordinary strain for the police. They have grappled with the numerous problems with a high sense of devotion. I have kept myself in close touch with senior police officers. I can tell the House that they are bringing to bear on the national problem a healthy and constructive approach. The police organisation is preparing itself to face the rapidly changing conditions in the country. It is not a static organisation. The House will be glad to learn that CBI has established a Research Division for analysis and study of, among other things, preventive measures, social factors in crime, and effects of industrialisation etc.

I appreciate the concern expressed by different sections of the House regarding our Intelligence. The House and the country would naturally like to be reassured that Government's agencies are adequate in strength and efficiency to bring to the notice of Government well in advance the preparations and plans for internal or external threats to our security. We have been taking stock and improving our Intelligence agency. Hon'ble Members will appreciate, however, the difficulty in speaking about the achievements of intelligence.

An Hon'ble Member wanted to demonstrate our neglect of this subject by pointing out that there was no mention of CBI Report. There are two reasons for this omission. Firstly, a simple one that the CBI i.e. the Central Bureau of Investigation is not the Department which deals with intelligence. Intelligence

is the concern of the other Department, the I.B. i.e. the Intelligence Bureau. But more important reason is that Intelligence to be really effective has to work under conditions of hundred per cent secrecy, that is why there is little known about the identity of the Bureau. And yet since questions have arisen and since those who work in difficult and hazardous tasks in this sphere cannot produce reports, to advertise and laud their own efforts, I have something to say about their work.

Mention was made specially of infiltration in Kashmir. I must confess that we did not know that infiltrators were to enter the border of Kashmir precisely on the 5th of August. I hope we can improve our Intelligence to that point. But we did know a few days earlier very definitely that a large number were being trained and equipped for the purpose and that they were moving towards the border. It is not just an accident or a coincidence that effective action could be taken so quickly to check their advance and deal with the menace.

In this connection I must pay a special tribute to the excellent work done by the State Police in carefully tracking down the deep-laid plots of sabotage and subversion. As a result of this good work, the principal organisers have been apprehended and they are now behind the bars.

In the Mizo Hills area again, the preparation, training, movement from and to Pakistan were known and it is because of this that a battalion had already been inducted into Mizo District and another was about to move in. It was this surprise which led to the hastening of the revolt and our ability to deal with it without its assuming a bigger magnitude.

We realise however that the dangers with which we are faced call



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for ruling out of any complacency and the need for sufficient internal vigil to ensure that the deficiencies are not glossed over and the need for constant improvement are realised.

Some apprehension has been expressed that there is lack of coordination between the Central and the State Intelligence machinery. Also that the material furnished by the field personnel is not processed by the Intelligence Bureau quickly enough for the authorities for whom it is intended. Without going into detail I can say definitely that there is no ground for these fears. The Organisations at the State and Centre are working in complete collaboration and the machinery for processing the data has been acting with great promptitude.

Relationship between the Centre and States entered the discussion several times. There were questions about the position and attitudes of the Chief Ministers. Fear was voiced that the Central was becoming weaker, surrendering power to the States. It was mentioned also that the States refused to fall in line with the national policies.

These are important questions, and I must urge that there is a great deal of misapprehension about the actual state of affairs. We should understand the correct position firstly in terms of the constitutional relationship between the Centre and the States and then of the overall need that both should function in harmony within a broad national framework.

There is a sphere within which the States have their autonomy and naturally they are sensitive about any interference because they have responsibility to their electorate and the assembly. The Centre on its part has no desire to interfere; but so many times what happens in a State even within the State sphere becomes a matter of

wider interest as is evidenced from the questions that are asked in Parliament. We can give such information as we have but we would like to know more and keep in touch with the States so that a fair view is presented here.

I have had several conferences with the Chief Ministers. I found them very cooperative. There was hardly any occasion when a difference could not be settled and an agreed policy evolved. There was never any question of any impediment being put by the Chief Ministers in the evolution of such an agreed policy.

It is not a question of any superior-inferior relationship. It is one of collaboration and cooperation between the States and the Centre. The way the State Administrations rose to their full height in grappling with the many serious problems that arose in connection with the recent hostilities with Pakistan is a matter deserving of unstinted praise. Let us not forget that the States have agreed to the establishment of a number of new all-India Services strengthening the basis of national unity.

We must not forget that there is a State angle also. The Chief Ministers have to keep before them the requirements of the people of their areas which are in certain cases not quite the same as those of other areas. It is the responsibility of the Centre to work out a policy which will bring about maximum harmonisation of these various needs and interests.

We lay at the door of faulty administration many of the cases in which achievements lag behind the professed aims and declared targets. It is very often rightly so. The strength and quality of the administration are the essential basis of successful performance in any field of responsibility of the State.

It could not be claimed that at any stage in the past we had a system of administration, which gave full measure of satisfaction. It may be said that before the advent of independence the needs to be met and the purposes which were to be served were limited in scope. The conditions and tasks have changed enormously and new calls have arisen. In such times of rapid change there is continuous need for readaptation. This has been talking place to an extent.

The administrative structure of a developing democracy has to be like a living organic body which adjusts itself continuously to changing environments and which responds sensitively to varying conditions of existence. In India we have increased the sphere of state responsibility in a number of activities to satisfy our social and economic objective with a welfare oriented society. It was necessary to gear up the administrative apparatus to meet the new demands on it more effectively. Thus the Department of Administrative Reforms was set up two years ago.

The work done by the Department has been described in the Report. A good deal has been done.

The ground covered though small in the total context has certain valuable features.

In the first place there is the business-like way in which reform tasks have been tackled. Studies have been made on a scale and on a range and depth more or less unknown before in the Government of India. What is of great importance is that whatever was devised in the course of studies has also been put through. Implementation has been the key-note of the highly practical work done by the Department. In nine completed reports out of 625 recommendations processed no less than 539 were got accepted by the Ministries concerned within an average period of 12 weeks from the date of submission of particular report. A close watch has been kept on actual implementation. This emphasis is its greatest contribution.

Although the two years' labour of the Department has resulted in the establishment of the position of vantage from which further initiatives can flow in a steady stream for effective improvement on a continuing basis, this would not have sufficed because it was felt that the whole structure of administration in India has to be overhauled and redesigned to bring it in harmony with the altered circumstances after independence in adequate fulfilment of the purposes of the Constitution. The work of the Department has paved the way for the wider study undertaken by the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Commission will have the co-operation of all wings of Government at the Centre or in the States in its difficult tasks. It is visualised that the programme and studies of the Department will be adjusted to the priorities set by the Commission so that there is full support from the Department for the work of the Commission and there is no duplication.

But it is not intended that the Department should cease to exist or function while we wait for the Commission's Report. A strong Department of Administrative Reforms is important not only to continue the work of affecting improvement but also to ensure that stage is set for implementing the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in due course. In its limited way the work being done by the Department on a practical level is of immense importance.

Reference was made by many Hon'ble Members for a thorough going reform of a fundamental nature in our administrative structure so that it can fully reflect the needs and aspirations of a new society, and can be an adequate vehicle for translating the ideals of a socialist transformation into practical reality. Concern was expressed that in many ways the services still retained attitudes and values inherited from a colonial past. I assure the House that I share the profound concern for the need to

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bring about a qualitative change in the public services. We have to accomplish not only a reform, but as the Prime Minister said, the other day, a revolution in administration. I am confident that the Administrative Reforms Commission will give this aspect of the matter very serious thought and their recommendations will help to refashion the administrative apparatus to suit the needs of the vast socio-economic transformation in the country. In the meantime we must do all we can to increase **not** only the efficiency of the Services but also their capacity to respond meaningfully to the imperatives of social and economic change. In this sphere perhaps things have not changed as fast as one would have wished but it would perhaps be incorrect to assume that Services have remained unaffected by the currents of change that are flowing through the country. In this historic process, the Services are as involved as any other section of the community. Our task is to provide a framework within which rapid and sustained adjustment to newer values and demands can take place. I am sure it would be possible for us to **bring** it about after the Reforms Commission has given us its blue-print.

This is a subject which derives its importance from the vast bearing it has on the good and the well-being of the community, on the prospect of orderly progress and on the smooth functioning of the democratic institutions. There are dangers associated with anti-corruption activities because of the possibilities of misuse of power for personal and political ends on the one hand and the abuse of democratic freedoms which is not infrequently indulged in by wholly unwarranted and baseless attack on the integrity of others often by way of political mischief. This problem is beset with immense complexities and the path of anyone who embarks on this mission of reform is strewn with innumerable obstructions. I again take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the Committee which was

headed by Shri Santhanam for providing us with a valuable study and the survey of the problem of corruption and a comprehensive plan of action for dealing with it. We have made earnest efforts to implement the recommendations and the ground has been very largely covered.

In essence the recommendations were aimed at improving the discipline in the Services, introducing a measure of reform in administration, to remove loopholes which facilitate corrupt practices. This includes the Regulation of Accreditation of business representatives so as to keep out persons with unsavoury antecedents. Central Vigilance Commission has been set up. It is assisted by Vigilance Units in various Ministries/Departments and Public Sector undertakings. Its first annual report was placed before the House on the 30th August, 1965. There is no case in which there has been any difference of substance with the advice tendered by C.V.C. All State Governments have set up similar bodies on the same basis in most cases.

As a result of intensification of efforts the number of informations collected by the Special Police Establishment in respect of selected departments and public undertakings has risen by 50 per cent during the years 1964 and 1965. The number of cases of bribery and corruption involving public servants taken up for inquiry or investigation by the C.B.I. has also risen sharply from 1356 in 1963 to 1895 in 1964 and 2039 in 1965. Since 1965, the number of new cases relating to corrupt practices by public servants taken by the S.P.E. has increased nearly 4 times, the figure in 1956 being only 551. The C.B.I. has maintained a high quality of investigation reflected in percentage of convictions which was 83 in 1965.

What has been achieved represents a very considerable improvement on the conditions as they prevailed be-

fore. A wholesome fear has been instilled in the minds of potential wrong-doers. An atmosphere of opinion unfavourable to corrupt practices has been created to which Parliament has contributed substantially and expectation for the establishment of high standard of integrity in public life has arisen. Also several steps that have been taken specially those relating to administrative reforms will take time to bear fruit in their fullness and there is, therefore, ground for the hope that improvement will occur progressively. Yet I cannot help giving expression to my own view on the basis of my personal assessment that the problem of corruption still remains largely unsolved.

In my own estimation, a sustained and vigorous attack on the evil of corruption must be accorded the highest priority among the administrative tasks which we have to address ourselves during these years.

For the sake of the welfare of the people and the survival of the democracy we must pursue and push this campaign of anti-corruption undeterred by the strength of the opposing forces.

We have provided a legal framework and access to courts for dispensation of justice. That still leaves a vast area of our social and economic life in which the citizens may be subject to harassment and unfair or oppressive treatment because of acts of omission and commission of the various executive agencies of the administration. Such occasions can multiply with the widening scope of the regulatory functions of the Government. Provision of adequate safeguards and suitable machinery to prevent neglect of interest of the citizens or misuse of official authority will, therefore, become a matter of increasing urgency. The channels for complaints and methods of dealing with them which have existed so far proved to be wholly incapable of yielding satisfaction to the people or

meeting the needs of the situation. Discontent has been growing and there is loss of faith in the system and processes of democracy of which the consequences can be harmful and dangerous. We have therefore established a machinery for the redress of public grievances, and a Commissioner for Public Grievances has been appointed. We have to watch the experiment for some time. We may be in a position to do something more after we have gathered experience of the working of this machinery. Administrative Reforms Commission will also look into this problem, and its recommendations will undoubtedly influence any further action that may have to be taken in this direction.

There has been some criticism of the terms of reference of the Punjab Boundary Commission, particularly the reference in these terms to the 1961 Census. One Hon'ble Member desired that the intention of the Government behind the proposed reorganisation of the existing State of Punjab should be clearly stated. I need hardly restate the position that what the Government propose to do is to reorganise the present State of Punjab on linguistic basis. In my statement made in the House on the 21st March 1966, I had emphasised that the proposed reorganisation of Punjab will follow the linguistic basis without any communal or religious factors being allowed to come into consideration.

These intentions are clearly brought out in the Resolution appointing the Punjab Boundary Commission. The Commission is required to examine the existing boundary of Hindi and Punjabi regions and recommend adjustments to secure linguistic homogeneity. The terms of reference will enable the Commission to apply the linguistic principle with due regard to the 1961 Census and other relevant considerations. The Commission will also have the discretion to take into account such factors as administrative convenience, economic well-being, geographical contiguity and facility of communications. The Commission,

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which is an independent body, consisting of eminent people will be able to make appropriate recommendations after taking into consideration all these factors. I do not wish to say any more about this matter because the Commission will now be going into this matter.

The new States which will be carved out of the present State of Punjab will, like other States, be integral parts of, and equal partners in the Indian Union and will have the same rights and obligations as other States. As I stated earlier, the legitimate rights and interests of minorities, linguistic and others, will naturally be fully safeguarded.

I would not have liked to say anything about the Home Minister. But there were many references to him. I cannot but feel touched by the kindness and consideration that has been shown to me. I am conscious of my imperfections. Mention has been made of several requisites for the success of the Home Minister. If I had felt that I was lacking in the requisite support, my course could have been clear. But in my own mind there is the over-riding criterion as to how much confidence I have in myself. If that is shaken nothing else will be of any avail to the Home Minister. If the Danda in the hands of the Home Minister shakes and because of that national integrity and national security is jeopardised, he should not be there a moment longer. A moment longer is a moment too long. But firmness is not rigidity, not insensitiveness, not irresponsiveness. In a democracy he has to achieve the national purpose by a flexible use of his powers by persuasion so that in the end he gets the support for a decision which is positively in the national interest.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) इसी पर मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं; अब दो बज गये हैं। मैं गिलोटिन एंलाई करने जा रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now I will have to put all the cut motions to the vote. Should I put any of them separately?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** (Kanpur): You should not put all of them together. I want my cut motion No. 38 to be put separately.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let me see. I find that it has not been moved.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Sir, I have moved my cut motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Which cut motion is the hon. Member referring to? Shri Banerjee's cut motion has not been moved.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On that day I had been sent out.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot help it.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** What about my cut motion, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the number?

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I can show it, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him remain in his seat but give me the number. I know that he has moved his cut motion Nos. 12 to 36. Which is he pressing?

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** The one about lifting of the emergency.

**Mr. Speaker:** So, I should find it out? I find it is no. 24—Need to Lift the Emergency. I will now put cut motion No. 24 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"—[Need to lift the Emergency. (24).]

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

## Division No. 12]

[14.07 hrs.

## AYES

Alvares, Shri  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
BadruJduia, Shri  
Bagri, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Barua, Shri Hem  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
Danteker, Shri N.  
Deo, Shri  
Dwivedy, Shri  
Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gykeran Prasad, Shri

Gulshan, Shri  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram  
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kandappan, Shri S.  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kunhan, Shri P.  
Laxmi Dass, Shri  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar  
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
Manoharan, Shri  
Murmur, Shri Sarkar

Nath Pai, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen  
Pottekkatt, Shri  
Raghava  
Rajaram, Shri  
Ranga, Shri  
Sen, Dr. Ranen  
Sezhyan, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singha  
Singh, Shri Y. D.  
Sivasankaran, Shri  
Yashpal Singh Shai

## NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka  
Barua, Shri R.  
Basumatari, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
Brij Basi Lal, Shri  
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.  
Chanda, Shrimati Iyotsna  
Chandak, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chandriki, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben  
Daijit Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
Dey, Shri S.K.  
Gahmari, Shri  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan  
Mimatsingka, Shri  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
Jedhe, Shri  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lahian Chaudhry, Shri

Lalit Sen, Shri  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malaichami, Shri  
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
Mandel, Dr. P.  
Maniyangaden, Shri  
Mantri, Shri D. D.  
Marandi, Shri  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Mehta, Shri Jashvant  
Melkote, Dr.  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
Musafir, Shri G. S.  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naik, Shri Maheswar  
Nanda, Shri  
Naskar, Shri P. S.  
Niranjan Lal, Shri  
Pande, Shri K. N.  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Parashar, Shri  
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Prabhakar, Shri Naval  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Raideo Singh, Shri  
Raju, Shri D. B.  
Raju, Dr. D. S.  
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.  
Ranjit Singh, Shri  
Rao, Shri Jaganatha  
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Rao, Shri Ramapathi  
Rattan Lal, Shri  
Raut, Shri Bhola  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Reddy, Shri Linga

Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Sarma, Shri A. T.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Satyanarayana, Shri  
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben  
Shankaraiya, Shri  
Shro Narain, Shri  
Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
Siddananjanpa, Shri  
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri  
Singh, Shri K. K.  
Singha, Shri G. K.  
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sinhason Singh, Shri  
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramaniam, Shri T.  
Suman Prasad, Shri  
Swaran Singh, Shri  
Tahir, Shri Mohammad  
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar  
Thengal, Shri Nallukoya  
Thomas, Shri A. M.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Tula Ram, Shri  
Tyagi, Shri  
Varma, Shri M. L.  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Verma, Shri K. K.  
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
Wadiwa, Shri  
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna  
Yadav, Shri N. P.

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the decision is: Ayes 41; Noes 122.

*The cut motion was negative!*

**Mr. Speaker:** I will now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the other Cut Motions were also put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The questions is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 44 to 57 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—ed.*]

#### DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,40,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

#### DEMAND NO. 45—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

#### DEMAND NO. 46—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

#### DEMAND NO. 47—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

#### DEMAND NO. 48—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,40,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Police'."

#### DEMAND NO. 49—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Census'."

#### DEMAND NO. 50—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Statistics'."

**DEMAND NO. 51—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND NO. 52—DELHI**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,80,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND NO. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 54—TRIBAL AREAS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,98,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND NO. 55—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREAS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,74,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

**DEMAND NO. 56—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 57—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION, MINES AND METALS, INDUSTRY, SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND FINANCE AND DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL WELFARE, ATOMIC ENERGY, COMMUNICATIONS AND PLANNING COMMISSION, LOK SABHA, RAJYA SABHA AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT**

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st



day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

- (i) Demands Nos. 106 and 107 relating to the Department of Social Welfare;
- (ii) Demands Nos. 9 to 15 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Education;
- (iii) Demands Nos. 78 to 80 and 135 relating to the Ministry of Mines and Metals;
- (iv) Demands Nos. 58 to 61 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Industry;
- (v) Demands Nos. 98, 99 and 144 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;
- (vi) Demands Nos. 83 to 85 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Technical Development;
- (vii) Demands Nos. 100 to 104, 145 and 146 relating to the Department of Communications;
- (viii) Demand No. 108 relating to the Planning Commission;
- (ix) Demands Nos. 18 to 33 and 116 to 123 relating to the Ministry of Finance;
- (x) Demands Nos. 109 and 110 relating to the Lok Sabha;
- (xi) Demand No. 111 relating to Rajya Sabha; and
- (xii) Demand No. 112 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President.

*The motion was adopted.*

#### DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

#### DEMAND NO. 107—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

#### DEMAND NO. 9—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

#### DEMAND NO. 10—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,03,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Education'."

#### DEMAND NO. 11—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

#### DEMAND NO. 12—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,53,07,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

**DEMAND NO. 13—BOTANICAL SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 14—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 15—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,58,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

**DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,73,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in

respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

**DEMAND NO. 78.—MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO. 79—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Geological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,61,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,99,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

**DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND NO. 60—SALT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Salt'."

**DEMAND NO. 61—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

**DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,51,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

**DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 99—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,74,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,40,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of

'Ministry of Supply and Technical Department'."

#### DEMAND NO. 84—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Supplies and Disposals'."

#### DEMAND NO. 85—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply and Technical Development'."

#### DEMAND NO. 100—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

#### DEMAND NO. 101—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

#### DEMAND NO. 102—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,30,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

#### DEMAND NO. 103—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,04,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

#### DEMAND NO. 104—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

#### DEMAND NO. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,64,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

#### DEMAND NO. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

#### DEMAND NO. 108—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

#### DEMAND NO. 18—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

#### DEMAND NO. 19—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Customs'."

#### DEMAND NO. 20—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

#### DEMAND NO. 21—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,19,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

#### DEMAND NO. 22—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stamps.'"

#### DEMAND NO. 23—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,89,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Audit.'"

#### DEMAND NO. 24—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,64,59,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

#### DEMAND NO. 25—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,59,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Mint'."

#### DEMAND NO. 26—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

#### DEMAND NO. 27—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,32,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement benefits'."

#### DEMAND NO. 28—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

#### DEMAND NO. 29—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Opium'."

#### DEMAND NO. 30—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,68,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

#### DEMAND NO. 31—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,00,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Government'."

#### DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Government'."

# DEMAND NO. 33—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

# DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUT- LAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

# DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUT- LAY ON CURRENCY AND COIN- AGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,69,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

# DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUT- LAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

# DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUT- LAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

# DEMAND NO. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

# DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPI- TAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,10,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

# DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUT- LAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERN- MENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,60,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,52,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND NO. 109—LOK SABHA.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

**DEMAND NO. 110—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha'."

**DEMAND NO. 111—RAJYA SABHA.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

**DEMAND NO. 112—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** The awe-inspiring guillotine has beheaded the heads of some eight ministries!

14.10 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER S. Q. NO. 1311 re. COMMONWEALTH**

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Swaran Singh to make his statement.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर):** श्री विदेश मंत्री जो बयान देने जा रहे हैं उस के बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** क्या यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि वह बयान नहीं दे सकते?

**श्री मधु लिमये:** आप सुन लीजिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** अगर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि वह बयान नहीं कर सकते तो मैं सुन लेता हूँ।

**श्री मधु लिमये:** जी हाँ, इस ढंग से नहीं कर सकते। नियम 389 है कि:

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

इसके मातहत आप ने यह डाइरेक्शन्स दिये हैं कि जब मंत्री महोदय अपने किसी वक्तव्य का शुद्धीकरण करते हैं तो उस के दो प्रकार हो सकते हैं। एक प्रकार है निदेश संख्या 115 के मातहत इसमें साफ तौर पर बतलाया गया है। उसे मैं आप के धौर सदन के सामने रखता हूँ। वह यह है:



## [श्री मधु लिमये]

“(c) Incorrect statements made in the House.

115. (1) A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House.

(2) The member may place before the Speaker such evidence as he may have in support of his allegation.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made.

(4) The Speaker may then, if he thinks it necessary, permit the member who made the allegation to raise the matter in the House and the member so permitted shall, before making the statement, inform the Minister or the member concerned.

(5) The Minister or the member concerned may make a statement in reply with the permission of the Speaker with and after having informed the other member concerned.”

अब मैं निदेश 16 की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। वह है :

“When a Minister wishes to correct any inaccuracy in the information which he has given in answer to a question or a supplementary question

or in debate the following procedure shall be followed, namely:—

(1) The Minister shall give to the Secretary, notice of his intention to make a statement. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the statement proposed to be made by the Minister.

(ii) When the House is in session, the Secretary shall include the item in the list of business on an appropriate day; and the Minister shall, when called upon by the Speaker, make the statement in the House.”

अब मुझे ठीक पता नहीं है लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि शायद सचिव महोदय ने कार्य सूची में यह विषय निदेश 16 के अंदर रक्खा है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि गलतियों और गलत बयानियों को सुधारने के लिये दो प्रकार हैं। एक प्रकार तो किसी सदस्य के लिखने पर। और अगर वह आप के सामने सबूत रखे तो आप उस को इजाजत देते हैं और वह अपना वक्तव्य पहले देता है और जवाब में मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहते हैं। आप बराबर यह करते चले आ रहे हैं। ये मेरा ख्याल है कि पिछले सप्ताह डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को आप ने मौका दिया था। और मंत्री महोदय भी वही मंत्री थे जिन के बारे में मैं ने आप को यह चिट्ठी लिखी थी। दूसरा प्रकार यह है कि मंत्री महोदय खुद अपनी पहल पर अपने इनिशिएटिव पर, या आप उस को सुझाव मोटो कहिये, आप को लिखते हैं कि उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है उस में उन्होंने स्वयं कुछ गलतियाँ पाई हैं और उन्हें सुधारने के लिये वह निदेश 16 के मातहत बयान देना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ कि मेरा पत्र प्राप्त होने के पहले अगर मंत्री महोदय ने खुद अपनी गलती को स्वीकार

कर के आप का ध्यान इस की ओर खींचा है तो शायद निदेश 16 के अन्तर्गत जो कार्य प्रक्रिया है उस के मुताबिक आप चल सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर मैंने पहले आप का ध्यान दिलाया है, जैसा कि मेरा ख्याल है कि मैं ने किया है, तो प्रक्रिया अच्छी यही रहेगी कि आप मुझे पहले मौका दीजिए क्योंकि अब मंत्री गलत बयानी करते हैं तो हम लोग दो-दो घंटे वाचनालय में बैठ कर और अध्ययन कर के संशोधन और खोज के नतीजे सामने लाते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रकुल की प्रमुख इंग्लैंड की रानी नहीं है। मैं ने आप को जो पत्र लिखा है उस में 1949 में जो राष्ट्रकुल के प्रधान मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसका एक हिस्सा उद्धृत किया था। गार्डन वाकर साहब, जिन्होंने इस संबंध में बहुत बड़ा काम किया था, उनके दृष्टिकोण से, उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है कामनवैलथ के बारे में और उस किताब में इन तथ्यों को रखा गया था। मैं निवेदन यह कर रहा था कि कामत साहब ने उन को उसी वक्त टोका था कि रानी प्रमुख है, इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि नहीं। उन्होंने एक ही वाक्य में दो बड़ी गलतियाँ कीं। एक तो यह, मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

“Shri Swaran Singh: The head of the U.K. Government, i.e. the Queen.....”

अब विदेश मंत्री को कम से कम यह जानकारी तो होनी चाहिये कि संसदीय प्रणाली में कभी रानी सरकार की प्रमुख नहीं होती है। राज्य की प्रमुख होती है; सरकार के प्रमुख हुए विल्सन साहब। शायद मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में ऐसी असंगत बातों की गुत्थी है और यहां जो हमारी प्रजातान्त्रिक रानी है उस को वह राज्य की प्रमुख समझते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने एक दफे कहा कि राष्ट्रपति को जो इज्जत और सम्मान मिलना चाहिये वह हमें भी मिलना चाहिये, और इंग्लैंड

की जो रानी है उस को विदेश मंत्री सरकार का प्रमुख बना दिया।

यह तमाम बातें मैं ने आप के सामने रखी हैं। अगर आप इजाजत देंगे तो इन के बारे में दो मिनट कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा। मंत्री महोदय बाद में वक्तव्य दें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप को जो कुछ कहना था वह तो आप ने कह लिया। यह बात दुरुस्त है कि आप का पत्र पहले आया था।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** तब फिर प्रक्रिया क्या है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या मुझे इजाजत ही नहीं है कि मैं कुछ कह सकूँ। आप ही इस पर बोलते रहें। आप का पत्र बेशक पहले आया था। जब वह पत्र आया तो मैं ने मिनिस्टर से पूछा। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है, मिनिस्टर ने उस पत्र के पहुँचने के बाद मुझे यह इत्तला दी कि वह खुद स्टेटमेंट करना चाहते हैं इस बात पर। मैं ने उन से स्टेटमेंट करने के लिये कहा। आप का कहना इस हद तक दुरुस्त है कि जब मेम्बर कुछ कहें और नोटिस में लाये और उस के इनिशिएटिव पर जो डिस्क्रिप्टी है वह सामने आये तो उस के बारे में फैसला यह है कि उस मेम्बर का अपना सवाल या अपना क्लेरिफिकेशन होना चाहिये जिस के बारे में डिस्क्रिप्टी उठी . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिए, यह किस रूल के मातहत आप कह रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रूलिंग है स्पीकर की। मगर इस बात पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं। मेम्बर साहब को जो कहना था कि यह गलत बयानी थी, वह उन्होंने कह दिया है क्योंकि क्वीन आफ दि स्टेट है। वह चीज उन्होंने

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

नोटिस में ला दिया है और उस से उनका जो मतलब है वह पूरा हो जाता है। अगर और कुछ कहने की जरूरत है तो मैं आप को बुला लेता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप मुझे एक आध मिनट भी नहीं देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत बयानी तो आप ने बतला दी है कि कौन सी है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad):** I only request, in clarification of the very pointed ruling that you have given, that henceforth in the Order Paper also, when a Member has made a reference and drawn your attention to it, it should appear that the Member will make a statement and the Minister will reply thereto.

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** In the course of Supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1311 on April 25, Shri H. V. Kamath had stated that there was devised "an ingenious formula for this country of a royal republic with two heads, the President here and the head of the Commonwealth".

I replied "The head of the U.K. Government, that is the Queen certainly is not in any way the head of the Commonwealth.....She is the head of the U.K. Government but she has got absolutely no authority or no status in the other Commonwealth countries. The President of India is the only head whom we recognise as the head of the State according to our Constitution, and this position is absolutely indivisible, and this is not at all compromised by our membership of the Commonwealth".

I was anxious to remove any impression that as head of the Commonwealth, the Queen was exercising some kind of sovereignty over India. It was in this context that I made the statement mentioned above. The statement made by me can give the

impression that the Queen is not the head of the Commonwealth. The correct position is that the Queen has been accepted by the common consent of the Commonwealth countries as a symbol of the free association of its independent member nations as the head of the Commonwealth. The title is purely symbolic and carries with it no authority over independent sovereign Republics such as India is.

I am sorry for the inaccuracy in my statement in reply to the Supplementary Question which I am by your permission, correcting by making this clarificatory statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक छोटी सी बात और कह दूँ, जो दूसरी गलती अभी रखी है कि वह सरकार की प्रमुख नहीं है, राज्य की प्रमुख हैं इंग्लैण्ड में क्योंकि दो बातों को मिलाना बहुत खतरनाक हो रहा है, तो मंत्री महोदय अगर इसकी सफाई करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी राज्य के प्रमुख के अधिकार और खास कर के सम्मान और इज्जत क्या है और सरकार की जो प्रमुख होती हैं उनके अधिकार, और अधिकार पर मैं जोर देता हूँ, इज्जत और सम्मान कम है, अगर मंत्री महोदय इन बातों को भी सदन के सामने लायेंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sorry that the External Affairs Minister tripped on this, while speaking on this issue, (*Interruption*), though even at that time I said he was wrong and that she is the Head of the Commonwealth. It is unfortunate that he should have made such a mistake on an important, though simple, issue; he should have known better. This is not the first instance, in the last two weeks. Only a fortnight ago, the Prime Minister made a statement about the Governor of Nagaland having given permission to some underground Nagas to celebrate their Republic Day. I had pointed it out at that time, and I am glad to say that you accepted that position.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Dr. Lohia.

14.25 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, I request you....

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY  
MEMBER (UNDER RULE 357)

Mr. Speaker: I thought he had finished.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. I request you to ensure that Ministers, the Prime Minister and all her colleagues, should not make statements in the House unless they are sure of the facts, because it creates a bad impression not only in India but also abroad—look at the repercussions that it might have had on the other Commonwealth countries and the British Government also. I had said that day that we have got two heads: one, the constitutional head, the President, and the other, the symbolic head of the Commonwealth, the Queen. He is apparently not aware of India having two heads.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Ministers particularly not to betray their ignorance here in the House too often.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):  
नहीं मैं इस संबंध में एक भ्रज करूँ, जो गलती बतायी है मधु लिमये ने, हैड आफ दि यू० के० गवर्नमेंट की, वह भी सफाई करवा दें। वहाँ की रानी हैड आफ दि गवर्नमेंट नहीं है। विल्सन हैड आफ दि गवर्नमेंट हैं। अगर स्वर्ण सिंह साहब इसकी सफाई दे दें तो अच्छा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह कहते हैं कि हैड आफ दि यू० के० गवर्नमेंट भी वह नहीं हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, as you know, and as the House also is aware, there is no written constitution for the British Government, but by convention, the Queen is the head of the State. It is true that according to parliamentary system, a convention has for a very long time been built that the Prime Minister is the head of the Government.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):  
मानव-जाति के इतिहास की बहस में मुझ को उत्तर देने का मौका न मिला, इसलिए (एक) भ्रुकृतज्ञता हो गयी, और (दो) देशी-परदेशी के मामले में बड़ी गलतफहमी हो गयी जो दूर की जा सकती थी। अब मैं निजी सफाई देना चाहूँगा।

मैं श्री विनायक पुरोहित का आभारी हूँ जो यूनेस्को की उस पुस्तक की भूलों की आलोचना अपनी पुस्तक "भारतीय कला" में कर रहे हैं, और जिन्होंने पुस्तक के प्रकाशन के पहिले ही मुझे अपनी सामग्री दिखाई।

सवाल देशी और परदेशी इतिहासकारों का नहीं है, बल्कि दृष्टि का है। रूसी इतिहासकारों, प्रोफेसर दिया क्नोफ और प्रोफेसर इलियन ने ग्रन्थ की दो बड़ी भूलों पर टिप्पणियाँ दी हैं, हरप्पा में परदेशी राज और पाटलीपुत्र वास्तुकला में विदेशी प्रेरणा। डा० मजूमदार ने ऋग्वेद संबंधी भूल पर अपनी टिप्पणी जरूर दी है, लेकिन वह सिर्फ एक राय है, जबकि अब कौसाम्बी खदाई से प्रमाण मिल चुका है। कौसाम्बी हरगज सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता का अंग नहीं माना जा सकता और यह वेदिक सभ्यता का अंग होते हुए साढ़े तीन हजार वर्ष पहले तक जाता है। मैं ने इस संबंध में डा० गोवर्द्धन राय शर्मा की टिप्पणी को सदन पटल पर रखने की इजाजत मांगी थी। वह आपके पास पहुँच चुका है।

भारतीय इतिहास शास्त्र रोग-ग्रस्त है। प्राचीन संस्कृति इस को काव्य का रूप दे देती है। फरिस्ता से लेकर बिसेंट स्मिथ

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

तक इतिहास के परदेशी क्रीड़ा छोकरे भारत पर प्रायः हर विजय को अनिवार्य और लाभकारी समझते हैं। सबके सब देशी इतिहासकार, जिनकी शास्त्र चर्चा में गणना है, सब के सब परगाछी हैं जो इन परदेशियों की लीक पर चलते हैं। मुझे एक भी देशी शास्त्रीय इतिहासकार का पता नहीं जो इस लोक से बाहर निकल पाया हो।

सवाल केवल यूनेस्को की पुस्तक का नहीं है। भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित 1857 उससे भी ज्यादा दूषित ग्रन्थ और अशास्त्रीय है। भारत के शास्त्रीय इतिहासकारों की दृष्टि वही है जो यूनेस्को वालों की, चाहे इधर या उधर की तफसील में मतभेद हों।

अब जरूरत ऐसे इतिहासकारों की है कि जो लीक छोड़ कर चल।

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** I would not have intervened in this matter but for the last paragraph in Dr. Lohia's statement, and which has nothing to do with the subject-matter of the half-hour discussion. It was a book published by the International Commission, set up by the UNESCO. Dr. Lohia has cast a serious reflection upon the author of 1857 *India*, who was a very distinguished man. He is no longer with us. I cannot allow this to pass unchallenged. I have got the book, 1857 *India*. Dr. Lohia has said that it is untrue and unclassical. Dr. Sen is the author of this book; he was the head of our archives. He became the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University; he was given an honorary doctorate by Oxford in token of his services to history. Dr. Lohia is saying that the book is distorted, untrue and unclassical.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** He had made many mistakes.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** A historian must have both intellectual freedom and

intellectual integrity. I do not believe, and I am sure that the majority of the hon. Members of this House do not believe, that a historian should write history according to a particular way, that we must regiment our historians and ask the historians to write history in a particular way.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** What is wrong in expressing a differing view?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** What I object to is the words....

**Shri Nath Pal:** Historians should not be regimented, but are the readers to be regimented? I have read that book; with great respect to Dr. Sen I must say that I have found that it is wrong; Dr. Sen has not caught the spirit of the War of Independence of 1857. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** No discussion. I have asked the hon. Member to make his personal explanation and the Minister is replying.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** This book was published by the Government of India. It is true.

**Shri Ranga:** He wrote under the orders of Government.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I will read one paragraph from the Foreword written by Maulana Azad, then Minister of Education.

**Shri Ranga:** At that time we took exception to that book.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I would request Shri Ranga to allow me to proceed.

**Shri Ranga:** He has become the Education Minister now. But long before this, Sir, when you were the Deputy Speaker, this book was discussed and so many comments were made by different speakers in this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** On the Half-an-hour discussion that took place, Dr. Lohia wanted some personal explanation. Now The Minister wants to say a few words on that.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मुझ को उस दिन बोलने दिया जाता तो आज यह इस तरह से बोल नहीं पाते। उस दिन कायदे के खिलाफ मुझ को नहीं बोलने दिया गया था।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** This is what he has said:

"The present book is the result of the work that Dr. Sen has undertaken at the commission of the Government of India."

**Shri Ranga:** That was the gravamen of our charge.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Then he says:

"The only directive I issued was that he should write a book from the standpoint of a true historian."

I emphasise that.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जरा शेखी कम कर के और ठंडे होकर चागला साहब बोलो।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Then he says:

"Beyond this general instruction there was no attempt to interfere with his work or influence his conclusions. The responsibility for the selection and interpretation of events is, therefore, exclusively his. The Government of India are not in any way committed by any expression of his opinion."

I have got a book here which Dr. Lohia may read in his leisure time. It is called 1857 India. Here I have got a collection of opinions of different historians who have taken differ-

ent views about 1857. There is Savarkar who has taken....

**Shri Nath Pai:** Why don't you republish Savarkar's book. It was republished by Bhagat Singh and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** That is not the question.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** वह इतिहासकार बिल्कुल गलत है . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह सही हो या ग़ौर कोई सही हो बाकी जो आपने कहा ग़ौर जो अभी मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं दोनों ही चीज़ रिकार्ड में आ जायेंगी। उनको ख़त्म करने दीजिए। इस वक़्त कोई कन्ट्रोवर्सी नहीं उठाई जा सकती है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं नहीं उठा रहा बल्कि वह उठा रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है तो उन्हें भी तो मौका देना चाहिए।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Last but not the least, Shri Mazumdar, one of the most distinguished historians of our country, who is still alive—Dr. Lohia has quoted him in his support—has taken that view. I have also got here a quotation from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's *Discovery of India*, where he takes the same view as Dr. Sen.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): That is not the last word. (Interruptions).

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Raiganj): Sir, it has become difficult for us to follow the proceedings because of these continuous interruptions from the other side.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the hon. Minister of Education concluded?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, Sir.

14.35 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL\*,  
1966

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

**Some hon. Members:** rose—

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Sir, I would like to speak on this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Because of the guillotine we are compelled to speak on the Appropriation Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67 be taken into consideration."

**Shri Ranga:** Sir, I have already made this point several times but, unfortu-

nately, I could not get the same response from my hon. friend as I did from the earlier Finance Minister, and that is in regard to the need for economy cuts and for economy. The previous Finance Minister was good enough to agree that there is need for exercising the extreme possible economy and also the need for pursuing the earlier practice, in this country as well as in other countries also, for the Finance Ministry to impose economy cuts on as many of the demands as possible—the Demands which have been passed by the House—and ensure 5 to 10 per cent or 10 to 20 per cent economy cuts so that extravagance can be controlled, extravagance can be put down and national economy can be helped by the extreme possible economy in the utilisation of public funds.

I do not wish to refer to what my hon. friend had said, because at that time I thought he did not comprehend or understand promptly what I meant by economy cuts. All that I need have to say is that what he has promised to the House is not enough, what he has stated to the House as being the economy that had been achieved during the last year in regard to various items of expenditure mounting up to Rs. 60 crores is not enough, and that there is scope, if only there is sufficient strength behind the Finance Minister, from the whole of the Cabinet—there is need for will power also on the part of the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry—for achieving not less than 10 per cent economy on the total gamut of Government expenditure for which this House has already given the vote.

Therefore, I request—this is not the stage or time when I would like to attack the Government—and place before them the plea on behalf of the people as a whole, as I conceive it, that the Finance Minister should try his best to enforce not less than 10

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†Introduced/moved with the

Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated

recommendation of the President.

per cent economy cut on all the Grants including the Defence Ministry's expenditure also, excepting in regard to those items where certain imports of strategic importance, certain items of expenditure within our own country of strategic importance are involved which must be incurred in spite of our extreme need for economy. I trust the Cabinet as a whole would give him the necessary strength, the Prime Minister would stand by him and he would himself also ensure and consider it as one of his primary and principal duties to enforce this economy cut and help this country to save at least Rs. 300 crores from out of the money that has been sanctioned for his Government to spend during the next year.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Sir, during the discussion on the General Budget some of us had sought to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the omissions of providing adequate funds for developing the atomic capability of this country. Today, again, I would like to endorse my own plea which, I was very happy, was supported by as many as 85 Members of Parliament during the conflict with Pakistan. The plea has assumed a special urgency. No longer is it an academic issue, because once again this country is warned that China will be exploding her third atomic device during the next few days. We raised this question in Parliament in 1964 warning this Government that China was about to detonate her first atomic device. We were told by the Home Minister, who is not present in the House, that the Indian monitoring system is so alert that we will be the first to know in case the Chinese are successful in detonating a device. It was the American system which was the first to alert the world. Once again we are confronted with the fact that China, which is not hiding her design of weakening this country, will be equipping her armory with the most deadly weapon. We should not go on reiterating this plea that we shall not produce it because of the alleged fear of proliferation.

The Government of India goes on practising the self-imposed atomic brahmacharya—I do not say it for the sake of joy....

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** Why this allergy to brahmacharya?

**Shri Nath Pai:** ....when other countries are going ahead with it, I, therefore, want him to provide even at this late stage adequate funds at least for the research and not go by the pleas of those people who have made a special profession of keeping India weak by raising all kinds of pleas of non-alignment being in jeopardy and all that. What is more important is that our security and defence are not put in jeopardy.

I would like to impress upon the Government the necessity of seeing what is happening. Iran is likely to get arms which she will be passing to Pakistan. The Saudi Arabian King is likely to get arms worth £300 million from the United Kingdom and the Saudi Arabian King has made it clear that his country is pledged to support Pakistan's claim on Kashmir. In this context also I would like that the Government introduces the necessary corrective measures of realism in its foreign policy and not go on following that sycophantic foreign policy towards certain groups even when the heads of those countries publicly, audaciously and blatantly go on taking postures so contrary to Indian vital interests. I hope, the Government will bear in mind these suggestions which we are making.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal):** Sir, the economic stability of the country is very important and to make the country self-sufficient in food and also economically strong, I appeal to the Finance Minister to allocate more funds for developmental purposes. In this Budget only Rs. 195 crores have been provided. That comes to 9.6 per



[Shri Sivamurthi Swamy]

cent for all the planning purposes; 91 per cent is for other administrative and defence purposes. For agricultural purposes it is only 6 per cent, that is, eight annas in Rs. 100, that we are spending. Agriculture is vital to this country. Statements are given by the Prime Minister and so many ministers here that we are giving more attention to agriculture. Economic stability can be brought about only by allocation of more funds to agriculture. I pray to the Finance Minister and request the House to impress upon the Treasury Benches that at least an amount not less than that for defence should be kept apart for agriculture and developmental purposes; at least 50 per cent should be there.

**Shri Parashar (Shivpuri):** Sir, I am thankful to you that you have allowed me to express my feelings. I was not inclined to speak but after listening to the speech of my learned friend, Professor Ranga, I am compelled just to say a few words. Whereas I may be in agreement with him that there may be some economy in the expenditure of the country, I take strong exception to the words that he has spoken, namely, "including defence". We have reached a stage where we should not shut our eyes. We are surrounded all round by enemies and I will appeal to the Finance Minister that if he is constrained to come for special grants, he should come for Supplementary Grants but he should not make an economy of a farthing in defence expenditure. This is my feeling which I wanted to express.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Sir, I have heard the four short speeches delivered by Professor Ranga, Shri Nath Pai and the other two friends. Evidently, there is difference of opinion between Shri Ranga, Shri Nath Pai and my good friend opposite. Shri Ranga says, "Curtail expenditure"; Shri Nath Pai says, "Spend more for atomic energy" and my hon. friend says, "Spend more for agriculture".

**Shri Nath Pai:** What a brilliant lawyer you are!

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Therefore, evidently what is really meant is to keep an eye on expenditure while not sparing expenditure where expenditure has got to be made. That undertaking I have already given in my Budget speech. Having regard to economy, so far as Shri Ranga's warning is concerned, I have always heeded it. I have myself felt that wherever it is possible to put a cut, to axe an expenditure, it should be ruthlessly done, without regard to who the particular person is who is asking for that expenditure. There I am fully with him. All the time the Finance Ministry keeps in view this fact. The Finance Ministry is the steward of the wealth and the revenues of this country. Its duty is to see that expenditure is made; equally its duty is to see that the expenditure made is necessary expenditure. The words of advice given to me have been listened to with very great care and respect and to the extent it is possible to do the thing it will be done.

One word before I sit down in regard to this particular matter. We have a policy. The policy is not to go on proliferating in the matter of atomic weapons and atom bombs. It is not that we are blind to what is happening in the world. It is not that we are not conscious of the demands on us for being strong; but, at the same time, I join issue with Shri Nath Pai when he says that we are becoming weak. We are not becoming weak. Times have shown that we are maintaining our strength, but in order to maintain that strength, I do not agree with him that it is necessary to fritter away our resources which are so necessary for the development of the country in adding to atom bombs and atomic weapons. There, of course, I have a difference of opinion with him. These are the submissions that I would like to make before the House in this regard.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1966-67 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Sir, I move:—

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15:47 hrs.

# FINANCE BILL\*, 1966

**Mr. Speaker:** As the House is aware, 17½ hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these 17½ hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill. Would 10 hours and 7½ hours do?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): 12½ hours and 5 hours will be all right, I suppose.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no objection if Members want 12½ hours and 5 hours.

**Some hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right, then. The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for Members and up to 30 minutes for Leaders of Groups, not half an hour for every leader.

**The Minister of Finance** (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I beg to move†.

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in my Budget Speech, I have explained the basic objectives and ideas underlying my proposals in the Finance Bill, 1966, and also outlined the main features of its important provisions. The specific provisions in the Bill have also been set forth in some detail in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to Hon'ble Members. In the field of direct taxes, apart from raising the necessary additional resources, principally the provisions in the Bill are designed to enhance the process of rationalisation and simplification initiated last year by making a number of modifications in the law. In so doing it was also intended that the burden of taxation is distributed so that the economically weaker sections of society may have less of the rigours. Other important objectives of these proposals are to provide further encouragement for expansion of industry and to enable it to participate in the development of other developing countries.

The Bill has now been before the hon'ble Members for nearly eight weeks. During the general debate on the Budget, the scope and objects of the proposals and the main fiscal

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dt. 29-4-66.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

measures in the Bill were subject to close scrutiny and constructive criticism. The proposals have also created wide interest in this House as well as outside.

14.49 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sir, it gives me a feeling of encouragement to find that generally it is recognised by different sections of my critics that the measures proposed in the Bill deserve support. It is true (and this was not unexpected) that the Bill also met criticism which has been directed mainly against the proposals for additional levies for raising resources. Sir, I am truly grateful to hon'ble Members for their constructive and understanding evaluation of the proposals in the Bill and their comments on some of its specific provisions. I have also had the advantage of studying several representations and memoranda from members of the public, chambers of commerce and other public bodies in regard to the specific contents of the Bill and, as these merited, I have given careful and anxious consideration to these views and suggestions. After so doing, I have formulated certain measures for rationalising and modifying some of my original proposals. The Government amendments to the Bill that are being tabled seek to implement these proposals and make a few other changes in some of the provisions in the Bill. A Memorandum explaining these amendments will be circulated to hon'ble Members. I wish I had them ready and circulated earlier. But I will try to do over the week end. These amendments proposed, if accepted by this House, will result in adding somewhat to the deficits already left in the Budget. I have a resistance to deficit in a Budget, but to serve the objectives fully explained in my earlier speech, I find myself compelled in the economic climate of the count-

ry to yield to this deficit. I hope, however, the further relaxations will be compensated by greater production they are expected to induce and by the better formation of capital for productive purposes. I proceed now to explain the purpose of the principal amendments proposed by me.

As the House is aware, one of the proposals in the Finance Bill in regard to taxation of personal incomes is an increase in the limit of total income not chargeable to tax by Rs. 500, from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 6,500 in the case of resident Hindu undivided families satisfying certain conditions, and from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 in the case of other resident non-corporate taxpayers. I now propose to raise these exemption limits further by Rs. 500 in each case. This will mean that in the case of a resident Hindu undivided family satisfying certain conditions, no tax will be payable unless its total income exceeds Rs. 7,000, and in the case of other non-corporate tax-payers, no tax will be payable unless the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000. While the cost to revenue of this further concession will be about Rs. 30 lakhs only, it will have the effect of exemption an additional number of about 20,000 persons in the lower income brackets from tax. Social welfare measures which provide for such things as health, superannuation, education for children, are not capable of being provided to a full extent and, in the light of this, this House will, I hope, agree with me the fresh exemption limit proposed is justified. Incidentally, this proposal if passed, will ease administration to some extent.

Some hon'ble Members had spoken about the need for simplification of the Annuity Deposit Scheme. I have already proposed to exempt persons with total income up to Rs. 25,000 from the requirement of making annuity deposits in respect of their income for the current year, onwards.

This measure is expected to reduce the number of depositors from 1,76,000 to 80,000.

I have given further thought to the matter of simplification of the Annuity Deposit Scheme for those who will still be liable to make the deposits. At present, advance annuity deposits have to be made in quarterly instalments, by certain specified dates. Failure to make the deposits by such dates entails liability to a penalty. Depositors have also to send an intimation to the Income-tax authorities about the deposits, together with counterfoils of the certificates, to enable them to keep a watch over the collections and effect recoveries, where necessary. I now propose to remove the requirement of making deposits by specified dates, in order to enable the depositors to make the deposits during the financial year at their own convenience, at times and in amounts of their choice. Intimations about the deposits will have to be sent to the Income-tax authorities only at the time of filing the return of income, for the purpose of claiming the deduction of the amount deposited in computing the taxable income. Deposits will, normally, have to be made not later than the end of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year.

At present, a depositor is required to make the full amount of the deposit calculated at the specified rate, and any short-fall from the full amount is recovered from him as if it were arrears of tax. I now propose to remove this provision with effect from the 1st April, 1967 to secure that there will be no enforcement of recovery in respect of any short-fall in the deposit in respect of the assessment year 1967-68 onwards.

Further, under the existing provisions, where a depositor had exercised the option not to make the deposit, he becomes liable to pay a certain additional amount as penal tax. This option has to be exercised in the very first year in which the de-

positor becomes liable to make the deposit, and the option, once exercised, is final for all times. I propose to remove this provision for exercise of such option, and to enable a depositor to deposit any amount of his choice, upto the ceiling amount calculated at the specified rate. He will get the benefit of a deduction in the computation of his taxable income, only for the actual amount deposited, upto the ceiling amount. If there is any short-fall in the deposit from the ceiling amount, the depositor will be liable to pay the additional amount as penal tax, calculated only with reference to the short-fall. If the deposit actually made is in excess of the ceiling amount, the excess will be carried over to the following year and will be treated as a deposit for that year and qualify for deduction accordingly. Again, in the case of a person having a total income not exceeding Rs. 25,000, and also in the case of an individual over 70 years of age, there will be no liability for penal tax, even if no deposit is made by him or if the deposit actually made falls short of the ceiling amount.

#### 15 hrs.

In the case of persons whose total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 by a small amount, I propose to provide a measure of marginal relief in view of the circumstance that persons with total incomes up to Rs. 25,000 have been exempted from the requirement of making annuity deposits. It will be open to such a person to make the annuity deposit calculated at the prescribed rate on the whole of his income and obtain the benefits of the deduction for the deposit in computing his taxable income; but where such a person chooses not to make the deposit or makes a short deposit, the penal tax will be computed with reference only to the amount by which his total income exceeds Rs. 25,000. For example, if the total income of an individual is Rs. 26,000, the deposit to be made by him at the prescribed rate of 7½ per cent is Rs. 1,950. If he makes a deposit of this amount, he

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

will get the benefit of the deduction of that amount in computing his taxable income. However, if he chooses not to make the deposit, the penal tax in his case will be calculated on the basis that the deposit required to be made by him was only Rs. 1,000 (that is to say, the amount by which his total income exceeds Rs. 25,000), and not Rs. 1,950.

One of the results of the changes mentioned by me will be that persons with total incomes between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000 will also be in a position to make deposits for any year according to their choice, without having to exercise an option in writing to make the annuity deposits, as proposed in the Bill. It will be open to such persons to make the deposit in any financial year up to the extent they choose, without being bound to make the deposits in all subsequent years.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. There is quorum now.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Hon Members are aware that in the case of closely-held domestic companies, the Bill proposes to increase the rate of tax on their income by 5 per cent. from the level of their taxation under the Finance Act of 1965. This increase is in consonance with a similar increase which has been proposed in the case of domestic companies in which the public are substantially interested. Thus, in the case of closely-held domestic companies, the general rate of tax under the Bill is 65 per cent., with a concessional rate of 55 per cent. on the first Rs. 10 lakhs of the income of such of those companies as are mainly engaged in certain industrial activities, that is to say, generation or distribution of electricity, mining, construction of ships or the manufacture or processing of

goods. Sir, I have given close thought to the position regarding the taxation of closely-held companies. A higher rate of tax on such companies than on companies in which the public are substantially interested is fully justified to reduce undue concentration of wealth.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Closely-held companies which are engaged in industrial activities, however, also have a responsible role to play in expanding production. While a tax differential has still to be maintained between even these companies and widely held companies, this differential in industry and production-oriented closely-held companies does not, in my view, need to be as large as when such companies have no industrial or productive activity. I, therefore, propose to reduce the general rate of tax on closely held companies engaged in these industrial activities by 5 per cent, from 65 per cent, as proposed in the Bill to 60 per cent. This will still leave a differential of 5 per cent between widely held companies and these closely-held companies. The reduced rate will, of course, apply to the slab of their incomes over Rs. 10 lakhs. This reduction in the tax rate, which will cost the Exchequer about Rs. 4 crores during the year 1966-67, will help such companies in having a larger amount of after-tax income for ploughing back into their industry. In the case of closely-held domestic companies of other categories, I do not propose to make any change in the rates of tax as laid down in the Bill.

In the case of closely-held Indian companies which are partly but not mainly engaged in specified industrial activities, the Bill proposes to exempt such companies from penal tax for their failure to distribute dividends up to the statutory percentage out of their income from such activities. The provisions as it stands in the Bill, is not applicable to investment companies which, under the law, are required to make a compulsory distribution of 90 per cent. of their distributable income. In order to provide a measure of incentive to Indian investment companies to take to industrial activities, I propose to extend to such companies the exemption from penal tax for non-distribution of their profits from industrial activities.

Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, tax relief is admissible to individuals and Hindu undivided families in respect of premiums paid on life insurance policies. Recently, a view has been taken by the courts that premiums paid on a Pure Endowment assurance policy or a Children's Deferred Endowment assurance policy do not qualify for tax relief under this provision, in view of the position that the capital sum assured under these policies does not become payable in full on the death of the life assured before a stipulated date. However, considering that savings in terms of such policies are very common and are of considerable importance to individuals, particularly for those whose lives are not insurable, I propose to make a provision in the Income-tax Act to make premiums paid on these policies also eligible for tax relief.

One of the proposals in the Bill seeks to amend the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to the exemption from tax of the income of charitable trusts and institutions set up after the 31st March, 1962. Under the provision as proposed to be amended, a charitable trust or institutions set up after that date will forfeit the exemption from the tax on the whole

of its income if under the terms of the trust, or the rules governing the institution, or in actual fact, any part of its income or property is used or applied during the relevant previous year directly or indirectly for the benefit of the author or founder of the trust or the institution or a person who makes a substantial contribution to it or any relative of such author, founder or contributor.

I have again examined this provision and have also considered the views which have been expressed to me by the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies. I feel that, in order to encourage charities and to avoid undue hardship, a charitable trust which, either in terms of its deed, rules or in actual fact, confers benefit on relatives of the author or founder, or a substantial contributor to, the trust, of the value not more than 25 per cent of the income of the trust should not be denied the exemption which it is otherwise entitled to, in respect of the rest of the income which is utilised for charitable purposes in favour of persons other than such relatives.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Bill contains a provision for amending the Unit Trust of India Act for exempting from tax dividends on units upto the first Rs. 1,000 in the case of all individuals, irrespective of the magnitude of their total income. In consonance with this provision, I propose to make a further amendment to the Unit Trust of India Act to enable the Trust to pay to its non-resident unit-holders dividends in an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000, during the relevant financial year, without deducting tax at source. In the case of non-resident unit-holders who receive dividends on units in amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000, the existing provision for deduction of tax at source on the whole of the dividend income at the rate of 15 per cent will continue.

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

I have studied carefully the several criticisms made both in Parliament as well as outside against the excise duty increases and I must confess that I am not impressed by the argument that the increase in excise duty on sugar will affect adversely the sugar industry. As I have already explained, the increase in duty is meant primarily to cover the substantial subsidy that has to be paid on exports of sugar. As we cannot deny that benefits flow from the foreign exchange earnings on these exports, we have to find the funds to finance the subsidy which in the present context can only come from taxation of this nature.

It has been urged that the increase in excise duty on cotton fabrics will adversely affect the cotton mill industry. I do not think there is any basis for this apprehension as hardly 15 to 20 per cent of the entire production of the cotton mill industry will be affected by these increases. The small scale sectors, specially of cotton textile and paper board industries may, however, be affected somewhat adversely by some of the increases in excise duties. I have given this aspect very careful consideration and I have formed the view these small scale sectors need some relief. Accordingly I am proposing to give relief to handloom textiles by restoring the pre-budget effective duty on cotton yarn cleared in the form of hanks in the count groups 22-23 nf. (i.e. 'hank yarn' in the count groups 22-28 nf. will be to tally exempted, and in the count group 29-33 nf. will again pay the small duty of 5 paise per kg.). Following this it has become necessary also to reduce by 10 paise per kg. the duty on yarn in other forms used by the other sectors of the industry. Some relief is proposed to be given also on grey coarse and medium fabrics manufactured by larger powerloom units having 50-300 looms, in order to enable them better to withstand competition from the composite mills on the one hand and the smaller powerlooms on the other.

The manufacturers of cheaper varieties of paper boards, namely, 'mill boards' and 'straw boards' (which are manufactured mostly in the small scale sector) have a grievance about the high incidence of the duty which has been accentuated by the reduction in the slab concessions. Relief has been proposed in the case of these two varieties of boards by reducing their effective duty from 42 paise per kg. to 28 paise per kg.; in addition some slab concession in the effective rate of duty will also be given for the first 500 tonnes. These concessions will, however, not be available to other boards which are relatively higher priced.

The small scale non-mechanised sector of the match industry has for sometimes past been pressing for increase in the existing ceiling limits of the different classes of match factorites. I have considered these representations carefully and I have proposed suitable changes in the levies which would enable them to produce in excess of the present ceilings and at the same time, pay only a slightly higher duty on such excess production.

In addition to these concessions, I also propose to exempt totally the excise duty on sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers; along with this, the regulatory customs duty on sulphur imported for such use is also being exempted. These fiscal reliefs are intended to reduce the cost of manufacture of chemical fertilizers and so to assist agricultural production.

The cumulative effect of all these concessions in customs and excise duties may be about rupees two crores for a full year.

Notifications giving effect to these concessions are being issued. In addition to these it may be necessary to make marginal adjustments in some of the other excise levies, particularly the two new levies on 'optical bleaching agents' and 'surface active agents' so as to minimise the need for excise control on small manufacturers who

work mostly without the aid of power. The details are being worked out.

Finally, I shall refer to tax credit on export in regard to which I have received a number of suggestions. I have given earnest consideration to these suggestions in the light of the need to encourage exports, and I find that an increase in the rate of tax credit to the export of jute carpet backing is merited. The exact rate will be announced later but it will not take the total rate beyond 10%. This will cost the exchequer about Rs. 1.25 crores for a full year, but it would achieve its purpose, it is hoped, by an increase in the volume of export of this commodity.

To sum up, the further concessions now proposed by me will cost the Exchequer about Rs. 7.75 crores during the financial year 1966-67. This will increase the deficit which was left uncovered by me from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 32.75 crores.

Sir, as I have indicated earlier, I have proposed these modifications partly to provide further relief to persons in the lower income brackets and partly to stimulate production. In concluding my speech, I may be permitted to express the hope that the modifications which I have proposed to stimulate production will have the desired effect and that, with increased production, the revenue yield would also correspondingly increase. This, I have been assured of, by many and various persons including certain of the hon. Members in this House. If this happens, the deficit which now stands at Rs. 32.75 crores may, in fact, be less.

Sir, I move:

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dandekar.

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in opposing this Motion, I would like to begin by referring to two praiseworthy features in the Finance Bill which are of an outstanding nature. For that I would like to offer to the Finance Minister our best congratulations. The first, Sir, is the reorganisation of the structure of corporate taxation. It was a nightmare over the last few years to ascertain at any given time, for any given company what precisely was the rate of tax applicable. Now the rates of tax are specified in a straightforward manner, and I am quite certain that this is a move in the right direction and, as I said, it is very praiseworthy. The other matter which is praiseworthy and which is also important consists of four important tax reliefs. The first and the most important is the abolition of the tax on issue and receipt of bonus shares; secondly, partial abolition of tax on dividends; thirdly, a trifle relief in company sur-tax; and fourthly, the now considerably improved position in regard to the compulsory annuity deposits. I will refer, when we come to clause-by-clause consideration, to a number of points relating to these various matters. But I would like to say that on the whole, this is all to the good; and there can be no doubt, that these measures which are embodied in the Finance Bill plus the changes which the Finance Minister announced today have had the effect of imparting a measure of firmness to the collapsed undertone of the stock exchanges. But I must add that they did no more than that. At present the investment climate generally and the stock exchanges in particular have an improved undertone but I do not think the Finance Minister will venture to state that the investment prospects have improved to a point at which one can, with some confidence, hope to make successful new flotations. And that, Sir, is the test, namely whether the Finance Bill will revive the dynamism in the economy to which the Finance Minister referred in his budget speech. I will take the liberty of quoting him as to the



[Shri N. Dandekar]

standard by which the Finance Bill, in its effects, has to be judged. I refer to paragraph 19 from the speech he made on the day he introduced the budget. This is what he said:

"More and more, the possibility of raising additional internal resources will depend on the growth and dynamism of the Indian economy itself.... From this point of view, I attach importance to strengthening and maintaining the confidence of the private sector... It is not necessary for me to dwell at any length on the malaise of the capital market which has continued now for more than three years..... There cannot be any doubt that the revival of the capital market and a greater flow of private savings to industry in the form of equity investment are desirable in the larger social interest."

It is, Sir, by the those standards that I propose to judge whether the Finance Bill stands up to the Finance Minister's own specifications, namely, whether it will encourage or increase the flow of savings, whether, in particular, it will direct savings into the capital market in the direction of equity shareholdings and, thereby, whether this Finance Bill is calculated to increase capital formation. My submission is that it will do nothing of the kind. Apart from improving the undertones slightly, I see nothing in this Bill that can be said to impart dynamism to the economy; which is the word the Finance Minister used. On the contrary, Sir, the bill of goods which this Finance Bill presents is this. The special duties of customs are to continue; so also the regulatory duties of customs. In the matter of excise duties, considerable increases are to be enforced; the special duties of excise are to continue; and the regulatory duties of excise are also to continue.

And here, Sir, I would like to interject the observation that when last

year these Regulatory duties and these special duties were improved, and when in the second Finance Bill of last year fantastic increases in customs and excise duties were also improved, the main purpose of all this was to prevent the rupee from falling further in internal and international value. In other words, it was claimed as a counterpoise to the otherwise deteriorating position of the rupee, so as to make devaluation unnecessary. None of these expectations has been achieved. All that was achieved was a tremendous additional draught on the economy.

The present Finance Bill also increases the rate of Central sales tax and the rate of special sales tax; and it increases also income-tax rates and corporation tax rates. It was preceded by increases in railway freights of a very considerable amount.

Whenever one makes references to this continually mounting burden of taxation, direct taxation, indirect taxation, increases in railway freights and so on, year after year, this steadily increasing burden of taxation is sought to be minimised by vague excuses of various kinds. The kind of phrases that are used are that "by and large," in the long-term "perspective" on a "broad canvas", it is all for everybody's good, especially that of the common man. And if one points out that over the last fifteen years the common man has been perhaps the one who has got the worst part of the deal then, of course, there is a little hedging around and they say: well, he may not benefit in this generation; maybe, not even in the next generation, but perhaps some time later, there is a sort of nirvana or moksha to be expected by him, at some time or the other, after the nth five year Plan is through. This kind of systematic continuous and massively increasing burden of taxation is a matter which I feel must be exposed both in its general implication and specifically in terms of what is sought to be done by this Finance Bill.

I shall, therefore, attempt, Sir, to give a brief outline of the magnitude of drafts on the economy that have been made, both generally and also by way of taxation specifically, i.e. of the income taken out of the economy by the Central and State Governments taken together. First, I must mention the direct taxes. Over the last ten years, this is the history. In 1955-56, the Central Government's direct taxes and the State Governments' land revenue took out of the economy only Rs. 248 crores; in 1960-61 they took out Rs. 388 crores, and in 1965-66, Rs. 732 crores. That is to say, the aggregate amount has gone up from Rs. 248 crores to Rs. 732 crores, which is just about three times. The inflation by way of indirect taxation has been even worse. The Central and State indirect taxes taken together, have taken out of the economy, beginning with Rs. 516 crores in 1955-56, as much as Rs. 2043 crores in 1965-66, that is, a four fold increase.

At this point Sir, I feel I must interject one comment on the sort of excuses which the Finance Ministers of the Central Government have advanced, year after year in justification of the continually increasing burden of indirect taxation, namely that the particular amount of indirect taxation additionally imposed in that year should have no effect at all on the price level. I am supposed to believe, for example, that the total burden of excise duties imposed this year will have no effect on prices. This has been happening year after year until we have reached a point in 1965-66. (I am talking about the last year) where the total abstraction from the economy by way of indirect taxation of the Central and State Governments was Rs. 2043 crores. If you read the speeches of the Central Finance Ministers year after year as well as of the State Finance Ministers, you will find the story that despite substantial amounts being imposed by way of indirect taxation, it should not affect the prices at all. How on earth this enormous amount of indirect tax is to be paid by those who actually sign the

cheques except by way of raising the prices of the commodities they sell, I do not know. My arithmetic may be completely wrong, and my economics may be worse, but I am quite certain that this Rs. 2043 crores of indirect taxes cannot possibly be paid out of profits. There are no profits of that magnitude from which excise duties which are now Rs. 1393 crores and State indirect taxes which are now, that is to say, during the last year, Rs. 650 crores could be all paid without increasing the prices of the products concerned.

The grand total of the abstraction from the economy by way of taxation had increased from Rs. 767 crores in 1955-56 to the magnificent figure of Rs. 2800 crores in 1965-66.

But that is not the only draft on national income. There are also other matters that go to abstract from the national income and divert resources to the public exchequer. There are things like non-tax revenues. Then, there are internal borrowings. (Of course, external borrowings do not abstract resources from the national economy.) Then, there is the PL-480 technique of concealed deficit financing; and there is, of course, open deficit financing. And now, of late, deficit financing by State Governments in the form of overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. The total such abstraction from the economy, from the national income, in 1960-61 was Rs. 2563 crores, and in 1965-66 it had gone up to Rs. 5339 crores. Thus more than twice the total amount of the entire First Five Year Plan investment has been taken out of economy in 1955-56 by various ways of making drafts on the national income.

When this kind of situation is exposed, the Finance Ministers, including, I regret to say, our present Finance Minister here, shift their ground and say 'Ah! But this is an insignificant proportion of the national income.' So, I think I shall take a look at that one.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

The position is this. In 1960-61, 18 per cent of the national income was diverted to the public exchequer. In 1965-66 the percentage of total national income diverted to the public exchequer was 26 per cent. I do not know whether this is regarded as minimal, as something quite trifling, but even if it is, I think that in order to get a proper assessment of this, it is necessary to consider what the increase in the national income was over the five years and how much of that increase has been taken away by diversion to the public exchequer. Then the figures become startling. On a percentage basis, the national income over the five years at current prices increased by 50 per cent; and the increased amount taken by the Governments out of the increase in national income works out to 21. And that means, if I get my arithmetic aright, that 42 per cent of the increased national income was abstracted from the economy by the aggregate drafts made on it by the Central and State Governments. Judged by any standard, under any kind of assessment of the extent to which our economy could stand continual abstractions from the national income, a rate of 42 per cent seems to me to be exceedingly high.

In case anybody thinks that these are merely figures of national income, let me say at once that I agree that it is not national income which pays taxes, but it is individual human beings who pay taxes. But the Finance Minister played this one down in his reply to the budget debate when he said that the abstraction by way of taxation out of national income in 1960-61 was only about 9.6 per cent,—that is the Reserve Bank's estimate—whereas in 1965-66, according to the Reserve Bank's estimate, slightly moderated on the basis of the recent figures published by the Statistical Institute, it comes to only about 15 per cent.

But Sir, as I said, it is the human beings that we tax. So, if you have a look at this in terms of its impact

per capita, the impact is this. The national income per capita at current prices, five years ago, was Rs. 325; at current prices, in 1965-66 it will probably be Rs. 440, which means an increase of Rs. 115 over five years. The average rate of taxation on national income, and hence on income per capita has risen from 9.6 per cent to 15 per cent. This means that this trifling addition of Rs. 115 to the income per capita will suffer taxation at 35 per cent. I do not know whether anybody thinks that this just means nothing. If the national income per capita is so low as Rs. 440, and if out of that Rs. 440, something like Rs. 66 is taken away as against only Rs. 31 when the national income per capita was Rs. 325 five years ago there is here an exceedingly high incremental rate of taxation. Rs. 115 is the increase in per capita national income, and Rs. 35 is the increase in per capita taxation representing a 80 per cent rate of taxation, I suggest that this is monstrous.

I have also some figures in regard to what may be called disposable income in respect of people with larger incomes, incomes up to Rs. 70,000, and the story is the same. I have examined the slabs of income at Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 70,000. The disposable income after tax in 1950-51 as compared with the disposable income after tax under the Finance Bill 1966, and after allowing for annuity deposits where applicable is as follows. Those with incomes of Rs. 20,000 have had their disposable income reduced by Rs. 1300; those with incomes of Rs. 40,000 have had their disposable income reduced by Rs. 3500 nearly; and those with an income of Rs. 70,000, have their disposable income, reduced by Rs. 6,000. But when you take into account also the fact that prices have meanwhile risen by more than 60 per cent. I do not see from where the savings which are so important for the growth of the economy are going to come. The actual fact is that the "after-tax disposable income" at

standard prices, that is at 1952-53 prices (which is taken as the base) of the groups I have just mentioned has gone down tremendously.

There has been a rapid rise in prices, as everybody knows.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may continue tomorrow. We will take up non-official business now.

15.30 hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1966".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1966".

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Hoshangabad): May I invite your attention to paragraph 4 of this Report. I would request my hon. colleague to pay some attention to this paragraph. That refers to the categorisation of Bills, and my Bill also finds a place in that paragraph as item 4—the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1966 (amendment of articles 59, 66 etc.)

It is true I was present at the meeting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, but subsequently when I pondered over the matter, I had second thoughts,

and I would now seek the permission, generosity, of the House in ensuring that this Bill is placed in category 'A', because, briefly, I would say that the Bill seeks to provide that certain high dignitaries of the State of our country, under the Constitution, namely, the President, the Vice-President, the Speaker, and Deputy-Speaker at the Centre—no personal reflection upon you at all, Sir.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence** (Shri Hathi): Ministers also.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, no. They do not find a place in that. There is another.

Then the Speaker and Deputy-Speaker in the States, and Governors of States. These dignitaries should not be members of any political party and should not engage in any partisan political activity during their terms of office. Certain recent happenings, for instance, in Kerala particularly focussed public attention on this fact. I would be happy—so I believe the House too would be happy—if this Bill is placed in category 'A' so that it can be discussed as soon as possible and healthy conventions established in our country for the promotion of true parliamentary democracy here.

I therefore move that so far as item 4 of para 4 of the Report is concerned, it may be placed in category 'A'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You want it to be referred back to the Committee.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If the House can decide, well and good; otherwise, let it be referred back to the Committee—I do not mind.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It may be referred back to the Committee, sub-item 4 of item 4. I will put the rest of the Report to the House.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** The motion is here. He requests that the House may make an amendment to that effect.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उसका समय भी बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha):** Your earlier decision to refer it back to the Committee was a better decision. I do not think Shri Bade is pressing his view.

**Shri Bade:** Let it go to the Committee then.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** This question was considered by the Committee. As it is generally this is considered in every case. I think this is nothing extraordinary. A large number of Bills are introduced in this House by several Members. The sub-Committee considers them and recommends some action. In case there are some very important Bills which require urgent consideration by the House, the sub-committee recommends that they be put in category 'A'. Ordinarily, all the Bills are allowed to be introduced in this House, and this is one of them. This has been allowed to be introduced now. Then the question of consideration comes. There are a large number of Bills pending. Every time there is a ballot. If the House agrees to put this in category 'A', that prevents other Bills being considered. We have to see what is important. The hon. Member has said that this Bill relates to some prominent persons.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Dignitaries under the Constitution.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** But not so important.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is only his opinion.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Bills for amending the Constitution cannot be passed unless there is a certain majority. By putting this Bill in category 'A' the hon. Member wants a favour to be shown to him, that it may be considered and others may not be.

Therefore, I suggest that it should not be referred back to the Committee. The recommendation made by the Committee should be accepted by the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is not a favour. Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill was placed in 'A' category recently.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir):** I am thankful to Shri Kamath for inviting the attention of the House to a very important matter, not only just attention but the very keen attention of all of us. Lately we have seen—I hope Government are taking note of these things—that not one but two or three Governors have taken part in active politics, and controversial politics. I do not know where this will lead us. Therefore, the House must stand by Shri Kamath and this Bill must be taken up for urgent consideration and given full time. Let us at least give a shake-up to everybody so that the Constitution is protected, a Constitution which we framed after years of struggle and sacrifice.

I therefore do not agree with Shri Shree Narayan Das. This is a most important Bill and it should be given proper time and urgent consideration.

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda) rose—**

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is not often that he speaks. Let him have at least two minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will refer it back to the Committee. I will now put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1966, subject to the modification that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath appearing at item 4 of paragraph 4 of the Report be referred back to the Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Bill for introduction—Shri Yashpal Singh is not present.

15:38 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164),  
1966 by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath on the 1st April, 1966:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration",

along with amendments.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है मेरा सुझाव है कि आधा घंटा समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It has already been extended once.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उस से क्या होता है ? इस के महत्व को देखते हुए कि इतने लोगों ने इस से दिलचस्पी ली है और अभी भी यनेकों सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाह रहे हैं यह उपयुक्त

होगा कि इसका समय आध घंटे के लिए और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Because some more hon. Members want to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not think there is any justification.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It may be put to the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those who are in favour of further extension by half an hour may say 'Aye'.

**Several hon. Members:** 'Aye'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those who are against may say 'No'.

**Some hon. Members:** 'No'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The time is extended by half an hour.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti** (Dhanbad): As I had on an earlier occasion mentioned, when Mr. Kamath brings forward a proposal, I have to think seriously before I agree with him lest I should be led astray by his eloquence and magnetic personality. Here is a Bill where I am prompted to lend my support.

I feel as a student of history that all over the world this upper house, the concept of the upper house, has a historical origin. It started 3,000 years earlier, and with the development of the political institutions in the world, it has taken different shapes.

In India, when we framed our Constitution on the model of the U.S. federal system of government, and based also on the British system, we left out of account the fact that the Senators of U.S.A. are directly elected. Two Senators are elected from each State. There are 50 States now, and so 100 Senators. It is a very tough

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

job to be elected Senator, and it is far more important, at least ten times more than a Congressman. So, because of this importance, the Senator today can claim to represent the voice of the people. He is an elected parliamentarian, and he commands enormous respect and has enormous responsibility. But what about this poor show of the House here which is called the other place as Mr. Kamath says?

As I told the British parliamentary committee, an M.P. in India, i.e., a Member of this House, represents one million people, while in England, it is only 85,000 of the population, that elect a M.P. which is less than the number of people represented by an M.L.A. here. So, in India, when we are elected from a constituency which has more than 800,000 to a million people, the importance attached to the representatives who are sitting in this House should be taken into serious consideration, when these administrative responsibilities are vested in certain persons.

I was rather pained to find that when in this august House of 505 representatives of Indian people there are eminent persons, who have wide learning and other attainments of merits, other persons, who have not been elected, who have no constituency, should be put in a responsible position. Whenever a Member of Rajya Sabha is confronted with any problem, he says, "Go to the M.P., go to the M.L.A.". All the same he claims to represent a State. Which State? The whole of the State. The Senator in the USA represents a State because he is elected from the State by adult franchise, but not in India. Here they are only elected by indirect election, and if somebody is favoured, by State leadership he may find a chance. So, why should administrative responsibility be handed over to them, denying the responsibility to the House which is really a representative institution? As such, I feel that it goes against the fundamental principles of our peo-

ple's rights, and the upper house as it is constituted today cannot claim to be attaining the same importance as we find in other places of the world.

I do not take into account this hereditary, this archaic system of Britain. When I had occasion to speak before the British parliamentary group, I said, "You have the system of hereditary peers, we are not going to accept it. We have adopted another system. "Yet it is a fact that if through patronage or something else, a man can find a chance, then he comes here and takes his seat." What is the justification of having so many Ministers who are from the upper house. I feel very strongly on this point, and I lend my support to Mr. Kamath, though any times we differ.

This is a constitutional point that India's upper house should not and cannot stand comparison with other upper houses except the archaic house in England, the House of Lords, where they have hereditary peers, which we have not accepted. So, I would reiterate that the upper house cannot be said to have equal importance, as the Senate of America. If you have direct elections to the upper house I do not mind, but so long as the people are not directly elected, it should not be placed in charge of administrative responsibility.

Of course, there is the provision in the Constitution that the Ministry holds itself responsible to the Lok Sabha, the House of the People. Undoubtedly it is there, but it seldom falls to on lot, we seldom have the occasion to see whether we have any confidence in the Ministry or not. But, as it is today, the people of India must know that here are the people's representatives sitting, and it is the Lok Sabha, the House of the People which should be really in charge of the administration, holding itself accountable to the people. Wherever we go,

we say, "We represent you, and as such we are holding ourselves responsible to you; your aspirations, your ideas of growth, everything we share equally with you, and we are sharing also the responsibility with you". It is this sense of participation with the people which prompts us to see that it is really the people's House which should run the administration. As such, I am prompted to land my support, from the constitutional point of view, to Mr. Kamath, to the issues posed by him before the House, and I endorse it.

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** In supporting Mr. Kamath's Bill, let me make it quite clear at the outset that no disrespect is meant to the present Minister or to members of the Council of Ministers who belong to the other place. Nor indeed is any disrespect intended to the Members of the other place itself. What is intended is to make it quite clear that considering the mode of election of people to this House and the mode of election of persons to the other House, considering also the powers and privileges for instance taxation, fiscal measures and so on of this House and in relation to the powers and so on of the other place, there can be little doubt that the constitution of this country definitely regards, and rightly regards this House as the primary House. This is the House to which Members come as a result of periodical general elections held throughout the country, not just periodical, sectional and indirect elections of one-third of the Members, as is the case in the other House. And therefore the presumption, quite apart from the constitutional position, is that this House directly represents the public, it directly reflects public opinion, and in particular it specifically reflects every five years whatever change in public opinion there may have been in the country about the plans and the policies of Government.

The proposition which this Bill seeks to lay down in these circumstances is a perfectly simple one, namely, that in the first place, the

Prime Minister shall be a Member of this House and not of the other place, and secondly that not more than one-fourth of the Council of Ministers shall be Members from the other House. In other words, there is no attempt to bar Members of the other place, from becoming members of the Council of Ministers, but the limiting proposition is this that since it is the Prime Minister who sets the tone of the whole Government and of Government policies, who is really responsible for the entire policies of the Council of Ministers, on the principle of joint and collective responsibility, presided over by the Prime Minister, he must be a Member of this House. The Prime Minister, for instance, has the right to resign collectively and by the simple act of the Prime Minister resigning, the whole Cabinet or Council of Ministers goes. It is the Prime Minister who forms the Council of Ministers; it is the Council of Ministers, therefore, and especially the Minister, who constitute the fulcrum, the operative mechanism in the whole of this Constitution. And I suggest therefore it is very proper and indeed necessary that the Prime Minister and by far the larger number of the members of the Council of Ministers ought to be Members of this House.

And the same goes as regards the Chief Ministers and the Council of Ministers of States. I do not think we ought in any manner, notwithstanding the limited ambit of powers and functions of the State Government, to belittle the importance of proper constitutional procedures, and proprieties, being followed in relation to the Constitution and the working of State Governments and State legislatures, as compared with the working of the Central Government and the Central Legislature.

There is no need, therefore, to elaborate very greatly on the proposition that, as at the Centre so also at the State level the Chief Minister should be a member of the Legislative Assembly, that is to say, of the House that is directly elected periodically, directly by the public, and that



[Shri N. Dandeker]

not more than one-fourth of the members of the Council of Ministers in a State Government should be members of the upper House there.

Without any question, therefore, I support this Bill. I am certain that this Bill should receive, and will receive, full support from all sections of the House and I am only waiting anxiously for the Hon'ble Shri Hathi to say that the Government also accepts the Bill.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Rai-ganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, almost on every private Members' day, for the discussion of the Bills, we get a Bill for constitutional amendment from Shri Kamath. When the Government bring in a Bill for the amendment of the Constitution, there is such a row from that side that this Government is wrecking the Constitution by amending it so many times and so repeatedly. But when my hon. friends themselves bring forward Bills for amending the Constitution, they feel no compunction about the sacrosanctness of the Constitution or its inviolability or anything.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): They drew some support somewhere from our policy.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya**: Regarding this Bill itself, in recent years, it was Shri Rajagopalachari who set the example of a Chief Minister or a Prime Minister—Premier as he was called at that time—coming from the Upper House. Not only that; he was nominated by the Governor to the Upper House, and thereafter he became the Chief Minister. There is a precedent for this thing, such a great precedent for Dandeker as Rajaji, himself.

**Shri N. Dandeker**: If you would follow all the other precedents of Rajaji, in that case, I will accept your argument.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya**: He was then in a regenerate state, not as he is now. Regarding the proposal that Shri Kamath has made, I do not dispute the higher authority of this House. Certainly this House has that authority, and nobody wants to make it a rule that the Prime Minister should come from the Upper House. It is only an accident to certain circumstances that it has happened so. Everybody would like to accept it as a convention, but to put it in the Constitution is to make it rigid. While I speak of the Upper House, if I remember aright, a parliamentary delegation came here from the Netherlands, and had a meeting with our Prime Minister, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They raised the question whether the existence of the Upper House was necessary at all. The report, as it appeared in the press, was that the Prime Minister smiled and said, "It is there; it will not be there when its utility ceases." So, nobody wants now to make it sacrosanct, that the Upper House will have a certain number of members in the Ministry or that the Prime Minister should be from the Upper House periodically or for a certain definite time when it becomes necessary.

But Shri Kamath should realise and I believe that he does realise that this time we are in a difficulty because the two Prime Ministers died very close to each other and it was a time at which we had to choose the Prime Minister, when elections were not possible. The Election Commission itself had declared that there will be no by-elections. In those times, we had to choose our Prime Minister, in that way, and I believe our present Prime Minister would have been the first person to put herself in an election if it was open to her to do so.

I would suggest to Shri Kamath to withdraw his Bill and not try to encumber the Constitution with a proposition which it is not necessary to put in there.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कामथ साहब ने जो विधेयक हमारे सामने रखा है, उसकी मैं त दिल से तार्ईद करता हूँ। इस लिये कि जिस दिन इस सभा का सत्र प्रारम्भ हुआ और प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पहले दिन सदन के सामने आई, तो उसी दिन आपको याद होगा कि मैंने एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था, दो चीजों को ले कर, एक यह कि हमारे संविधान में कहा गया है और कामथ साहब ने अपने विधेयक में उन्हीं धाराओं का उल्लेख किया है कि "हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार (केन्द्रीय सरकार) की जिम्मेदारी रहेगी, दायित्व रहेगा, हमारी जो यह लोक सभा है उसके प्रति" यह धारा 75(3) है—

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

और उसी तरह से 75(1) में कहा गया है कि "मंत्री मण्डल का प्रमुख प्रधान मंत्री होगा।" अब जिस सरकार का दायित्व लोक सभा की ओर है और उस लोक सभा में इस मंत्री मण्डल का प्रमुख नहीं है तो मेरा यह कहना है कि मंत्री मण्डल बिना दिमागवाला, बिना मस्तिष्क वाला (हेड) है और वह बैध नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि यहां पर जो हमारा संविधान है, उस से बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि प्रधान मंत्री हो या मुख्य मंत्री हो, उसका लोक सभा और विधान सभा में रहना अनिवार्य है।

हम लोग हमेशा बात करते हैं अंग्रेजों की परम्पराओं की, संकेतों की, तो हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि इंगलिस्तान में यह सिद्धांत माना गया है कि हमेशा प्रधान मंत्री हाउस आफ कामन्स से ही होना चाहिये। यह कैसे पैदा हुआ और कैसे प्रस्थापित हुआ? मेरा खयाल है कि पहले दिन जो चर्चा हुई थी, मैं उस में उपस्थित नहीं था, लेकिन मेरा

खयाल है कि कामथ साहब ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया था कि इंगलिस्तान में लार्ड साल्सबरी के बाद कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री हाउस आफ लार्ड्स से नहीं हुआ। अब 1937 की यह जेनिंग्स साहब की किताब है, जेनिंग्स साहब एक बड़े संविधान के, कांस्टीट्यूशन के विद्वान और पंडित थे। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह संकेत तो है लेकिन यह कोई नियम या सिद्धांत नहीं हुआ है। वे उस पुस्तक के छठे पृष्ठ पर लिखते हैं—

"Again, the fact that the King asked Mr. Baldwin and not Lord Curzon to form a government in 1922 does not of itself imply that the King must never in future appoint a peer as Prime Minister."

यह बात उन्होंने 1937 में लिखी, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लार्ड साल्सबरी के बाद इंगलिस्तान के किसी भी राजा की या रानी की यह जुरंत नहीं हुई कि किसी हाउस आफ लार्ड्स के सदस्य को वह प्रधान-मंत्री नियुक्त करे। तो 1937 तक जिसको केवल संकेत माना जाता था, प्रस्तावित सिद्धान्त नहीं माना जाता था, उसके बाद ऐसी घटना हुई कि अब ब्रिटेन में इस के बारे में कोई बहस ही नहीं हो सकती। लार्ड साल्सबरी के बाद दो दफा यह मामला आया। 1922 का मैंने जिक्र किया, उस वक्त कन्जरवेटिव पार्टी के सब से बड़े नेता, बुद्धिमान नेता, योग्य नेता, लायक नेता लार्ड करजन साहब थे, जो हिन्दुस्तान के वायसराय भी रह चुके थे। सभी लोग यह मानते थे कि उन्हीं को वहां के राजा बुलायेंगे मंत्री मण्डल बनाने के लिये। लार्ड साल्सबरी के बाद इंगलैण्ड में कुछ ऐसी घटनायें हो गई कानून बने और हाउस आफ लार्ड्स की ताकत दिन प्रति दिन घटती गई और खास कर के जब इंगलैण्ड में उदारवादी हुकूमत थी तो हाउस आफ लार्ड्स के अधिकारों को कम करने का विधेयक पेश होने के बाद स्थिति बदल गई और इसी लिये 1922 में राजा ने कर्जन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

साहब को नहीं बुलाया जो हाउस आफ लार्डज में थे, बल्कि उन्होंने वाल्डविन साहब को बुलाया जो वहां की लोक सभा (हाउस आफ कामन्स) के सदस्य थे।

उसके बाद फिर एक दफा यह सवाल खड़ा हुआ। 1937 तक तो जैनिंग साहब कहते हैं कि संकेत है लेकिन नियम नहीं है, प्रस्थापित सिद्धान्त नहीं है। लेकिन 1940 में जब चैम्बरलेन साहब ने इस्तीफा दिया। वह स्वयं चाहते थे कि हैलीफैक्स इंग्लैण्ड के प्रधान मंत्री चुने जायें। लेकिन खुद लार्ड हैलीफैक्स ने साफ साफ चैम्बरलेन और टोरी पार्टी के अन्य नेताओं से कहा कि चूंकि मैं हाउस आफ लार्डज में हूँ, इस वास्ते मेरा इंग्लैण्ड का प्रधान मंत्री बनना सर्वथा अनुचित होगा। इसलिए उन्होंने चैम्बरलेन साहब से कहा कि हो सकता है कि आप चर्चिल साहब से नाराज हों लेकिन चूंकि चर्चिल साहब हाउस आफ कामन्स में हैं इस वास्ते उन्हीं को नेता चुनना चाहिये। और राजा को आपको सलाह देनी चाहिये कि वह चर्चिल साहब को मंत्रिमण्डल बनाने के लिए बुलायें न कि हैलीफैक्स साहब को। यह जब 1940 में हुआ। उसके बाद जैनिंग साहब जैसे लोग भी यह महसूस करने लग गए कि अब इंग्लैण्ड में यह जो संकेत या परम्परा है यह इतनी प्रस्थापित हो गई है, इतनी दृढ़ हो गई है कि आईदा इस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकेगा।

पालियामेंट के ऊपर इन्होंने जो किताब लिखी है उस में वह खुद जो नई स्थिति इंग्लैण्ड में पैदा हो गई है उसके बारे में लिखते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री का क्या अधिकार और क्या काम होता है। वह पृष्ठ 79 में यह कहते हैं :—

"He (Prime Minister) leads the House, behind the Speaker and in company with the Leader of the Opposition, to listen to the Queen's

speech which probably he drafted in the House of Lords."

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

यानी प्रधान मंत्री हाउस आफ कामन्स का होता है, इसलिए उसको अधिकार होगा कि सभापति के पीछे पीछे हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में कामन्स को लेकर जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप एक मिनट में खतम करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : दो तीन मिनट तो दीजिए एक मिनट में क्या होगा।

सभापति महोदय : बात यह है कि पांच बजे से पहले इसको खतम करना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जल्दी खतम कर देता हूँ।

आगे वह कहते हैं :

"He proposes the election or re-election of the Speaker and moves a vote of thanks when the Speaker, retires."

अगला वाक्य बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

"In short, when the House speaks as a corporate body he speaks, on its behalf."

अर्थात् वह पूरे सदन की ओर से बोलता है। लेकिन यहां पर चूंकि राज्य सभा की सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री बन गई हैं, इस सदन की ओर से जो प्रधान मंत्री को बोलना चाहिये, वह यहां पर नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु के बाद जिस तरह से और ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री का चयन किया गया है जोकि राज्य सभा की सदस्य हैं, वह बहुत ही गलत हुआ है। इस वास्ते उनको इस्तीफा देना चाहिये या राज्य सभा से जैसे कि संविधान में है, छः महीने तक कभी भी वह लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ सकती थीं अगर हार जीत जातीं तो वह प्रधान मंत्री के नाते आगे चल सकती थीं।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इंग्लैण्ड में हाउस आफ कामन्स की प्रतिष्ठा, उसके अधिकार इतने मजबूत होते चले जा रहे हैं कि जब मैकमिलन साहब की हुकूमत थी सात आठ साल पहले और सैल्विन लाइड उन दिनों वहाँ के विदेश मंत्री थी, जब वह हट गए तो लार्ड ह्यूम को मैकमिलन साहब ने विदेश मंत्री नियुक्त किया। उस वक्त इंग्लैण्ड की लोक सभा में विरोधी दल ने बड़ा हल्ला किया था और कहा था कि इंग्लैण्ड में अब तक यह संकेत प्रस्थापित हुआ है कि प्रधान मंत्री लोक सभा से होना चाहिए लेकिन उसके साथ साथ अब यह संकेत प्रस्थापित होना चाहिये कि विदेश मंत्री जैसा महत्वपूर्ण मंत्री भी हाउस आफ कामन्स का हो।

मैंने इन सारे तथ्यों का इसलिए जिक्र किया है कि इंग्लैंड में कोई लिखित संविधान नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं लिखा है कि दायित्व हाउस आफ कामन्स के प्रति होना चाहिये जैसा कि हमारे संविधान की धारा 75 में लिखा है, उसके बावजूद भी वहाँ यह परम्परा बन गई है कि जो जनता द्वारा चुना गया हो वही प्रधान मंत्री बन सकता है। हमारे यहाँ तो लिखित संविधान है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि कामत साहब के विधेयक की यह सदन पुष्टि करे और इसको पास करे। अगर यह बिल पास नहीं होता है तो कम से कम प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं राज्य सभा से इस्तीफा दे कर लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ें और एक नई परम्परा कायम करें।

**Mr. Chairman:** How much time does the hon. Minister want?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi):** About 15 minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** By your leave, Sir, may I make a humble request that, as the House has evinced so much interest in the Bill, if my hon. colleague, Shri A. T. Sarma, whose Bill is next on the list, will agree, if enough time is given to him, say five minutes, to move the Bill, at about five minutes to six o'clock....

**Shri A. T. Sarma (Chattrapur):** If I do not get a chance, the Bill will be dropped.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Automatically your Bill goes to the next session.

**Shri A. T. Sarma:** In case time is extended, I may be permitted to move my Bill first.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am making a suggestion—if it is acceptable to the House—that as more Members want to speak on this Bill, looking to the importance of the Bill time may be extended I leave it to the House.

**Shri A. T. Sarma:** Let me move my Bill.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** More and then continue in the next session.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Shree Narayan Das. I would request hon. Members to speak for five minutes only now so that we are able to cover even more speakers.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** How long will it go on?

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय कामत जी ने जो विधेयक इस सदन में विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया है उसके सिद्धान्त से मैं समझता हूँ कि

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य सहमत होंगे। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा भारतीय संसद का एक मुख्य अंग है। राज्य सभा का जैसा संगठन है, उसको प्राप्त देखें। राज्य सभा के सदस्य जनता के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। राज्य सभा के सदस्य राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि हैं . . . . .

**श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा)**

वह रिट्रैबिलिटेशन चेम्बर है।

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** राज्य सभा के सदस्य संविधान के मुताबिक लोगों द्वारा, जनता द्वारा चुने गये सदस्य नहीं हैं। वे वहाँ राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में हैं। इसलिए यह मुनासिब है कि देश के संचालन के लिए, राज्य संचालन के लिए जो मंत्री मंडल कायम किया जाए और मंत्री मंडल में मुख्यतः प्रधान मंत्री जो हों, तो लोक सभा के किसी सदस्य को ही होना चाहिये।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है इस बिल में कि एक सीमित संख्या राज्य सभा के सदस्यों की मंत्रीमंडल में रहे, उससे अधिक न रहे। इस बात का जिक्र संविधान में नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान बनाने वालों का आशय यह था कि हमेशा प्रधान मंत्री तो कम से कम लोक सभा का ही सदस्य होगा। इस बार ऐसा संयोग हुआ है कि अभी हमारी जो प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं वह राज्य सभा की सदस्य हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के अधीन कोई भी सदस्य, कोई भी व्यक्ति मंत्रीमंडल का सदस्य बन सकता है लेकिन उसको दोनों सदनों में से किसी एक सदन का छः महीने में सदस्य बनना होता है और छः महीने तक वह बिना सदस्य बने मंत्री रह सकता है। लेकिन क्या प्रधान मंत्री

छः महीने तक बिना किसी सदन का सदस्य बने, लोक सभा या राज्य सभा का सदस्य बने, प्रधान मंत्री रह सकता है या नहीं मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संविधान में स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है।

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** उसका एमेंटमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। वह बहाल रहेगा।

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** तब ठीक है। अगर संविधान में इस बात का कोई निरोध नहीं किया गया है तो जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने पिछली बैठक में भी और अभी भी इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि लोक सभा का सदस्य ही प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान का बने, उसका मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर किसी समय में ऐसी आवश्यकता आ पड़े कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री बनाना पड़े जो कि लोक सभा का सदस्य नहीं तो छः महीने तक तो वह बिना सदस्य बने हुए इस पद पर रह सकता है। मगर कामत जी के मत का मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाए बल्कि देश में ऐसी परम्परा चलाई जा सकती है और उसका समर्थन किया जा सकता है। माननीय सदस्यों का मत है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भी इस बात से सहमत है कि लोक सभा का ही सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री बने।

हमारे कामत साहब ने अपने विधेयक में यह भी दिया है कि जितने मंत्री गण होंगे उन में से अधिक से अधिक एक चौथाई राज्य सभा के हो सकते हैं। इसी तरह से विधान सभाओं के लिए भी उन्होंने दिया है कि मंत्रीमंडल की जितनी भी तादाद हो उसके अधिक से अधिक एक चौथाई विधान परिषदों से होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नया विषय है। मैं इस बात के महत्व को समझता हूँ और इस बारे में कहना चाहता

हैं कि मंत्रियों की संख्या जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है इस देश में उसको रोकने की कोशिश जरूर होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस विधेयक में इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं तो समझता था कि लोक सभा में जितनी सदस्यों की संख्या होती है उसके मुताबिक निश्चित प्रतिशत में मंत्रिगण हों, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से मंत्रियों की तादाद बढ़ रही है वह स्वस्थ राजनीति का लक्षण नहीं है। इसलिये इस बात का भी निर्णय होना चाहिये कि मंत्रियों की संख्या अधिक, अधिक किन्तु होगा और कम से कम कितनी होगी। लेकिन चूंकि इस विधेयक में यह रखा गया है कि राज्य सभा के अधिक से अधिक एक चौथाई और विधान परिषदों के अधिक से अधिक एक चौथाई मंत्रा क्रमशः केन्द्र तथा राज्य मंत्रिमंडल में होंगे, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह नया विषय है और इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री का मवाल है, प्रधान मंत्री हर हालत में लोक सभा का सदस्य होना चाहिये। हमारा देश प्रजातांत्रिक है और यही इसकी परम्परा होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये यदि आवश्यक हो तो संविधान का संशोधन किया जाये।

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** श्री कामत ने जो बिल पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं, और समर्थन करते हुए मैं श्री कामत से विनती करूंगा कि वह दूसरा विधेयक ऐसा लावे कि राज्य सभा जो है उसको ही खत्म किया जाये, क्योंकि आज राज्य सभा या अपर हाउस जनप्रतिनिधित्व से हो गये हैं। यह जो राजनीतिक पार्टी के अनाथ लोग हैं उनके लिये हो गये हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि हमारे शब्द अच्छे होने चाहिये। बड़े ज्ञानदार होने चाहिये। मैं पार्लियामेन्टरी

नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं कह रहा हूं कि ज्ञानदार होने चाहिये।

**श्री भधु लिमये :** ठीक ही बोल रहे हैं।

**श्री चन्द्रभणिलाल चौधरी (महुआ) :** मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मेरे दोस्त बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं, मैं उनकी काफी इज्जत करता हूं . . .

**श्री भधु लिमये :** नियम संख्या बताइए।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप पहले अपना प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बतलाइये।

**श्री चन्द्रभणिलाल चौधरी :** मैं बतला रहा हूं। अगर इस तरह से करोगे तो हम भी करेंगे। हम आप से हंगामा करने में कम नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारे ऊपर एक कमान्डर है, हम उस से गाइड होते हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** ऑर्डर, ऑर्डर। आप बैठ जाइये। जब भी कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना हो, आप को उसको उठाने का हक है। लेकिन तकरीर नहीं करनी चाहिये। आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं यह बतलाइये। मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां बड़े ऑर्डरली तरीके से कार्यवाई हो।

**श्री चन्द्रभणिलाल चौधरी :** मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अनायाश्रम शब्द जो है वह किस तरह का है। हम लोगों में अपर चैम्बर और लोअर चैम्बर दोनों के मेम्बर हैं। इस तरह के शब्द कहना हाउस का अपमान है। इससे शर्मनाक बात और नहीं हो सकती। जब उनकी पार्टी के मेम्बर भी हैं राज्य सभा में और विधान परिषदों में तो यह हिन्दुस्तान जैसी डेमोक्रेसी में शर्म की बात मान्य पड़ती है।

**सभापति महोदय :** यह कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बहुत हद तक सहमत हूँ माननीय सदस्य से कि हमें डिफेंस और डिग्नटी को कायम रखने के लिये शानदार लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करने चाहियें और श्री बड़े ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

**श्री बड़े :** मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उनकी कोई इन्सल्ट नहीं करना चाहता था। क्या परिस्थिति आज है मैं केवल वही बतलाना चाहता था।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी से कह दो कि वह इस्तीफा दे दें।

**श्री बड़े :** इस संशोधन विधेयक के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कांग्रेस तब संविधान में संशोधन करने की बात कहती है जब विरोधी दल के लोग हत्ला मचाते हैं। लेकिन कांग्रेस ने 19 दफे संविधान का संशोधन किया है। हम संविधान में संशोधन इसलिये लाते हैं कि संविधान का मिसयूज होता है। ऐसी ही परिस्थिति में संविधान में संशोधन करने की कोशिश की जाती है। जब उसका मिसयूज होता है और जनता में उसके विरुद्ध असंतोष होता है, उस पर टीका टिप्पणी होती है तब हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम पार्लियामेंट के सामने आयें और कहें कि संविधान में यह दोष है और उसका मिसयूज किया गया है।

प्रथम दिवस एक आपत्ति उठाई थी मेरे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये ने कि सदन में लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस कहां बैठें और प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहां बैठें। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को पहली सीट पर बिठलाया गया। इस की चर्चा होने के बाद स्पीकर ने रूलिंग दे दी। इसका मतलब यह है कि लोगों के मन में शंका है कि लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को फ्रंट सीट पर पहली जगह बैठना चाहिये या दूसरी जगह बैठना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हाउस ऑफ लार्ड्स नाम की जो संस्था है जिसमें पियर्स और बैरर्स प्रथवा जागीरदार लोग बैठते हैं। उन लोगों के हाथ से साधारण जनता ने सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले ली इसलिये हाउस ऑफ लार्ड्स को गोबर गणेश जैसा बना कर के रख दिया और सारी सत्ता हाउस ऑफ कामन्स में ले लिया। अपने यहां कोई ऐसे पिअर्स और बैरर्स नहीं थे जिनके लिये हाउस ऑफ लार्ड्स जैसी संस्था होनी चाहिये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जब आप ने अपने यहां ऐडल्ट प्रोचैडर का नियम बनाया है तो जहां पर भी एलेक्टड मेम्बर आयेंगे वही के लोग जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे। यह एक साधारण सा प्रिंसिपल है। इसके बारे में किसी को बड़ी बड़ी किताबें लिख कर बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है न मार्ग दिखलाने की जरूरत है। अपने यहां का अलाहदा इतिहास है। हमारे पास एक बैंकप्राउंड है। उस बैंकप्राउंड में यह है कि जनता ने ब्रिटिश सत्ता को यहां से हटाने के बाद सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले ली। जनता के जो प्रतिनिधि यहां पर आयें हैं उनके हाथ में सत्ता होनी चाहिये। इसालिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी इसी हाउस का होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ मिनिस्टर भी इसी हाउस के होने चाहियें।

आज सीलिग का युग है। इसलिये मंत्रियों की संख्या पर भी सीलिग की जरूरत है। इसी बात को देखते हुए यहां पर एक चौथाई की सीलिग लगाई हुई है। मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कामत ने डरते डरते एक चौथाई की सीलिग रखी है। चूँकि यह सीलिग का युग है इसलिये उन्होंने सोचा कि कांग्रेस के जितने भी मेम्बर्स हैं वह इस से खुश होंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक चौथाई सीलिग भी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो बैंकडोर एंटी है वह बहुत खराब बात है। हाउस ऑफ लार्ड्स या अपर हाउस या राज्य सभा के

मेम्बर हो कर लोग यहां आयें और आ कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो जायें, इस को ही बैकडोर एंटी जनता कहती है। इसलिये बैकडोर एंटी होना ठीक नहीं है। पीछे के दरवाजे से आ कर फिर प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो जाना, इसको जनता में कोई विशेष अच्छा नहीं समझता। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हाउस आफ कामन्स में जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व है उसी तरह से यहां पर भी जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो वह इसी हाउस का होना चाहिये। इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जो भी राज्य सभा का मेम्बर होता है वह स्टेट्स से चुन कर आता है। वहां की जो रूलिंग पार्टी होती है वह उस को चुनती है और चुने जाने के बाद वह राज्य सभा का मेम्बर हो जाता है।

**सभापति महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें।

**श्री बड़े :** अगर आप मेरे भाषण से ऊब गये हों तो मैं खत्म कर देता हूँ।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैं ने आप से कहा था कि आप पांच मिनट बोलें। बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं। आप ने तो काफी कह दिया है।

**श्री बड़े :** मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ। संविधान का संशोधन कई दफे कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कराया, वह कह दिया। प्रथम दिवस जो आपत्ति उठी उसे बतला दिया, हाउस आफ लार्ड्स से कम्पेअर करना ठीक नहीं है, यह कह दिया, बैकडोर एंटी ठीक नहीं, यह भी बतला दिया। पांच मिनट में यह चार पांच बातें मैं एक एक मिनट में बतलाने वाला था। लेकिन अब उन के ऊपर थोड़ा सा और कहना चाहता था।

अन्त में इतना ही कह देता हूँ कि मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं कामत जी के प्रस्ताव का आंशिक समर्थन करता हूँ। बाकी तीन चौथाई उसका विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि जिस समय यह विधान हमारा बन रहा था, सभापति महोदय, उस समय मैं भी उसमें था। जब यह विधान बनाया गया तो इस विधान के बनाने के लिए हमने सारे राष्ट्रों के विधानों को मंगाया और उनकी जो अच्छी से अच्छी धारायें हमारे सामने थीं वह धारायें हमने इसमें रखीं। अभी एक सज्जन बड़े साहब कह रहे थे कि यह यतीमखाना है या क्या है? तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह कांग्रेस वालों के लिए यतीमखाना है तो आपके भी दो तीन सदस्य उसमें हैं। उसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैंने माननीय सदस्यों से अभी कहा कि यहां जो कुछ भी बहस हो वह शानदार होनी चाहिए।

**श्री रा० स० तिवारी :** मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अभी कामत साहब यह भी कह सकते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में माइनारिटी के तीन चार आदमी जो राष्ट्रपति नामजद करते हैं वह भी नहीं रहने चाहिए। एक प्रश्न यह आयेगा। लेकिन भारत की परिस्थिति के अनुसार विधान बनाया गया था। भारत की परिस्थिति ऐसी थी कि माइनारिटी को आप अब भी वोट से नहीं ले सकते, तो माइनारिटी का ध्यान रखना है तो नामजद करना ही होगा। इसी प्रकार मे अगर आपको देश की परिस्थिति के अनुसार चुनाव करना है तो परिस्थिति के अनुसार यह संविधान हमारा सही है और यही होना चाहिए। दूसरा हो नहीं सकता। इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करना हूँ कि जो आप संशोधन चाहते हैं उसको उठा लीजिए, इससे कोई लाभ नहीं है।

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री कामत के बिल का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। जब श्री मधु लिमये अपना



[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

भाषण दे रहे थे और वह अंग्रेजों के कन्वेन्शन का उदाहरण दे रहे थे तो मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा था कि उनको यह क्यों करना पड़ रहा है। किन्तु अब मुझे जानकारी मिली कि उनका मत है कि चूंकि कांग्रेस का दिमाग अंग्रेजों का दिमाग है इसलिए उस दिमाग को समझाने के लिए उनको उसका सहारा लेना पड़ा। किन्तु मैं तो कांग्रेस के दिमाग में कांग्रेस का ही सहारा दूंगा और यह ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि सन् 57 के चुनाव के लगभग कांग्रेस की प्रबन्धकारिणी ने यह निश्चय किया था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का तो क्या सवाल है जो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर होंगे वह भी राज्य-सभा के नहीं होंगे। और यह लगभग 57 के समय हुआ था। उस के बाद आहिस्ता आहिस्ता यह खिसकने लगे और उसका यह नतीजा हुआ कि इनको प्रधान मंत्री को भी राज्य-सभा से लेना पड़ा। यही इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि कामत साहब का बिल परम् आवश्यक है और सामयिक है। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इन्दिरा जी को पहले उस समय भी सुना जब वह अध्यक्ष थी कांग्रेस की और उन्होंने उस अध्यक्ष होने के नाते मेरे यहां अलवर में एक भाषण दिया था जिसमें यह कहा था कि यदि उनको यह सब महसूस होगा कि वह कांग्रेस के उमूलों के ऊपर अपना अमर नहीं डाल सकती तो इस्तीफा दे देंगी। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ अब और दूसरी बात यह कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का निधन हुआ तो पहली बार चर्चा हुई कि कौन प्रधान मंत्री बने और कौन चुनाव के लिए खड़ा हो और उस समय चुनाव के लिए खड़े होने की सहमति उन्होंने नहीं दी अन्यथा बहुत से कांग्रेस के सदस्यों का मत था कि वह चुनाव लड़ें। किन्तु फिर विजयलक्ष्मी जी को मैदान में आना पड़ा और उन्होंने चुनाव लड़ा। तो जिस समय प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव हुआ तो मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि किस प्रकार इन्दिरा जी ने उसे कबूल किया और उसके बाद जो हरकतें हुई, उसके बारे में क्या मैं कहूँ ?

जो सूबेदारों को बुलाया गया, मुख्य मंत्रियों को और उन के जरिये से चुनाव कराया गया वह बहुत ही हास्यास्पद है। इसलिए सब बातों को देखते हुए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि इसको कानूनी जामा पहनाया जाय। जो साथी कहते हैं कि कानूनी जामा नहीं पहनाना चाहिए, उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि कानून बनता तभी है जब हमारा काम कन्वेन्शन से नहीं चलता, आचार संहिता को नहीं माना जाता, गिरावट की बात आ जाती है। और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तो कल को यह होगा कि क्रान्ति आयेगी और राज्य-सभा को समाप्त किया जायगा। फिर जब यह राज्य सभा समाप्त होगी तब यह बात होगी। इसलिए इसको ठीक रखना है, अपनी परम्पराओं पर चलना है, उन परम्पराओं पर चलना है जो कांग्रेस की परम्परायें थीं जिस कांग्रेस में कृपलानी जी थे और बड़े बड़े महात्मा लोग थे, तो उनको यह चाहिए कि जैसे शानदार बातों को हम करना चाहते हैं, सभापति महोदय ऐसा कह रहे थे कि शानदार भाषण दो, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि शानदार भाषण ही नहीं शानदार काम करना चाहिए और वह काम तभी हो सकता है जब कि कामत साहब के बिल को मान लें। मैं हाथी साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल को मान लिया जाय। हो सकता है उसमें आपको कठिनाई हो तो उसको आप दूसरे रूप में लाइए ताकि हमारे देश का मस्तक ऊंचा हो और हमारा प्रधान मंत्री जो भी बने वह इस सदन का सदस्य हो। यही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): I half-heartedly support Shri Kamath's Bill because I agree with him in principle, but do not agree with some of the things he has suggested. I do not think any of us who has got any little thing to do with political life or public affairs would at any time challenge the principle of his Bill that the Prime Minister of a democratic country should

belong to the House of the People. I agree with this aspect of his Bill: But I was a little pained to listen to the remarks made by some hon. Members regarding the election of the personality of our present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Shri Bade characterised it as back-door entry. This was not really justified on his part, to give this impression in this House, because the impression he gives here would be carried outside.

**Shri Bade:** It is already there outside.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ग्रोर बैक डोर क्या होता है ?

**सभापति महोदय :** उनको भाषण देने दें ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसके बिना क्या मजा आयेगा ? बैक डोर एन्ट्री क्या होती है जरा समझायें ।

**सभापति महोदय :** मेरी एक प्रार्थना है कि जब कोई भी साहब बोलें तो उसे अटेंटिवली सुनें । रनिंग कमेटी न करें । हां कभी थोड़ा बहुत इन्टरप्शन हो तो वह ठीक है लेकिन इस तरह की रनिंग कमेटी ठीक नहीं है ।

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** I feel that to make out of the way references and remarks of this kind and giving such impression that the present Prime Minister is rather shy of fighting election to the Lok Sabha is not at all proper. It rather pained me to hear such an impression being given to this House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I did not say that.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Shri Bade gave that impression.

As far as the personality of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is concerned, she is well known all over the country

and even outside. She has been for a very long number of years a national leader of this country. It is just a matter of coincidence that when she was called upon by the party, the nation and the country to hold this office of Prime Minister, she happened to be a Member of the Rajya Sabha.

I was rather educated to hear from Shri Gupta that Shrimati Indira Gandhi after Pandit Nehru's death was asked by the Congress Party to fight the election to the Lok Sabha but she refused. I do not think any such thing happened in the Congress Party at that time.

I would only make an appeal to hon. Members. While we agree in principle that the Prime Minister of the country should always belong to the House of the People, we should be rather careful in making out of the way remarks and references, which are absolutely unjustified, concerning the personality of the Prime Minister.

One more point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the hon. Mover. When the Mover suggests that one-fourth of the Council of Ministers should...

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not more than one-fourth should belong to the other House. If it is zero, I will be happy.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** As far as the number of the Council of Ministers is concerned, I feel this should entirely be left to the judgment of the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, and the Chief Ministers, because it is really not possible in a developing country like India to fix the number of Ministers like that. After every span of time, the administrative work goes on increasing, and naturally with the increase of administrative work, more Ministers will be required.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

In the end, I would like my hon. friend, the Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri Hathi, to convey this to the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister, that while appointing the ministers, this should be taken into consideration that such persons are put in charge of such departments of which they have at least a little knowledge, because then they will be in a better position to discharge their duties.

**श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर):** सभा-पति महोदय, श्री हरि विष्णु कामत के इस संशोधन विधेयक का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है मैं उसमें निहित भावना का समर्थन करता हूं। यह विधेयक अगर सरकार मान भी ले तो भी यह शायद पास नहीं होगा क्योंकि इसके पास होने के लिये संविधान के आधार पर सदन के दो तिहाई मेम्बर्स मौजूद होने चाहिए और उन्हें वोट देना चाहिए तभी कोई संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक पारित हो सकता है इसलिए अगर सरकार इसे मान भी ले तो भी आज दो तिहाई तो है नहीं इसलिए यह पास होने वाला नहीं है लेकिन सरकार से मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो भाव इस बिल के अन्दर है उसकी मान्यता होनी चाहिए।

यह विषय उठा ही क्यों? अगर उनके प्रधान मंत्री चुने जाने के बाद आपतकाल की स्थिति न होती, चुनाव होते और चुनाव हो कर वह आ गयी होती तो शायद इस बिल की नीबत ही नहीं आती। मगर चूंकि आपतकालीन स्थिति थी, इमरजेंसी लगी थी और उसके अन्दर चुनाव नहीं हो रहे थे और पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई चल रही थी इसलिए उनके चुनाव की नीबत नहीं आई। लेकिन अब मैं समझता हूं कि आपतकालीन स्थिति इमरजेंसी आप उठा रहे हैं बोरडर्स को छोड़ कर तो शायद यह चुनाव करने में दिक्कत नहीं होगी। लेकिन जो इस वक्त मूल आधार है कि हमेशा प्रधान मंत्री जो हो

वह इस सभा का हो और जहां तक यह एक चौथाई या आधे का सवाल है वह भी एक उपयुक्त मसला है और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हाउस के मेम्बर को और खास करके बाहर से मेम्बर लाकर उनको कैबिनेट मंत्री या अन्य मंत्री बनाना फिर अगर हाउस में चुनवा देना यह बात भी शायद लोकतंत्र के खिलाफ है। एक तो मंत्री बना देना पहले ठीक नहीं और फिर राज्य सभा के मेम्बर बनाये रखना यह भी लोकतन्त्रात्मक नहीं है।

श्री सी० के० भट्टाचार्य ने एक उदाहरण दिया मद्रास का। वहां पर मुख्य मंत्री बनाये गये थे श्री राजगोपालाचार्य नौमिनेट करके तो वह एक गलत प्रथा ही थी और उसके बाद हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी गलत प्रथा हुई जब श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त मुख्य मंत्री बनाये गये नौमिनेट करके। बाद को वह चुने गये। इसलिए यह गलत प्रथायें कभी उदाहरण नहीं हो सकतीं। अगर इस विधेयक की भावना को सरकार मान लें तो शायद यह गलत प्रथाएं नहीं रहेंगी चाहे अमेंडमेंट हो या न हो। हमने अपना संविधान लिखित रखा है और हमने यह प्रथा रखी है कि जहां कहीं भी हमारा संविधान चुप हो मौन हो तो हम इंग्लैंड की प्रचलित प्रथा को फौलो करेंगे। अब इंग्लैंड में यह प्रथा प्रचलित हो चुकी है कि प्रधान मंत्री हाउस ऑफ कामन्स का होगा। वहां पर लिखित नहीं है लेकिन यह उनका एक कन्वेंशन चला आ रहा है।

हमारे यहां उस दिन यह मसला पेश था मधु लिमये साहब का इसी आधार पर कि जो राज्य सभा का हो वह प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हो सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री को लोक सभा का मैबर होना चाहिए। हमारे स्पीकर को मजबूरन यह कहना पड़ा और यह व्यवस्था देनी पड़ी कि चूंकि हमारे संविधान में ऐसी रोक नहीं है इसलिए दोनों हो सकते हैं। यह व्यवस्था आपकी दी हुई है। यहां पर है

यह मामला इसलिए आया कि संविधान में हमारी छूट रही क्योंकि संविधान बनाते हुए शायद उस समय हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने सोचा हो कि उस परम्परा को हम भी मानेंगे कि हमेशा प्रधान मंत्री लोकसभा का ही होगा। विधान में लिखित रूप में यह व्यवस्था नहीं होगी लेकिन इस स्वस्थ परम्परा का हमारे द्वारा पालन किया जायगा। लोकसभा हर तरीके से बजट के लिए सरकार को रुपया पैसा मंजूर करने का अधिकार रखती है और मंत्रिमंडल लोकसभा के प्रति जिम्मेदार होता है। अगर राज्यसभा में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के खिलाफ पास भी हो जाय, कोई सरकार का विल फेल भी हो जाय तो सरकार उसके लिए इस्तीफा देने को बाध्य नहीं है लेकिन अगर वही चीज यहां लोक सभा में हो जाय तो वह सरकार कायम नहीं रह सकती है। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक चौथाई लोग हैं कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स में शायद जो कि राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स हैं। 8 मिनिस्टर्स वहां के हैं। आज लोगों में जो इसको लेकर एक चर्चा चल पड़ी है वह ठीक नहीं है और हमें देखना चाहिए कि लोग ऐसा न समझें कि हम लोकतंत्रीय व्यवस्थाओं का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहां सदन में इस बिल के ऊपर चारों ओर से जो सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं सब ने किसी न किसी रूप से इसका समर्थन किया है और किसी ने इसके अन्दर निहित भावना का विरोध नहीं किया है। जो भी हो लोग इसके समर्थन में बोले हैं उनका अभिप्राय: किसी व्यक्ति पर कोई आरोप करना नहीं है क्योंकि सभी ने चाहा है कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्रीय परम्परा का हमारे द्वारा पालन किया जाना चाहिए। अगर उसूल सही है तो व्यक्ति हमेशा अच्छा काम करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक के लाने वाले मित्र से अनुरोध

करूंगा कि वह अपने इस बिल को वापस ले लें। सदन की राय आम तौर पर मालूम हो गई है और मैं चाहूंगा कि उसी भावना के अनुरूप हाथी साहब अपने विचार रक्खें ताकि आयन्दा अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो सरकार इस प्रकार का प्रमोवमेंट ले सके।

**Mr. Chairman:** May I know how many minutes the hon. Mover will take?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** About 15 minutes only.

**Mr. Chairman:** Ten minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** 10 to 13 minutes. The time may be extended up to 5.30. Half a minute will do for my hon. friend Shri A. T. Sarma to move his motion in respect of the next Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Kripalani.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the governance of a country is not regulated by the Constitution. If it were regulated by the Constitution it would break down, because the Constitution is theoretical and governance is practical. For instance, the King of England can make the whole population of England into Lords. Will he do it? He will never do it. He can dismiss the whole army; will he do it? He can also say that he is the commander of the army and therefore he must command the army. Can he do it? He cannot do all these

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

things. These things are regulated by conventions.

Take the instance of the American constitution, with the three departments of the constitution: the President, the House of Representatives and the courts. If each one of them insisted upon their theoretical rights, the constitution of America would break down. But they have well-recognised conventions, through which the constitution works. Here, I am very sorry to say that the Congress Government thinks only in terms of getting over the temporary difficulties that arise. And in their anxiety to get over these difficulties, they create conventions that are very harmful. My hon friend gave the instance of once Rajagopalachari being raised to the Upper House: on what ground, one does not know. Perhaps he is a literary man and so he did not fight the elections and he did not want to fight the elections; he became the Chief Minister, displacing somebody who had really the majority. When he became the Chief Minister with a minority, some people turned to the Congress and the majority was secured.

Again, the example of Uttar Pradesh was given. The example of our present Prime Minister was given. These are not good conventions. I entirely agree that in this matter, it is not a question of changing the Constitution, but creating healthy conventions. These things are done through conventions, and I am afraid the Congress is in the habit of creating bad precedents. Why has it had to create bad precedents? It thinks that it is immortal: that it is going to rule this country for ever and therefore they do not mind what conventions they create. They must know that such things come home to roost. Tomorrow,

there will be other governments. After all, nothing is eternal in this world. I remember a story in the Mahabharata. The eldest of the Pandavas, Yudhishtira, was asked: "What is the most strange thing in the universe?" He said: "The strangest thing in the universe is that we all die but everybody thinks I am immortal!" So the Congress thinks that it is immortal. It is creating very bad precedents. It must understand that it will be sometime the Opposition and these precedents would stand in the way of its functioning properly as it stands in the way of our functioning properly.

I am very sorry to refer to one matter. I am afraid, in the last election of the leader of the Congress Party, the elections took place in such a way as would degrade the high office. It would not lend dignity to the high office because there are so many people who claim that they were instrumental in bringing Indiraji to the exalted position of Prime Minister. First of all, there is Kamaraj Sahib, then there is Atulya Ghosh Sahib, then there is D. P. Mishra Sahib.

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa** (Kotah): Sukhadiaji.

**An hon. Member:** How is this all relevant?

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** It is relevant. Then there was the Governor who came all the way from Kerala. All these claim to have been the king-makers or the queen-makers. Not only they claim, but they go about boasting about it as if they have done a very creditable thing in asking the Congress members to vote one way

or the other. They speak as if the Congress voters are dumb driven cattle, they are in the hands of the Chief Ministers, they have no existence of their own, they have no judgment of their own.

**Mr. Chairman:** I may tell Achar-yaji one thing. He has not heard the discussions here. In this Bill, as far as the principle is concerned, most of the Congress Members have agreed with it. Therefore, I would request him kindly not to speak in a manner that would be derogatory to the Congress Party as such.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** Sir, 170 voted against. How does he think we are dumb driven cattle?

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** My remarks are not derogatory. I have absolutely no doubt that Indiraji would have become the Prime Minister on her own account. What I am talking of is the methods that are used and the methods that were abused this time. I have absolutely no doubt that if these methods had not been used perhaps she might have got more votes. That is not the question. The question is not whether Congressmen did the right thing or the wrong thing. The question is that they did it in the wrong way. For a Chief Minister to call all the Chief Ministers of the States and to make them promise that they will support Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I say, is degrading the high office of the Prime Minister. That is what I say. It is not that she would not have got it. She would have got it. I am sure if she had stood in the by-elections, she would have been chosen. And, if she was shy of contesting a by-election it was good for Indian ladies to be a little shy.

**Mr. Chairman:** He should try to conclude now.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I have finished.

**श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा का प्रश्न उठाना माननीय श्री कामत जैसे अनुभववी संसद्-सदस्य के लिए बहुत ज्यादा बुद्धिमानी की बात नहीं जान पड़ती है। यह सही है कि लोक सभा बालिग-मताधिकार के आधार पर चुनी जाती है और राज्य सभा राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चुनी जाती है। जहां तक प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप, रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कैरेक्टर, की बात है, वह तो दोनों सदनों में है। राज्य सभा को प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधि चुनते हैं, लेकिन उस सदन को भी वही अधिकार प्राप्त है, जो कि इस सदन को प्राप्त है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार मनी बिल को पेश करने के प्रतिरिक्त दोनों सदनों के अधिकार, प्रतिनिधिस्वरूप (रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कैरेक्टर) और अन्य सब बातें एक सी हैं। बिल इस सदन में पेश हो सकते हैं और उस सदन में भी। सवाल भी दोनों सदनों में पूछे जा सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में यह समझना ठीक नहीं है कि किसी एक सदन को अधिक अधिकार हैं और दूसरे को नहीं हैं। संविधान को पढ़ने से ऐसा कोई आभास नहीं मिलता है।

जहां तक यह प्रश्न है कि उस सदन के सदस्य मंत्री बनाए जा सकें या नहीं, स्वयं प्रस्तावक महोदय ने यह बात स्वीकार कर ली है कि उस सदन के सदस्य भी कैबिनेट के मंत्री हो सकते हैं, उसका अर्थ यह है कि उस सदन के प्रतिनिधिस्वरूप या रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कैरेक्टर को वह स्वयं इस बिल में स्वीकार करते हैं। जहां तक संख्या का प्रश्न है, वह चाहते हैं कि कैबिनेट के एक चौथाई मंत्री से अधिक राज्य सभा के सदस्य न हों। मैं समझता हूं कि एक सिद्धान्त को मान लेने के बाद उसकी फिटेलज को न मानना कोई तर्कपूर्ण बात नहीं जान पड़ती है।

मैं उनका समर्थन करता, अगर वह इस आशय का बिल पेश करते कि उस सदन

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

का कोई भी सदस्य मंत्री न हो। तब तो इस बात में कुछ बल होता कि प्रतिनिधिस्वरूप के आधार पर केवल इसी सदन के सदस्य मंत्री बनाए जायें। लेकिन संविधान के अनुसार दोनों सदनों के अधिकार बराबर हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए जो बिल रखा है, उस की क्लॉजेज में आपस में विरोधाभास है, कान्ट्राडिक्शन है। उनकी संख्या सम्बन्धी बात में कुछ बल नहीं है और वह तर्कपूर्ण भी नहीं है। इस लिए उस क्लॉज का खुल्लम खुल्ला विरोध करने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि उस सदन का कोई सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री न हो या राज्यों में जो सदस्य बालिग-मताधिकार के आधार पर निर्वाचित न हों, वह मुख्य मंत्री न हों, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां कैबिनेट की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी, जायंट रेस्पांसिबिलिटी, होती है। प्रधान मंत्री और उसके सहयोगी मंत्रियों और इसी प्रकार मुख्य मंत्री और उस के सहयोगी मंत्रियों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी होती है। कैबिनेट की जायंट रेस्पांसिबिलिटी होते हुए भी माननीय सदस्य उस के सदस्यों, मंत्रियों, में भेदभाव करना चाहते हैं। अगर जायंट रेस्पांसिबिलिटी को खत्म कर दिया जाये और गवर्नमेंट में व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी हो, तो मंत्रियों में अन्तर किया जा सकता था। लेकिन जब संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी का सिद्धान्त प्रचलित है, तब प्रधान मंत्री और उसके सहयोगी मंत्रियों या मुख्य मंत्री और उसके सहयोगी मंत्रियों में कोई अन्तर नहीं किया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए जो बिल पेश किया है, उस में एक मौलिक बात को स्वीकार किया गया

है, लेकिन जो उसकी डीटेल या विस्तार की बात है, वह उसके विपरीत है, उस को विरोधी है। इस लिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं। अगर कभी वह कोई दूसरा बिल लायें, जिसमें यह व्यवस्था हो कि केवल लोक सभा के सदस्य ही प्रधान मंत्री या मंत्री हों, तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। उस स्थिति में उनको संविधान में यह संशोधन भी रखना होगा कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के अधिकारों में भी अन्तर है। जब तक दोनों सदनों के अधिकारों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, तब तक यह संशोधन पेश करना तर्कपूर्ण नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री या अन्य मंत्री किस सदन के हों और किस सदन के मंत्रियों की संख्या कितनी हो।

**सभापति महोदय :** श्री बाल्मीकी। आप चार मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If Sarmaji does not object, it may go upto 5-30 P.M.

**श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा):** सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री हरि विष्णु कामत के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। देश के अन्दर लोक कल्याण पर आधारित प्रजातंत्र की ज्योति जलती रहनी चाहिये और उसके अन्दर जो संसदीय प्रणाली है उसका भी एक आधारभूत स्थान होना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि संसदीय प्रणाली खर्चीली है। जॉन स्टूअर्ट मिल ने अपनी पुस्तक "ग्रान लिबर्टी" में इसको प्रदर्शित किया है और कहा है कि यह प्रणाली खर्चीली है और कुछ विशेष पद्धति के अनुसार जो एक प्रकार से प्रोफेशनल या पेशेवर होते हैं वे ही कुछ अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता और शब्दाचार से लाम उठाते हैं। लेकिन मैं उधर उतना

नहीं जाता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने देश के अंदर लोकतंत्र पर आधारित समाजवाद को माना है। वह समाजवाद हमारे देश में अपना एक रूप धारण कर रहा है। किसी परिभाषा से नहीं, किसी प्रारूप से नहीं, किसी प्रा-धारा से नहीं। फिर भी इस प्रकार की एक पद्धति बनती है और उसका स्वागत किया जाता है। जिस तरह से उस पद्धति के अधीन परम्परायें स्थापित होनी चाहियें, उसका प्रभाव पनपना चाहिये, वह देश में नहीं पनपा है।

यह पहला ऐसा विधेयक है जोकि इस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित करता है, इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करता है। इस देश के अन्दर इसका मंशा यह है कि संसदीय प्रणाली पनपनी चाहिये समाजवाद के आधार पर और उस पद्धति के आधार पर जो हमने अपनाई है। उसके पीछे कुछ प्रति-भावना ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिसे यह माना जा सके कि यह लोकमत को मानने की बात है, लोकाचार को मानने की बात है, लोगों के प्रभाव को मानने की बात है।

यहां हमारी संसद् के प्रथम द्वार पर अथर्व वेद का यह मंत्र लिखा हुआ है :

लोकं वा रामपावार्षं पश्येम त्वा वयं वैरा ।

उसके बाद उधर लोक-सभा के द्वार पर भी यही मंत्र लिखा हुआ है। यह लोक द्वार है। लेकिन आप देखें कि उधर राज्य सभा के द्वार पर कुछ नहीं लिखा हुआ है। वह लोक-द्वार नहीं है, वह लोकाचार नहीं है। इस चार दीवारी के अन्दर दो सदन हैं। एक तो यह सदन है जिस को लोक सभा कहते हैं और एक राज्य सभा है। राज्य सभा का प्रभाव आज हमारे मस्तिष्क पर उतना नहीं आता है, नहीं पड़ता है। जो सामन्त-शाही प्रणाली है, जो राजा की प्रणाली है, वह हमारे मस्तिष्क से जा रही है और हमारे मस्तिष्क के अन्दर लोक-भावना का उद्भव हो रहा है, लोकाचार की प्रति-भावना उत्पन्न

हो रही है। जब ऐसी बात है तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि उच्चतम सत्ता पर, उच्चतम पद पर कौन बैठता है, इसको हम न देखें। कहां पर उच्चतम सत्ता प्रवाहित होती है, कहां पर वह सावरेनटी रहती है इसको हमें देखना चाहिये। वह इस लोक सभा के अन्दर रहती है। इसलिए उच्चतम स्थान चाहे प्रधान मंत्री का हो, चाहे मुख्य मंत्री का हो और वह मंत्रीगण के रूप में भी हो सकता है, वह वहां तो विधान सभा के किसी सदस्य को प्राप्त हो और यहां इस सदन के किसी सदस्य को प्राप्त हो, वह चुने हुए लोगों को जाना चाहिये, उनको प्राप्त होना चाहिये। उनको प्राप्त होना चाहिये जो जनता की प्रति-भावनाओं का, जनता की मनोभावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करने हों और कर सकें।

यह प्रभाव और यह प्रतिभा कई बार पकड़ कर और ला कर बिठा दी जाती है। यह पता नहीं पड़ता है कि उसे बालों से पकड़ कर उठाया जाता है या उसे पैरों की तरफ से पकड़ कर उठाया जाता है। उसको ला कर मंत्री के रूप में मजा कर, बिना किसी दरवाजे के बिठा दिया जाता है। यह ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जिस का समर्थन किया जा सके। मैं इस विधेयक में इसलिए विश्वास करता हूं कि इस में उस प्रतिभावना का आधार निहित है और उसका आधार होना चाहिये, एक समभाव के साथ आदर होना चाहिये।

एक बात और मैं अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा। मंत्री लोगों के बारे में जब बाहर यह पूछा जाता है कि वे कैसे बनते हैं और कैसे नहीं बनते हैं तो वहां उन्हीं में से एक आदमी बीच में, खड़ा हो कर कहता है कि जो नाक का बाल है, जो लम्बू-पिछलम्बू होता है, जो खुशामदी होता है, जो उनके भाव के प्रति-भाव के रूप में कार्य करता है, उसको बना दिया जाता है। वह बने या न बने और किम प्रकार बने, इस बारे में मैं कोई शिकायत नहीं करता हूं।



### [श्री वाल्मीकी]

लेकिन यह शिकायत मेरी जरूर है कि लोकतंत्र के अन्दर लोक-भावना जो है उसकी कद्र होनी चाहिये, लोक सभा की भावना की कद्र होनी चाहिये। मैं संसद् सदस्य की तरह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी किसी प्रकार का चुनाव जो एक प्रति-रूप से होता है, उस पर कोई बड़े से बड़ा प्रभाव भी मुझे निम्न नहीं कर सकता है, नीचे नहीं कर सकता है। लोकतन्त्रात्मक पद्धति के हम सम्मेलन, संसद् सदस्य हैं। लोक सभा के जो सदस्य होते हैं उनको महत्व दिया जाता है, तभी प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर संसदीय प्रणाली पनपती है और उसका एक आधारभूत प्रति रूप हमारे सामने आता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और जरूर चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री खास कर लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं से चुने जायें, लोगों द्वारा चुने हुए सदस्यों में से लिये जायें। राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों के जो सदस्य होते हैं, उनको हमारे ऊपर थोपा न जाये। वे प्रजातंत्र को, वे संसदीय प्रणाली को मजबूत नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि कमजोर करते हैं। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं वे अधिक संख्या में हैं तो उनकी संख्या को भी कम किया जाये।

हमारे मंत्री महादय इस विधेयक का मानें या न मानें लेकिन ऐसा विधेयक वह अवश्य लायें जिस से हमारे देश के अन्दर संसदीय प्रणाली में स्वस्थ परम्परायें पनपें। अगर ऐसा उन्होंने किया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों का इसमें विश्वास दिनोंदिन बढ़ता जायेगा, दृढ़ होता जायेगा।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (रमड़ा) : मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का मूल रूप से समर्थन किया है। कांग्रेस

की तरफ से हर एक मेम्बर ने इस बात को माना है कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को तो कम से कम विधान सभा और लोक सभा का चुनाव हुआ सदस्य ही होना चाहिये।

लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बहम इस बात की नहीं है। बहुत से मेम्बरों को इस बात का अफसोस है और वे समझते हैं कि सिर्फ इन्दिरा जी के व्यक्तित्व को ले कर इस विधेयक को यहाँ लाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महादय का यह कतई मंशा नहीं है। किसी का भी यह मंशा नहीं है। परन्तु आप देखें कि स्थिति क्या है। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं बताता हूँ। वहाँ ऐसे लोग मंत्री-मंडल में रखे गये हैं जोकि इलैक्शन में हार चुके हैं। उनको बैकडोर से काउंसिल का मेम्बर बना कर मंत्री बनाया गया है। सिद्धान्त के रूप में अगर आप प्रजातंत्र का आदर करते हैं, लोकतंत्र का आदर करते हैं तो साजिमी तौर पर रुलिंग पार्टी को यह जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी कि वह देखे कि किस तरह से लोकतंत्र का आदर हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उनकी यह आस्था दिनों दिन गिरती जा रही है। यही कारण है कि अगर उठते हैं। मूलभूत सिद्धान्त जो प्रजातंत्र का है उसको रुलिंग पार्टी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और जबर्दस्ती इन चीजों को करती है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि अगर खड़े होते हैं।

हमारे कामत जी ने दो बातों का उल्लेख किया है। पहली बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि मुख्य मंत्री चाहे प्रान्त का किसी का हो या केन्द्र का प्रधान मंत्री हो, उसको विधान सभा का और प्रधान मंत्री को लोक सभा का सदस्य होना चाहिये। साथ साथ मैं इस मत से भी सहमत हूँ कि इस गरीब देश में जहाँ लोगों को रोटी नहीं मिलती है, तरह तरह की समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं, दुश्मन हमारे

द्वार पर खड़ा है, हम अपने लोकतंत्र के खर्च को घटायें और जो गैर-इसरी चीजें हैं उनको न करें। यह जो मुद्दा है इसको प्राप्त करने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य सभा अगर न भी हो तो भी हमारा काम चल सकता है, विधान परिषदें अगर न भी हों तो भी हमारा काम चल सकता है।

जहां तक अल्पमतों को लाने की बात है, लोक सभा में भी लोगों को नामिनेट किया जाता है और अल्पसंख्यकों को यहां भी प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जा सकता है, उनको यहां भी प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सकता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि राज्य सभा और राज्य विधान परिषदों के फंक्शन क्या है।

मूल रूप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार संविधान में परिवर्तन करे या न करे लेकिन कम से कम मंत्री महोदय को मदन को आश्वासन देना चाहिये कि आइंशा में ऐसी बात नहीं होगी और हमेशा जो भी मंत्री होगा वह लोक सभा का सदस्य होगा और राज्यों में जो मंत्री होगा वह विधान सभा में जो चुन कर आता है, उस में से ही होगा। यह जो आश्वासन है, यह हमें आज मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से मिलना चाहिये।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : कामत जी के बिल पर चर्चा करते समय सब से पहले मैं उन्हें बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस मदन के मामले एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को पेश किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब को उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। यह सही बात है कि केन्द्र में और प्रान्तों में शासन का नेतृत्व कौन करे, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, नेता कौन से सदन से हों, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है जो कि हमारे कामत माहब ने रखी है।

लेकिन इस सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है उसमें मुझे लगा है कि हम लोक सभा को उपादा महत्व दे रहे हैं और दूसरे सदन यानी

राज्य सभा जो है उसको कम महत्व दे रहे हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन को जब मैं पढ़ता हूँ, देखता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि आखिर लोक सभा का सदस्य कौन है? एक कांस्टीट्यूशन के आदमी उसे चुन देते हैं और वह आदमी इधर आ जाता है और राज्य सभा का सदस्य कौन है? क्या वह आममान से उठ कर आता है? एक प्रदेश के पूरे प्रदेश की जनता द्वारा चुने गये आदमी बैठते हैं, गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करते हैं और वह एक आदमी को चुन कर राज्य सभा में भेजते हैं। मेरे मामले यह प्रश्न है। मैं इस लोक सभा का सदस्य हूँ। इस सदन की महत्ता को मैं जानता हूँ। अगर मैं इस सदन के व्यक्ति की कीमत कम करता हूँ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं अपनी कीमत भी कम करता हूँ।

17 hrs.

लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं दूसरे भाइयों की कीमत कम करूँ यह भी मेरी दृष्टि में एक गलत बात होगी। मैं ज्यादा रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हूँ या वह आदमी ज्यादा रिप्रेजेंटेटिव है जोकि मेरे जैसे सैकड़ों आदमियों द्वारा चुन कर भेजा गया है और वहां बैठा है? मेरे मामले तो यह एक बड़ा उलझन भरा सवाल है और मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री कामत का बिल इस उलझन वाले सवाल को हल करने में पूरी तरह सक्षम नहीं है। प्रजातंत्रीय प्रणाली में हमारे मामले यह प्रश्न है कि राज्य सभा के सदस्य का अधिक महत्व है या लोक सभा के सदस्य का अधिक महत्व है? संविधान ने हमारे अधिकारों की सीमाएं खींच दी हैं। वह एक अलग विचारणीय बात है लेकिन मैं यह कमी मानने को तैयार नहीं हो सकता हूँ कि उस सदन में गया हुआ आदमी हमारी अपेक्षा अयोग्य है और उसे कम अधिकार दिये जाय या उसके कम अधिकार हैं। वह एक राज्य का नेतृत्व करने में सक्षम है या अक्षम है इस तरीके की बात तय करना मुझे नहीं लगता कि वह उचित होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक सभा के सदस्य का बड़ी महत्व है जोकि राज्य सभा के सदस्य का महत्व है और

[श्री ज्वा प्र० ज्योतिषि]

इसलिए यह नेतृत्व का प्रश्न जो उठे तब हम इस तरीके से डिमांडेशन करें जब तक कि कांस्टीट्यूशन डिफाइन नहीं करता है तब तक वह गलत बात होगी।

कृपलानी जी ने फलैक्सिबल कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात कही है। मुझे यह बात बहुत पसन्द है। मैं यह चीज पसन्द करता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन द्वारा नहीं बल्कि स्वस्थ परम्पराओं द्वारा कार्य निर्धारित किये जाने चाहिए लेकिन कल कांग्रेस ने अगर कोई बात की थी तो आज चूँकि राजगोपालाचार्य कांग्रेस में नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं उन के उस चुनाव को आज गलत ठहराऊँ तो वह बड़ी गलत बात होगी। उस दिन जो बात कही गई थी मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छी बात कही गई थी। मद्रास के लिए एक अच्छी और मजबूत सरकार बनी नोमिनेशन से। प्रदेश के एक विचारवान व्यक्ति और एक कांस्टीट्यूशन के बनाने वाले व्यक्ति को उस प्रदेश के लोगों ने वहाँ भेजा और उन्होंने वहाँ काम और नेतृत्व सम्हाला और दूसरी जगह भी अगर इस तरीके की बात की गई तो वह कोई गलत बात नहीं है . . . .

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : मुझे बहुत दुःख है कि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और कुछ उलझन भरा हुआ विषय है और इसलिए इस प्रश्न को दो, चार मिनट में हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। श्री कामत ने जो विचार हम लोगों के सामने रखे हैं उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी आगे इस पर और विचार किया जायेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Nobody from my party, the DMK, has spoken. Could I have a chance?

Mr. Chairman: There is no time now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can have two or three minutes.

Shri Rajaram: I would like to have just two or three minutes. Nobody from the DMK has spoken so far.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. There is no question of parties here. The question is one of catching the eye of the Chair.

Now, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. He will conclude his speech in four minutes.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I have been very attentively listening to the debate. Shri Kamath, an able parliamentary thought it fit enough to bring forward this amendment to the Constitution. By implication he meant that the present set-up headed by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not according to the healthy conventions that ought to be established or set up by the Constitution.

Many hon. Members have compared our Constitution with that of Great Britain. When we compare the Rajya Sabha with the House of Lords we find that there is much of difference. The House of Lords is constituted in a different manner, whereas the Rajya Sabha is constituted in quite a different manner. We know that the Members of the various State legislatures are electing the representatives to the Rajya Sabha and those members are elected in turn by the general electorate in the various States. So, whether a Member of the Rajya Sabha has got a representative character or not is not a point in dispute. They are as much representative in character as the Members of the Lok Sabha.

Therefore, I would only point out to Shri Kamath that to say that a Member of the Rajya Sabha is not a real representative of the people is a misnomer.

The other point is regarding the manner in which the elections were held for the highest office in our country, namely, the Prime Ministership.

Acharyaji knows as a former President of the All India Congress Committee that even before the Congress took office in this country, a parliamentary board was constituted to select candidates for contesting the elections. Strictly in law or according to the constitution, the parliamentary board which is purely an organisational body has no control over the selection of candidates who would become the legislators, how it is to be done and so on. It is quite a different matter that the Congress organisation took the responsibility of running the Government.

A healthy convention has been evolved which other parties are also following. The Congress Working Committee takes a view that so and so should be the Chief Minister and such and such persons should contest the elections. It is an internal arrangement so far as organisation is concerned. The Chief Minister is as much a Congressman as any Member of the Congress Party in the Lok Sabha and he has got every right to express his opinion though strictly in a constitutional sense it may be repugnant. But it is consistent with the practice that has been followed in the country for a long time. So it is not at all correct to say that the Members of the Lok Sabha are like dumb driven cattle influenced by the Chief Ministers.

I would only conclude by saying that this Bill is not at all necessary. We have to build up healthy conventions and as far as it is practicable to do so, see that the real representatives of the people are elected.

**Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri):** I am supporting Shri Kamath's Bill. In this connection, even if Shri Kamaraj happened to be a Member of this House, he would, I think, have supported Shri Kamath's Bill.

Everybody talked about Shri Rajagopalachari's regime at Madras. But nobody remembers the Kamaraj regime there. When he was chosen the Chief Minister of Madras, he contested the election after three months. Without knowing the recent history, you are bungling the whole case.

As far as our country is concerned, it is a democratic country. I do not wish to quote the various examples of other parliamentary systems, as has been done by other Members. It is not necessary. Our independence is, after all, only 18 years old. We are here to create certain healthy conventions which will be good precedents for the future. One such good convention is that the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister must be chosen from the directly elected House. That is the essence of Shri Kamath's Bill. He has got no aversion or any such feeling to the present Prime Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, not in the least.

**Shri Rajaram:** We want to lay down only healthy conventions. As such, this Bill must be unanimously supported by all Members. I am also supporting his Bill in that sense.

As far as the provision regarding one-fourth is concerned.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not more than one-fourth of the Council of Ministers shall be from the other House.

**Shri Rajaram:** He is insisting that more Members chosen as Ministers should be from this House. We must unanimously support this.

So we should all join together in supporting Shri Kamath's Bill.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan** (Badagara)  
rose—

**Mr. Chairman:** You know full well what was the time. I could not help, in spite of extending the time by nearly half an hour. Now, the hon. Minister will speak.

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Two minutes please.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I only wanted to say\*\*\*

**Mr. Chairman:** That will not go on record. I want discipline here.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi):** I welcome this opportunity given by Mr. Kamath to discuss this subject.....

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :**  
सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** Please carry on. I will count myself.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा** सभापति महोदय, जब तक हाउस में कोरम न हो, कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती है ।

**सभापति महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने कोरम का सवाल उठाया है । मैं इस को देखना हूँ । अब वह बैठ जायें ।

**Shri Hathi:** ..... giving an opportunity to the Members and to the Government to express their views.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is quorum.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** There is quorum. Count me also.

मैं माननीय सदस्य से श्रीर दूसरे सदस्यों से प्रश्न से प्रश्न करूंगा कि कोरम का सवाल उठाने से पहले वे देखें कि कोरम है या नहीं । कोरम है ।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** नहीं है ।

अब गिन लीजिये ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung. .... Now there is quorum.

**Shri Hathi:** I may at once say that so far as the Government and the party and all of us are concerned, those who believe in democracy, the parliamentary method, there can be no doubt in principle that the Prime Minister should be normally a Member elected to the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Kamath in his speech had dealt at length with the precedents and constitutions in various countries, but why need we go and look to the precedents when we ourselves agree in principle? But he is a very able parliamentarian, it is always a treat to hear him, to hear his arguments, intellectual and witty. He cited the constitutions of different countries. He also said, I should say to his credit, that he did not refer to a particular individual but at least he knows the time when a measure should be brought. This is the time, when he naturally thought that because in the Cabinet there are more Members from the Rajya Sabha and because the Prime Minister also happens to be from the Rajya Sabha, this is the proper opportunity, for bringing this Bill so that he may get support from his party and others.

17-16 hrs.

[**SHRI P. VEKATASUBHAIAH in the Chair**]

But he must have seen whether at this time or otherwise, most of the Members on this side who spoke have said that they in spirit agree to the principle but that to amend the Constitution would not be proper.

Shri Kripalani, a very experienced, wise and elderly person has rightly said that the Constitution is theoretical, what is needed is something practical; therefore, it is by conventions that we should lay down healthy

\*\*\*Not recorded.

principles and healthy procedures and conventions. He said that we are making conventions by bad precedents. So far as the Prime Minister of India is concerned, this is the only occasion when under certain circumstances, and where elections are not being held and there were unfortunate demises of Prime Ministers—the demise of two Prime Ministers in two years. I thought Acharya Kripalani would take me seriously and not laugh me out. I have been referring to him with very great respect, and on the contrary....

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** ..... I did not laugh.

**Shri Hath:** I am sorry. I said what he has said; I accept that the Constitution is only theoretical and that what we should do is by conventions. I agree to that.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I did not laugh.

**Shri Hath:** Thank you. Therefore, it is a question of having conventions, and nobody would deny that we should set up healthy conventions and such conventions as have force more than any law, more than any written Constitution. It was unfortunate, as I said, that in the recent election of the leader, it came about because of a series of circumstances: the death of two Prime Ministers and then no elections were being held. But one thing has to be remembered after all: that the leader is elected by the majority party, and that way, the Prime Minister does command the confidence of the majority. But even then, it would be proper....

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : महापति  
महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** There is quorum now. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

**Shri Hath:** It was under these special circumstances, it happens to

be that the composition of the Cabinet is what it is today. But, during the discussion, I was rather pained to hear some references made—not by the hon. Mover or Acharyaaji or Shri Dandekar, but by some others—belittling the importance of the other House. After all, these are, both the Houses of Parliament, functioning as a Parliament and the Parliament of India, and the duties and functions of both the Houses are defined and prescribed by the Constitution. Therefore, to refer to one House with disrespect, as one of the hon. Members, Shri Bade did, is not proper.

**An hon. Member:** What did he say?

**Shri Hath:** He used the word *yatimkhana*. Let us not use words which unnecessarily create a sort of bitterness or irritation or displeasure.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He said it in a lighter vein. Perhaps, not seriously.

**Shri Hath:** I think, generally Shri Bade is sober.

**Shri Bade:** I am very sorry if that word is taken in that way. I never meant it.

**Shri Hath:** I know he is generally very sober and he would not say such words, but very often in order to strengthen the force of the argument we might say that Ministers from that House are not useful at all and therefore they should not be there. That is not Shri Kamath's idea, because had it been there he would not have included in this Bill that not more than one-fourth of the members could be members for the Cabinet. Therefore, I am not attributing anything to him.

What I want to say is only this. After all, what is this? This is a subject in which every one of us is interested, and it is good that we have got an opportunity to express our views and giving our definite views on the subject. Therefore, I have nothing to

[Shri Hathi]

quarrel about what Shri Kamath said. He never uttered a word about the other House. He has not mentioned any derogatory remark about the other House.

Then, one of the hon. Members referred to the Prime Minister. He asked whether she would have won if she had contested. I am sure that if she had contested—it was not Acharyaji who said it; Acharyaji said that she would win any election; it was some other Member, who is not here, who said it, that she would be defeated—she would have definitely won. I only mention these things because it is not proper to bring in personalities.

Secondly, so far as the precedents are concerned, it is true that precedents, if followed repeatedly, make conventions; but all these years we have seen that both the Prime Ministers have been from the Lok Sabha. I may say that the present Prime Minister also has told me and has authorised me to tell you that she herself would have been willing to contest the election but for the emergency and because elections were not being held.

By and large, the principle or the spirit of the Bill is acceptable, but it should not be that there should be a total ban or bar. In exceptional circumstances, for a limited period, there should be no objection if the Prime Minister is also from the Rajya Sabha.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Six months' provision is there.

**Shri Hathi:** Therefore it is not a question of precedents.

As Acharyaji said, we should build healthy conventions because today it is the question of the Congress, another time it may be some other party. Whatever it may be, whatever convention is formed in the country, a

national convention should be there, but it is not that the Congress is going on doing all this because it thinks that it is immortal. It is not so, but even if the Congress thinks that it is immortal, I think, it is good in a way because, as Acharyaji knows,

अज्ञरा भरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्या मयम् च चिन्तयेत्

When it is a question.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Next line?

**Shri Hathi:** I am coming to that.

When it is a question of acquiring knowledge, science or achieving objects, a man should strive thinking that he is going to live long and is immortal. At that time he should not think that he is going to die; and therefore, no good acts or acquisition of knowledge should be done. The other line says:—

गृहीत इव केषु मृत्युना धर्मं माचरेत् ।

When there is a question of following religion or doing duty, which we are doing, we should think that the next day we are going to die; therefore, do the right thing today and do not keep it off for tomorrow. That we are doing. The other thing is that everything good is to be done. But when the question is of setting up conventions, precedents, achieving knowledge, technology, science and all that, we should have a long-term view as if we are not going to die. That has to be done.

श्री श्रीकार साल बेरबा : येयरमैन  
महोदय,, कोरम नहीं है ।

**Shri Hathi:** Therefore, What I would only submit is that while in principle the Government is agreeable to the spirit of the Bill, there cannot be any amendment of the Constitution.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall I request the hon. Member not to press for quorum?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : चयन  
महोदय, सदन में कौरम नहीं है ।

**Shri Hathi:** I have finished, Sir. That is why I oppose the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. How long will the Minister take?

**Shri Hathi:** I will take only two minutes. I have nearly finished.

I would only submit that while the spirit behind the Bill is acceptable, it would not be proper to have such a provision in the Constitution. There may be occasions—that too for a limited period—a Prime Minister has to be from the other House. Therefore, it would not be proper to have such a provision in the Constitution. Therefore, I oppose the Bill.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, permit me to congratulate you on taking the Chair....

**Shri B. N. Kureel (Rai Bareilli):** No quorum.

**An hon. Member:** There is quorum.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung.. now there is quorum.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, permit me at the outset to congratulate you on your assuming the Chairmanship. It is a maiden assumption, I think.

**Mr. Chairman:** No.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sorry. Anyway, I congratulate you.

I am grateful to all the Members on all sides of the House who have taken part in this very interest-

ing debate. Temperamentally and otherwise, I am loth to blow my own trumpet but this is, if my memory does not betray me, one of those few Private Members Bills—I am not talking of Government Bills; they are in a special category—which have been discussed on three days in succession. I began my speech in the beginning of this month, the 1st day of April; It was resumed on the 15th April and today it is the 29th April and, when the point of quorum was raised. I was half-afraid it might be carried over to the last day of the session, the 13th of May. (Interruption) I am prepared for that so long as you maintain a quorum. If you go out and there is no quorum, unfortunately, the House will be adjourned and this will be postponed to the 13th of May.

I have kept a record, as it were, that 32 Members of the House have taken part in this debate, and it speaks for its importance, or at least the interest that this Bill has evoked in this House—19 Members of the Congress Party and 13 Members of the Opposition. It is a matter for gratification that of all the 32 Members who have spoken, not one Member except perhaps, I say with some regret, my old friend Shri Bishwanath Roy who spoke today, has opposed it wholeheartedly.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मभापति  
महोदय, कौरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung.. now there is quorum. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath may continue his speech.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** As I was saying, the Bill has received wide support from all sections of the House, from all sides of the House, including the members of the ruling Party—the Congress Party—except, as I said, Shri Bishwanath Roy who opposed it today. Even those who did not support the Bill wholeheartedly, supported the idea underlying the Bill, the principle of the Bill: and I am



[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

glad to say that the Minister also today—I would request the Minister to listen—in the course of his very sober and, enlightening speech, extended his whole-hearted support to the principle of the Bill, to the idea underlying the Bill, and he has conveyed, I am glad to note, the view of the Prime Minister herself that she could have been the first to contest an election to the Lok Sabha, to the lower House of Parliament, and come into this House at the earliest opportunity as an elected member of this House, but unfortunately for her, the Emergency came in the way. I do not know why the Emergency should come in the way. Again I may make it clear as my friend, Mr. Dandekar said this afternoon—and other members also supported it—that there is no personal reflection on anybody, and least on the Prime Minister; what we are seeking to establish is a sound tradition, a healthy convention, and a respect for healthy, salutary, truly democratic principles. I, therefore, would like to ask the Government, the Home Minister, the Minister of State—we had a discussion on Emergency in the course of the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs—why this Emergency should come in the way. During the last World War, in 1945, when the World War was still on, in Britain there was a general...

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : महापति  
महादय, कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** Is it the wish of the House to adjourn?

**Several hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not propose to inflict a long speech, but I would only refer to two or three

points that were raised in the course of the debate.

**An hon. Member:** It is raining outside. There is *aandhi* also.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not know if it is a tempest, a thunderstorm or a *pushpavrishti*; I leave it to the House to judge.

It was Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru himself, I remember, who on the eve of the second general elections said that he expected every member of the Council of Ministers to contest election to the lower House or the Lok Sabha and come back to Parliament as Members of the Lok Sabha and then get into the Council of Ministers.

I was saying earlier that even when, when the last World War, the Second World War was on, there was a general election in Britain, and in the United States also, when the World War was on, there was a Presidential election. But here we are fighting shy of holding even by-elections. I do not know why. It is high time, now that the question of emergency is being seriously reconsidered, that at least by-elections should be held in the near future, so that the express desire, the heart's desire of the Prime Minister could be fulfilled and she could contest an election to the Lok Sabha and come into this House as a Member of this House. I only hope that the Home Minister, the Law Minister and the Election Commission will not come in her way, that is, in the way, of the Prime Minister, and thwart the fulfilment of her heart's desire of fighting a by-election to the Lok Sabha. I hope that a by-election would be held in the near future.

... ..

It has been said by certain hon. Members who took part in the debate

that this Bill implied a sort of disrespect to the other place, to the Rajya Sabha. Far be it from my mind to suggest any such disrespect or any such feeling towards the other House. But the Constitution which is sovereign—neither this House nor that House, but it is the Constitution which is sovereign—has made the two Houses unequal in status and functions.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : सम्पाति  
महोदय, सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. What is the wish of the House? Shall

we ring the bell again and again or adjourn the House?

An hon. Member: Let us adjourn.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M., for that seems to be the wish of the House.

17:43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 30, 1968/Vaisakha 10, 1888 (Saka).