

LOK SABHA DEBATES

THIRD SERIES

Volume LII, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(March 16 to 29, 1966/Phalguna 25, 1887 to Chaitra 8, 1888 (Saka))



Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LII contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 17, 1966/Phalgun 26,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rates of Electricity for Industries

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*593. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Uttiya:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is
a great difference in the rate of elec-
tricity which is supplied to the cottage
industries, small scale industries and
sugar industries in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government
to rationalise the rate of electricity
supplied to the above mentioned in-
dustries?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L.
Rao): (a) to (c). A statement is laid
on the Table of the House.

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). The tariff rate for sugar
industries is comparatively lower than
that for cottage and small scale indus-
tries because the load demands in the

case of sugar industry are compara-
tively much higher and supply to them
is given at high voltage instead of
lower voltage as is the case with small
scale and cottage industries. In order
to encourage the growth of small scale
and cottage industries, the Govern-
ment introduced in 1959 a scheme of
subsidy whereby in the case of small
industrial units with a connected load
upto 20 H.P. the rate in excess of
1-1/2 annas (9.37 paise per unit) is
subsidized by the Centre and the res-
pective State Governments in equal
proportions provided such subsidy does
not exceed 1-1/2 annas per unit.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : रिहन्द से बिड़ला
साहब को जो बिजली दी जा रही है वह
तीन पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जा रही
है और किसान को जो बिजली दी जा रही है
वह 19 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी
जा रही है। इस स्टेटमेंट से यह पता नहीं
चलता कि इस इतनी बड़ी डिमैण्ड को
कैसे पूरा किया जाएगा ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Rihand is a special
category. The question does not arise
here because this relates to sugar in-
dustry. Nevertheless I would like to
submit that in Bihar power that is
being supplied to alumina is a special
power industry, special power intensive
industry. Therefore, the rate for
that is always much less than what is
possible for being supplied to the other
smaller loads. The reason for this kind
of a difference had been mentioned in
the statement.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह
बतला सकती है कि इस वक्त कुल कितना
फरक है, सारे देश में इस वक्त ज्यादा से ज्यादा
बिजली की दर कौनसी है और कम से कम
कौन सी है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The rates differ for various types of loads. For example, in this particular case the cottage industries rate is anything from 8 to 12 nP; for cottage and small-scale industries it is something like 8 to 20 nP; for the heavy industry it is about 8 to 12 nP. This kind of variation is bound to be there because of the reasons mentioned in the statement.

श्री बागड़ी: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत की कुल बिजली का कितना हिस्सा जमीन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च होता है और कितना उद्योग पर, और उनकी दरों में क्या अन्तर है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The industrial demand for power utilisation in the country varies from 45 to 75 per cent and the amount of power used for agricultural purposes varies from 24 per cent in Madras to as low as one per cent in some other States. With regard to agricultural rates, government has said recently that it would subsidise rates above 12 nP. For the heavy industry of course the power rates will be much less.

श्री किशन पटनायक : भारी उद्योगों को जो गिरायती दर पर बिजली दी जाती है, क्या वह लागत खर्च में भी कम होती है ? और सारे देश के पैमाने पर अगर लागत खर्च से कम है तो कुल कितना नुकसान राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार को होता है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the heavy industry the rate was fixed for earning a profit, and not a loss, it is only in the case of specially negotiated industries as I said with regard to power intensive industries like alumina, fertiliser and so on, in these special cases the power rates are negotiated as far as possible not to incur a loss. In some cases power rate has been less than the cost of production.

Shri Kishan Pattnayak: I want to know the total amount of loss in negotiated industries.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That will not be possible to give.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मैं माने नेता हूँ कि आप पिम्परी और कोटा के कारखानों को 6 पैसे की दर पर बिजली दे रहे हैं, हालांकि मेरी इत्तला है कि तीन पैसे पर दे रहे हैं। और सिचाई की बिजली की दर आप ने कितनी बतायी ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : 12 पैसे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि बिजली की दर सिचाई के लिए कहीं बीस पैसे और कहीं 24 पैसे है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि बाद में यह न कहें कि हम से भूल हो गयी ।

तो प्रश्न यह है कि जब पहले से तीन गुना, चार गुना और पांच गुना फक है दरों में, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने अध्ययन किया है कि बिजली की कमी के कारण बहुत कुछ सिचाई जो हो सकती थी वह आज नहीं हो पा रही है, और कायदे कानून भी ऐसे बने हुए हैं कि अगर कहीं कोई एक ट्यूब वेल हो तो उसके एक मोल या आधे मोल या चौथाई मोल की दूरी पर दूसरा ट्यूब वेल नहीं हो सकता, और उसका नतीजा यह है कि . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बयान दे रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है, अगर आपको यह मालूम है तो बता दें कि क्या इस के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to the first part of the question, in respect of the rate for agriculture, I would submit that the rates vary from 8 paise to 20 paise in various parts of the country. Why I said that it was 12 paise is because of this: the Government of India has recently passed orders that above 12 paise, whatever be the amount, it will be subsidised by the Government and that is why I said it is 12 paise. Otherwise, the rate

varies from eight paise in Madras and Andhra Pradesh to as much as 20 paise in parts of Uttar Pradesh.

With regard to the other part of the question, I wish to submit once again that we charge the industries at less than what we charge for other purposes like pumping, cottage and small-scale industries. There are three reasons for this. The first is, for the heavy industries we supply at what is called high voltage, that is, 3300 volts, whereas for the other purposes, we supply at a lower voltage, say 400 volts. Therefore, we have to have more equipment for the supply of load for domestic or small-scale industry. Secondly, most of the power that is taken in the heavy industries is nearly 100 to 1,000 times more than the power that is taken for agriculture, pumping and small-scale industries. Thirdly, in the case of pumping for agriculture, for example, the time in which power is required is only 10 per cent of the year, whereas in the case of heavy industries the percentage of time during which power is supplied is about 60. Therefore, on account of these three reasons, the rates for industry have got to be naturally less than those for other categories of loads.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिर्जापुर के रिहन्द डैम में मिलने वाली बिजली का कितना प्रतिशत सिंचाई के लिए दिया जाता है और कितना प्रतिशत बिड़ला के अल्यूमीनियम कारखाने को, और उन दोनों की दरों में कितना अन्तर है, क्या इस भारी अन्तर के कारण खेती के उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not possible to give the figure for agricultural pumping and particularly for the aluminium industry, because it is one local industry there. The power taken by the industry, the aluminium industry, if I remember rightly, is about

55 megawatts, out of the total of 105 which is about one-half of the total power available at Rihand. I quite appreciate that we should give the utmost attention to agricultural pumping. If the hon. Member has got any particular place to mention where power for agriculture and pumping for agricultural purposes has not been given, we would look into it and we will try to give it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बैठिए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you are not satisfied, you may take some other occasion to raise it. You may raise a half-hour discussion; there are other methods.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: The answer has not come.

Shri Ranga: It is not the proper answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot go on discussing it in the Question Hour.

Shri Ranga: You cannot expect proper co-operation unless they deal with them properly.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह जानना चाहा था कि रेट में क्या अन्तर है और उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : धन्य श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया कि क्योंकि अल्यूमीनियम की ज़ाई इंडस्ट्री है वह स्पेशल है इसलिए वहाँ नॉन रेट पर बिजली दी जा रही है। लेकिन मैं बताऊँ कि जिस वक़्त यह रिहन्द डैम बनने वाला था तो इसकी बुवाई डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द

ने चांदी के काबड़े में भारम्भ की थी और उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि इस बांध से उत्तर प्रदेश के 24 पूर्वी जिलों को सस्ती बिजली दी जाएगी लेकिन आज हां यह रहा है कि बिड़ला को तो तीन पैसे पर बिजली मिल रही है और किसानों को जो कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं 19 नए पैसे पर मिलती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार किसानों को सस्ती बिजली देने का कष्ट करेगी या नहीं ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not know exactly what the hon. Member says. The answer I have already given covers the particular aspect of this problem. For the reasons that I have already given, it is not possible for us to give power for agricultural pumping at rates less than those for heavy industry and more so for an industry like the aluminium industry, because of the various reasons I have already mentioned; the question has been very carefully gone into, and it was thought that 12 paise is an economical rate and that is why the Government of India has thought that this rate is a proper one and has fixed it. If there is any State where the rates are higher, they are subsidised. So, for all practical purposes, the rate is only 12 paise.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: For the last two years, we have been demanding uniformity of rates of electricity throughout India for the different categories of industries. The minister also assured us, but so far it has not been implemented. Just now the minister has given certain rates of electricity for small-scale industries and cottage industries. May I know if that rate holds good for Bihar State?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Uniform rates have been introduced in 9 States including Bihar. There are only four States where uniform rates have not been introduced, namely, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Even in these four States we expect to introduce uniform rates in the course of this year. In Maharashtra,

an attempt was made to introduce uniform rates, but the matter was taken to the court. We have brought a Bill before the House saying that there should be no objection for having uniform rates.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The assurance given by the minister was uniform rates throughout India; now he talks of uniformity in individual States.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We never stated that there will be uniform rates throughout India. That would be possible only when we have an all-India grid system, which may take 5 or 10 years.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the rates vary from State to State in respect of the three categories of consumers—heavy industries, small-scale industries and agriculturists—and in view of the necessity of increased agricultural production, what steps the government will take to see that the States fall in line and have a uniform rate throughout the country?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): The rates vary from State to State because the rates depend upon various factors—particularly whether power is generated through hydel, steam or diesel. We have taken one step, i.e. to make within a State the rate uniform for similar consumers. About 9 or 10 States have already taken steps in the direction. But unless and until we have an all-India grid system throughout the country, it will not be possible to have uniform rates through India.

The rates for agriculture also vary from State to State. But wherever the rate exceeds 12 paise, the excess will be subsidised by the Central and State Governments. Where the rates are less than 12 paise, the question of subsidy does not arise.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिव नारायण . .

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह सवाल पिछले 15 मिनट से चल रहा है और अगर एक ही

सवाल इस तरह से 15 मिनट चलाया जायेगा तो एक घंटे में कै सवाल आ सकेंगे ?

श्री शिव नारायण : यह हमारी सरकार समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के लिए कृतसंकल्प है, यह सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन ग्रीफ़ सोसाइटी वाली सरकार है। अब अन्न एक प्रमुख और आवश्यक चीज़ है जबकि अलमोनियम वैसी नहीं है और जाहिर है कि अलमोनियम से अन्न की समस्या हल नहीं होगी लेकिन आप अलमोनियम की फैक्टरी वालों को तो 3 पैसे के हिसाब से बिजली दे रहे हैं जबकि किसानों को 19 पैसे के हिसाब से बिजली सप्लाई कर रहे हैं तो यह दोनों में इतना भारी अन्तर क्यों है और यह समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के ध्येय से किस तरह मेल खाता है ?

श्री राजेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अलमोनियम से क्या आप देशवासियों का पेट भरेंगे ? देश को आज पेट भरने के लिए अलमोनियम की नहीं बल्कि अनाज की जरूरत है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। स्वामी जो आप बैठ जाइये। मैं ने आप को नहीं बुलाया है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I may submit, Sir, that aluminium is a very important material not only for the general industrialisation of the country but even for electrification. The main obstacle now why we are not able to send electricity to some of the villages is because we do not have sufficient aluminium which is the basic material for rural electrification. Therefore, we must produce more aluminium in this country. We are only producing 50,000 tons per year whereas it should have been 5 lakh tons. Aluminium is the basic material on which rural electrification depends.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, you did not call a single Opposition Member whose name is not on the list, whereas you called many Members from the Congress side (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I called Six hon. Members from the Opposition, all of them whose names are on the list. I have given chance only to three Members from the Congress (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: We should have been called. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have spent 15 minutes on this.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Sir, what does the hon. Member mean by passing such remarks? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question.

Audit Report on National Defence Fund

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*594. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the final Audit Report on the accounts of the National Defence Fund collections made in various States;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been detected;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the accounts of the National Defence Fund have been included in the Audit Reports (Civil), 1965 and 1966, already laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir. Audited accounts had not been received by the Citizens'

Central Council in several cases and unspent balances of grants given by the Council had to be refunded in certain cases.

(c) Necessary action has been taken by the Secretariat of the National Defence Fund Committee as a result of which audited accounts have since been received from the State Citizens' Councils of Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Rajasthan while similar reports are still awaited from State Councils of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra.

(d) When received the reports will be properly examined and such action will be taken as is suitable.

श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० में कितना करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ और कितना रुपया वहाँ के ट्रस्ट में जमा किया गया और कितना केन्द्रीय फंड में आया ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I am afraid I have not got the figures worked out for this particular purpose as to which particular State has subscribed how much and how much is in the central fund. If the hon. Member is interested, I will find that out and give it to him.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई जवाब नहीं है। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस तरह मे गोल जवाब देकर बचना चाहेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य शांति से सुनें। उन्हें मैं ने बुलाया नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : मगर जो सबाल है उस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय क्यों नहीं देते ? सबाल तो यह कि नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में कितना पैसा आया और जब उनको यह ही पता नहीं है तो वह बनाये क्या ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आइंर, आइंर।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल का जवाब तो नहीं आया . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You have not been called, and you get up and shoot on questions. Please sit down. There is Shri Vishram Prasad to ask the question.

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल जो पूछा जाता है उस का जवाब तो मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहिए उसे टालना तो नहीं चाहिए .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Member goes on like this and obstructs the proceedings I will have to ask him to go out. There is Shri Vishram Prasad to put the question. Please sit down. It is not your business.

श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं ने पूछा था कि यू० पी० में कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ था लेकिन मिनिस्टर महोदय उसे नहीं बतला सके जबकि 9 करोड़ इकट्ठा हुआ, 7 करोड़ इधर आया और 2 करोड़ उधर चला गया सब जानते हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने हैं कि उनको यह मालूम नहीं है।

मैं दूसरा सबाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस नेशनल डिफेंस फंड के नाम पर गांवों के किसानों और मजदूरों से जबरदस्ती रुपया वसूल किया गया जिसकी कि रसीदें तक नहीं दी गईं और वह रुपया आपके पटवारियों ने खाया, ब्लाक वालों ने खा लिया या तहसीलदारों ने खाया और क्या इस का भी पता सरकार को है कि इस तरीके से कितना रुपया खाया गया, कितने रुपये का गोलमाल इन लोगों के द्वारा किया गया और जिनके खिलाफ सरकार को पता है कि उन्होंने ऐसी नाजायज हरकतें की हैं उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not accept the suggestion that there has been general forcible collection...

Shri Vishram Prasad: There has been forcible collection.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:... from kisans and other people and that it has been consumed by the collecting authority. A few cases of forcible collection have come to the notice of Government and they are being dealt with.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक आप से निवेदन कर दूँ . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what rule?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कल 41 ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what sub-rule?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सब रूल (2) ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not apply. Please sit down. There is no point of order.

श्री गुलशन : पंजाब में सोना जबर्दस्ती वसूल किया जा रहा है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Order, order I find that some three or four hon. Members are monopolising the time of the House and sometimes disturbing the proceedings of the House. If this continues I will have to take very serious note of it. As I have said earlier, there is no point of order.

श्री किशन पटनायक : व्यवस्था का मतान कोई उठाता है तो आप मुन लीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इमालिए व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री बापड़ी : श्रीमान्, यह प्रश्न इस सदन में 15 दिन पहले उठा था कि 9 कराड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश में वसूल हुआ और उसका दुरुपयोग हुआ । आज पन्द्रह दिन बाद उसका उत्तर मिलता है कि इसका जवाब नहीं है ।

Shri Alvares: The Minister has not supplied the information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has stated that he has not got the reply.... (Interruptions) Order, order. We cannot go on like this. Regarding the first question he has replied that no such instance has come to their notice. Regarding the other question he has said that there is no information with him. Also, there is no point of order.

श्री गुलशन : हम कहते हैं कि आज भी पंजाब में सोना जबर्दस्ती लिया जा रहा है . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Finance Minister anything more to say?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have given the reply that there have been a few cases which have come to the notice of Government, of forcible collection. Government is looking into those cases and will take such steps as may be necessary.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : एक मिनट मैं निवेदन कर दूँ कि मेरा भाई गांव प्रधान है, उससे 101 रुपया वसूल हुआ और गांव वालों से तथा स्कूल के लड़कों से वसूल हुआ और यह कहते हैं . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I will collect this information and place it before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may please make a complaint and ask for an inquiry.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि अब तक इस मद में कितना रुपया नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में आया है और उसमें से कितना हथियार खरीदने में खर्च हुआ है, कितना डी० ए० टी० ए० में खर्च हुआ है और कितना बाका है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I will collect this information and place it before the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इनमें से, दोनों में से एक बात भा बताना दाजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will collect the information and supply it.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल करने से पहले मैं एक निवेदन कर दूँ कि यही प्रश्न इसी सत्र में दस पन्द्रह दिन पहले उठा था । उसी की रोसनी में मैं जानना चाहूँगा मंत्री महोदय से कि भारत में भारत बचाओ के तहत जो चन्दा इकट्ठा हुआ है उसमें कुल कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है और उसमें से कितना रुपया खर्च बुंद हुआ और अब तक उनका खर्च बुंद करने वालों के खिलाफ गबन के कितने मुकदमे दर्ज हुए और नहीं हुए तो अब तक देरी का कारण क्या है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the contribution is concerned, I have got some figures and I will supply them. The progressive contribution to the end of February 1966 was as under. Cash contribution up to August 1965, Rs. 59.47 crores; contribution since 1st September 1965, Rs. 14.97 crores; value of gold and silver contributed to the fund, Rs. 1.16 crores; total Rs. 75.60 crores. Contribution in the form of gold articles and ornaments, 26.65 lakhs grams; contribution in the form of silver and silverware, 15.62 lakhs grams. This is the information that I can certainly give to the House (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : मुकदमे कितने दर्ज हुए ? कोई नहीं ? सब बरी हो गये ? खा गये सब ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, even the Finance Minister has not got the gigantic memory of my hon. friends opposite. I must confess that I have got to look up my papers for the purpose and find out the information.. (Interruption). I would not venture to put before the House anything which is not truthful or correct; therefore, sometimes I want a little time to consider the matter and give the answer. What I have got to say is this.... (Interruption). The question put to me was in connection with the audited accounts, and what steps have been taken. The questions now being asked really do not relate to the question put before the House in the shape of the questions raised before you. Therefore I have to have a little notice to find out without charging my memory. So far as the instances are concerned, I am not in a position to tell you that immediately.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the audit report on the National Defence Fund has pinpointed certain irregularities, a serious challenge to people's patriotism, why is it that the Finance Minister has not advised the Home Minister to arrest these people? Is it because of the fact that some of these people occupy very top places in the Congress Party?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative. It is not because anybody is in the Congress Party. So far as the first part of the question is concerned, so far as I am concerned, I am examining the matter or am getting it examined and as soon as I know that there is a case to go to the Home Ministry, it will go to the Home Ministry.

श्री शीर्ष : श्रीमन्, रक्षा कोष के संबंध में काफी गोलमाल हुआ है । यू० पी० को छोड़िए, दूर की बात है । दिल्ली में एक विशेष कांग्रेस के कमंड कायकर्त्ता ने . . .

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Sir, even two questions have not been disposed of

and half an hour has passed.... (Interruption).

Shri K. C. Sharma: Sir, this vulgar suggestion should not be allowed in the House..... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am trying to give a chance to every party. Please contain yourself.... (Interruption).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We have taken half an hour over two questions only.... (Interruption).

श्री श्रीय : दिल्ली में कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक विशेष कार्यकर्ता ने

Shri K. N. Tiwary: You allow them to give lectures in the form of supplementaries.... (Interruption).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कौन तय करेगा कि यह सप्लीमेंट्री है या नहीं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your supplementary?

श्री श्रीय : श्रीमन्, कांग्रेस के एक कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता ने दिल्ली में लगभग 1 लाख 35 हजार रुपये इकट्ठा किया और उसमें से अभी तक न कांग्रेस के दफ्तर में और न सरकार के दफ्तर में पूरा पैसा पहुंचा है। तो उसकी जो विशेष रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आयी है उस पर कोई कार्यवाही हो रही है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has replied that there is no Congressman.....

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as this question is concerned, unless the hon. Member opposite is prepared to give the name to Government, Government does not know that any Congress member has actually done a nefarious act that has been suggested.

Shri Maurya: The Mayor of Delhi.

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली का मेयर
(व्यवधान)

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार सभा-पटल पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखेगी, जिस से . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri A. P. Sharma: I rise on a point of order.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Sharma: He has mentioned the name of the Mayor of Delhi.... (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री ने यह बात पूछी थी।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I would submit that, as a matter of fact, if not legally incorrect, it is undesirable to mention the name of a particular person in the House. He is not here to defend himself. So far as the Mayor of Delhi is concerned, he is a person of great propriety and there has not been any complaint against him so far.

Shri Priya Gupta: Why did he ask for the name then? Does he not know the rules? (Interruptions).

Shri Maurya: It is the charge made against the Congress Mayor. It is not a charge from my side. It is the Congress Party which made the charge against him.... (Interruption). It has appeared in the papers. (Interruptions).

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सभा-पटल पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखने के लिए तैयार है, जिस से स्पष्ट हो सके कि किस राज्य में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा कोष के अन्तर्गत कितना रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया है, उस में से कितने रुपये की रसीद प्राप्त हुई हैं और कितने रुपये के हिसाब का पता नहीं चला है और जिस रुपये का हिसाब नहीं मिला है, उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have already answered the question. As I said, the figures are not with me at the

moment, I will have the figures collected and put before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question. (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already spent 35 minutes on two Questions. (*Interruptions*). Is this the way to go on during the Question Hour?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर के माननीय सदस्य कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं। वे प्रागे नहीं बढ़ने दे रहे हैं और सवाल नहीं पूछने दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. C. Borooah: We have found that a few Members from the other side are obstructing the business of the House and you have been very lenient to them and, in protest, I do not want to put any question.

Shri Sheo Narain: He is not putting the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In protest, I do not want to put the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. C. Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In protest, I do not want to put the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia—not present. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Foreign Exchange Expenditure on Delegations sent Abroad

+

- *595. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on Government officials deputed abroad on official business and their official visits during each year of the Third Five Year Plan upto December, 1965 separately;

(b) how much foreign exchange has been spent on delegations sent abroad by Government, viz., M.Ps., Ministerial and other delegations during each of these years; and

(c) the steps envisaged to reduce such expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments of Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) The proposals for deputations abroad are scrutinised very strictly by a Committee of senior Secretaries including the Cabinet Secretary. Only such deputations as are unavoidable or are likely to lead to substantial saving in foreign exchange or relate to the defence effort or are of direct benefit to administration are permitted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितने आई० सी० एस० प्राक्सिजं ऐसे हैं, जो कि एक साल में दो दो बार विदेशों में भेजे गये हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं इस समय आई० सी० एस० प्राक्सिजं के बारे में नहीं कह सकता हूँ। जैसा कि मैं ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है . . . (*व्यवधान*)

Shri Sheo Narain: When the Minister is replying, the Members are standing there... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. You please sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You do not say anything to them.... (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: You sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request all hon. Members to sit down.

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों को अनुशासित कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिये : वे झुंड की तरह व्यवहार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : सदन के नेता को अपनी पार्टी के सदस्यों को समझाना चाहिए और उनको कंट्रोल करना चाहिए ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कांग्रेस के सदस्य नागाज क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

श्री गुलशन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर के सदस्य हल्ला मचा रहे हैं, लेकिन आप उन को रोकने नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let all hon. Members sit down. Even when I am requesting them to sit down, I find that they are not sitting down. Is this the way in which we can go on? Is this the way to conduct the business of Parliament? I am very sorry we have reduced it to a market place. I would request hon. Members, every one of them, to sit down.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak: You may please direct your orders to the Congress Party Members.

श्री गुलशन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कांग्रेस के सदस्यों को रोकने क्यों नहीं हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members must resume their seats. Every hon. Member should resume his seat. I would advise

every hon. Member to maintain the dignity of the House and help me to go on with the proceedings of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Our patience is exhausted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go in this manner. We have been able to finish only two questions in 35 minutes. I am trying to give opportunity to every party and to every section. But this is not the way in which we can go on that four or five Members should get up simultaneously and start shouting at the top of their voice and thereby obstruct the proceedings.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कांग्रेस के सदस्य बाधा डाल रहे हैं । आप उन को रोकिये ।

Shri Kishen Pattanayak: You should address this to the Congress Members.

श्री गुलशन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर के सदस्य गोर मचा रहे हैं और रुकावट डाल रहे हैं । आप उन को रोकने क्यों नहीं हैं ?

श्री मीर्य : श्रीमन्, कांग्रेस के सदस्य नागाज क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have to ask the hon. Member to go out if he continues like this.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग किस काइटेरियन के आधार पर बाहर भेजे जाते हैं । क्या इस बारे में कोई कमेटी है या डिपार्टमेंट कोई रीकमेंडेशन करता है या उन को बाहर से बुलाया जाता है ?

श्री सा० ना० मिश्र : मैं ने बताया है कि किसी खास व्यक्ति को बाहर भेजने की बात नहीं है । इन डेमीगेशनज में जो लोग जाते हैं, वे सरकारी काम से जाते हैं । जिस मिनस्ट्री का काम होता है, उस के लोग या उस से सम्बन्धित लोग बाहर जा सकते हैं, लेकिन

उन के जाने से पहले यह जांच होती है कि उनका जाना आवश्यक है या नहीं।

यह देखा जाता है कि अगर बाहर के हमारे मिशन से ही काम चल जाये, तो यहां के लोगों को बाहर नहीं भेजा जाता है। यदि किसी को भेजना आवश्यक होता है, तो एक स्कीमिंग कमेटी इस बारे में जांच करती है। उस के बाद फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर और एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्स मिनिस्टर के कानफ़रेंस से डेलीगेशन को बाहर भेजा जाता है।

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to state that a committee of senior secretaries was going to scrutinise which delegation should be allowed funds and which delegation should go out. Part (b) of the question refers to M.Ps., Ministerial and other delegations. Are the Ministers also subjected to this scrutiny by these senior secretaries and do these senior secretaries have any superior men to scrutinise their jaunts abroad?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question relates to delegations being sent by the different Ministries. There is no question of scrutiny in the case of Ministers going abroad. The question is whether there is justification for sending a delegation abroad, and if it is justified, it is sent.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether the Ministers of the State Governments can go abroad without the permission or concurrence of the Central Government, and if they go, how the foreign exchange is provided?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think that they can go without our concurrence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that on Air India flights, on the planes carrying delegations and others abroad, our own national currency, namely the rupee is not accepted in payment of transactions, and they

insist on payment being made in foreign currency; and if so, what is the reason for this preposterous state of affairs?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is shameful. What is this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rupee is refused there.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The main question is something different. It relates to delegations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The main question is different.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I understand that on the Air India flights the rupee is refused.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a separate question. That relates to the Air India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They carry these delegations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be so; but that is too far-fetched with regard to this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want to know whether it is a fact or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's question is whether they refuse to take the Indian rupees or not. That is a matter for the Air India. The Minister in charge of Aviation will have to answer it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have heard from members of these delegations which have gone abroad that on the Air India planes they refuse to take payment in rupees. Our own currency is disgraced on our own planes. Is this not tantamount to national humiliation?

Shri Hem Barua: That is my personal experience also. I could not buy cigarettes there with Indian rupees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our own rupee is dishonoured there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may table a separate question for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can you disallow it, I do not understand. Let them state whether it is a fact or not. We may not pursue it. But does he deny it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is now concerned with delegations that went from India to other countries. Now you are asking another question whether Air India refuses to take money in rupees from them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Foreign exchange has to be spent additionally by members of our delegations who go abroad in Air India planes. Does Government give them that foreign exchange? They should be able to answer that. If Suppose I go as a member of a delegation in an Air India plane. If I have to pay foreign exchange to Air India, I must have it. Do you give it to them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A separate question might be tabled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In part (a), information was asked upto December 1965. You remember that information concerning the total amount upto 1964 was already laid on the Table. I would like to know when this particular information will be made available to this House and whether the figure of the total amount given so far to the officials, Ministers and M.Ps. is available, and if so, what is it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I think I can answer it without disclosing names. According to the information received so far, the total amount which has been given to those included in (a) of the question from 1st April 1965 to 31st December 1965 is Rs. 3,183,66 and a few paise. So far as part (b)

is concerned, ministerial delegations and M.Ps. delegations, the amount is Rs. 7,60,302.88 for the same period.

Shri R. S. Pandey: The delegations which have been sent from here had to do particular work. They have created a good impact on the countries concerned. But the amount allotted to them in terms of foreign exchange is inadequate they are not able to spend nicely or live comfortably; they have not even been able to tip the bearer.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why the question of payment in rupees comes in.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is a matter which can be considered in the light of our own stringency of foreign exchange. Whatever amount is given is the best we can do.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that no less a person than the Finance Minister himself is interested in this matter and happens to be here, may I suggest that the point made by three Opposition leaders here will be treated as a suggestion which will be given due consideration so that hereafter at least in Air India we need not have to waste foreign exchange and we would have only to pay in rupees?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is our own airline.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as Air India is concerned, in the first place, I should make it clear that I do not know whether the rule which obtains is as stated by the hon. Member, but on the assumption that opposition Members are correct . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a fact.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: . . . my answer is that Air India also operates in a pool in which pool they have got to share what they have by way of foreign exchange. Therefore,

when do sell anything, they are selling that stuff duty-free because it is out of India. If that stuff is to be sold, whether it is cigarettes, postcards, perfumes etc., they have got to buy the same by paying foreign exchange. Not only that. No duty is paid by Indian nationals when buying them. I should have thought that Indian nationals would recognise that fact and either not buy those things or if they have to buy, pay in foreign exchange for them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any other instance of a national of a country being asked to pay on his own country's airline in a currency other than his own country's that is, where his own country's currency is not accepted?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as that is concerned, we have no control over other foreign airlines.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ours is the only country where this kind of thing happens.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दो सज्जन खड़े हुए हैं, प्राप ने किसको इजाजत दी है ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Finance Minister himself has travelled abroad and he must have had the same experience. Does he not know it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If leaders of parties go on like this, how can we proceed?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दो सज्जन खड़े हैं, आपने किसको इजाजत दी है ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : मैं पचास बैठके लगा चुका हूँ, लेकिन मेरा नम्बर नहीं आया ।

Shri Shashj Ranjan: It is quite convincing that just now the Minister has said that the ability of the delegates is considered before delegations are sent. May I know whether only a few M.Ps. are considered worthy of leading delegations, and others are not considered worthy?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: How can I possibly answer that question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not relevant.

Shri Kandappan: I would like to know whether Government can give us a concrete example of any country which has changed its attitude of indifference or become friendlier to us by the influence of these deputations and delegations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जगन्नाथ पट्टाड़ी जो राज्य सभा के मेम्बर हैं, विदेश गये तो उनको इतनी कम मुद्रा दी गई कि वे वहाँ 15 दिन तक खर्चा न होने के कारण पड़े रहे । इतनी कम विदेशी मुद्रा देने का क्या कारण था ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is an individual question. I have disallowed it. You table a separate question.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : इंडिविजुअल क्वेश्चन नहीं है । मेरा जवाब प्रश्ना चाहिये । उनको इतनी कम विदेशी मुद्रा क्यों दी गई ?

Shri Basumatari: Whatever the amount spent in sending the delegates abroad, is it not a fact that it is to create an impact and raise the prestige of the country abroad after the conflict with Pakistan?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is, of course, to raise the prestige of the country outside.

Regarding Starred Question No. 596

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सदन के तीन-बार सदस्य चित्ला-चित्ला कर स्वयं तीस मिनट की बजाय पचास मिनट समय ले लेते हैं, इसी के विरोध स्वस्वयं मैं मवाज नहीं करता ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I also protest and do not want to ask the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have been trying my best to request the Members to maintain decorum and confine themselves strictly to the questions, but things are going on in spite of several requests by the Speaker and also myself. The hon. Members should co-operate with the Chair to conduct the proceedings in a peaceful manner.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Provided he also gives an opportunity to those who labour and table the questions; but those who do not labour are allowed questions, a number of questions, while we who labour are not given an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the duty of every Member of this House to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मेहनत करके प्रश्न बनाते हैं, उनको समय कम दिया जाता है, लेकिन जो बिस्लाते हैं उनको अधिक समय दिया जाता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We have had enough patience, but we cannot do like those four hon. Members who corner all the questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I too have enough patience. What can be done?

श्री मधु लिनचे : यह क्या बढ़वन्त रचा जा रहा है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के खिलाफ ? क्या यह उनको बदनाम करने के लिये कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Three questions and 50 minutes. In protest, I do not put the question.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Subodh Hansda.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I do not like to put the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With a heavy heart, as a protest, I do not put the question.

Regarding Starred Question No. 597.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not put the question in protest.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In protest, I do not put the question.

An hon. Member: Do not call them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He will have to call them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In order to draw your kind attention, in protest I am not putting the question.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): This complaint, as you know, has been brought to notice . . . (Interruptions) Please hear me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Leader of the House is standing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not a national leader, but Leader of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Whatever I am, I am speaking.

Shri Ranga: Is he the Leader of the House?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What am I? This matter has been agitating our minds for long. I had a long talk with the Speaker also the other day. He is also convinced that never has this happened in this House in the history of 18 years. Recently we find that only three or four ques-

tions take away the entire time. In the House of Commons, the practice is that not more than three supplementaries are allowed unless it is very important question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not always. I too have seen the Hansard, perhaps more than you have done.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: 1½ supplementaries is the average in the House of Commons.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It may not act against only those Members because it may happen that sometimes your questions also, hon. Member's questions also, may come behind. It is not a matter which will affect one party. It affects the whole House. Sometimes it may happen that some of the important questions of the hon. Members in the Opposition may happen to be 4th or 5th or 7th. The questions could not be reached. We should at least try to cover ten questions . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ठीक उत्तर दें तो दस पन्द्रह प्रश्न यहां भी हो सकते हैं। मंत्रीमंडल को सुझावो।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: When the Leader of the House is speaking, how can they speak without being called?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: How can you speak now? Are you called? . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री किशन पटनायक : इनको आप कैसे बुला रहे हैं

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you proceed like this I will ask you go out.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब वह बोलते हैं तो मैं तो कुछ नहीं कहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are the leader of a party; you must behave better.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं केवल यह कहा रहा हूँ कि लोक सभा के यहां के

मंत्रियों और मंत्रियों की लोक सभा के मंत्रियों, दोनों में फर्क भी बताते जाइये।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : इसीलिये मैंने कहा है श्रीर लोहिया साहब को तो ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से मालूम होगा कि वहां तो ज्यादा क्वेश्चन हो जाते हैं लेकिन मैंने यहां दस क्वेश्चन के लिए कहा है। वहां तो बीस पच्चीस क्वेश्चन होते हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जिस तरह से जवाब दिये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में भी तो कहिये।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Whatever I have to say or any other Member has to say, it must be an appeal to you, to the Chair. We are making a submission to the Chair. Every Member has a right to make a submission to the Chair, not that everyone should shout against the other. It is for the Chair to decide. It is our submission, and appeal and request to the Chair that the Chair should see that at least ten questions are allowed every day, unless there is some important thing which will go against all concerned. It may some times happen that some hon. Members' questions happen to be No. 1 or 2 and more important questions may come downwards. In the interest of all we should try to co-operate with each other. Our ministers also will certainly co-operate in giving answers. We should all try and see that at least ten questions are disposed of every day.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री लोग घरों में अध्ययन कर के नहीं आते हैं। उनको चाहिये कि 2 घंटे अध्ययन करके आया करे जब इनकी बारी हो। तमाशा बना रखा है इन्होंने।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. In this very House I have finished 31 questions on one day and two short notice questions also, in 1948 when I was on the panel

of chairmen in the interim Parliament. Now we are not able to finish even half a dozen questions. It is a very sad state of affairs. Every question that comes up before this Parliament is an important question and every Member feels that his question should be taken up. If hon. Members preface their questions with a long preface the Ministers also will have to give long answers; that will be waste of time of the House. I would request the hon. Members to put short and pointed questions and get pointed answers. I request both sides of the House to co-operate with the Chair and finish at least 12 or 15 questions a day. Let us go on now.

Shri Radhehal Vyas: My submission to your Sir, is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we waste more of our time?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I suggest....

श्री श्रीयः : यह बोलेंगे तो मैं भी बोलूंगा ।
प्रगर प्राप इनको बोलने देंगे तो मैं भी बोलूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called you. Please sit down. I would request Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad also to sit down. We had a discussion about this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would suggest that you call a meeting of all the Members who usually put many questions and then we can decide the issue how this Question Hour could be conducted well in the House. If you do not like it, then do as you like.

श्री श्रीयः : प्रापने इनको बुलाया है, मुझे भी प्राप बुलायें । हमारी भी बात सुन लीजिये । सवालों का जवाब किस तरह से दिया जाता है, किस तरह से सबाख स्वीकार किये जाते हैं

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We discussed the matter yesterday.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We will see that at least 10 questions are answered every day, but then, the point is you are never calling those who table the questions. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will make the suggestion to the Speaker to call a meeting of the leaders of parties and decide how this matter about the questions could be settled for the smooth conduct of business of the House. Shri Subodh Hansda.

श्री श्रीयः : हम भी सुझाव देंगे और प्रापको बतायेंगे कि किस तरह से और कोन मशीनरी बनाती है और कोन स्वीकार करती है और किस तरह से सवाल प्राते हैं और किस तरह से महत्वपूर्ण सवालों को पीछे डाल दिया जाता है और किस तरह से कुछ प्रमुख व्यक्ति और मशीनरी है जो सवाल तैयार करती है और वैसे चार्ज करती है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

An hon. Member: He is always like that. (Interruption).

Shri Maurya: I have got the confidence. I will tell you why the supplementaries in this House are more in number. The reasons are three: one is, the answer given by the Ministers are either incomplete or are ambiguous or they try to hide facts; secondly, the important questions are generally rejected; and thirdly, some of the important questions are intentionally put very much at the end of the list. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Maurya has got up without being called. He is obstructing the proceedings of the House.

An hon. Member: Name him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ask Shri Maurya to go out. He is going on speaking without being called, and he is obstructing the proceedings of the

House. We have spent 15 minutes like this. Please go out now, Mr. Maurya.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot go on like this. Order, order. Please go out, Mr. Maurya. After my appeal, even then, the Members go on shouting like this.

Shri Maurya: Please tell me the reason, and I will go out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please go out.

Shri Maurya: I will go out, but please tell me the reason why I should go out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because you were not recognised by the Chair and you went on talking and obstructing the proceedings of the House. So, please go out.

Shri Maurya: So many Members have been talking. Why should I alone be asked to go out? (*Interruption*).

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I have to intervene. While I do not challenge your authority, I wish to make a submission. Somebody has proposed from this side or that side—I do not know whether it has been a unanimous proposal—to name an hon. Member of this House. I do feel that if any hon. Member has made serious charges such as my hon. friend behind me has made, it is only fair—I do not know perhaps in the heat of the argument, in the midst of rowdyism, uproar.....

An hon. Member: Melee.

Shri Jaipal Singh:perhaps you did not hear the charges he made—and if you do not mind, I may repeat them.

Shri Maurya: Let me repeat.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If he wants to, let him repeat, but the point is, when serious charges have been made, may I suggest that you do not ignore them.....

An hon. Member: What is the charge?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Member has to substantiate them or face consequences. The charges have been that questions are put or tabled here, well—there is a revenue on that,.... (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Maurya: No. Let me tell you what I said; if you do not understand, you must please try to understand.

मैंने इल्जाम लगाया है कि यहां पर सप्लीमेंटरी बयानों आते हैं। इसके तीन कारण हैं। पहला तो यह है कि जो सवाल होता है उसका जो उत्तर आना चाहिये मंत्री महोदय उस प्रकार का नहीं देते हैं। उसमें बहुत सी खराबी रह जाती है। बहुत से सत्त्यों को छिपाया जाता है, इसलिये सप्लीमेंटरी आते हैं।

दूसरा यह है कि बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यहां पर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन मशीनरी में कुछ ऐसी खराबी है कि वे सवाल यहां पर या तो सब से पीछे रखे जाते हैं या उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है।

तीसरे इस देश में कुछ ऐसे प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं और मशीनरी है जो सवाल तैयार करती है और वह लोक सभा के और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों से कुछ पैसे लेकर उनको मुहैया करती है, सवाल देती है। उसके बारे में पत्र भेरे पास भी आए हैं।

यह मैंने कहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ministers will give the answers. If they have not got the answer, they will

ask for notice. That is the usual procedure. Simply because the answer that the member wants has not come, there is no reason why members should stand up and go on at the top of their voice and disturb the proceedings of the House. That is what Mr. Maurya has done. I would request him to go out.

Shri Maurya: There were some other members also who were shouting. They should also be asked to go out. I did not say anything against your order..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more; please go out.

(*Shri Maurya then left the House*).

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, a very serious charge has been made, not against this side or that side, but it is a reflection on the entire House. I want to know whether by just naming him, we have been absolved. What is the position?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would plead with you to go into the question because the allegations are far more serious than what they might appear to the House because in the uproar and noise they were not quite audible. These charges detract from the dignity of the House. If even a section of it is true, it is very objectionable. If it is untrue, serious consequences might follow.

श्री मधु लिखये (मुनेर) : झारखंड की जांच के लिये एक निष्पक्ष समिति बनाई जानी चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can assure hon. members that I will certainly go through the proceedings of the House and see what steps are required to be taken.

Yesterday also I appealed to the House and said that though there is freedom of speech in the House, every member must take the responsibility

for the truth of what he utters. Very serious charges have been made. I will go through the records of the proceedings and see what action has to be taken.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस समय उन्हें वापिस बुला लीजिये, बाद में सजा दीजियेगा ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Power Cut in Kerala

+

S.N.Q. 10. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Maniyangadan:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal for further power cut in Kerala;

(b) if so, what will be the impact of this cut on industrial and agricultural production; and

(c) whether it is a fact that industries like the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd. and Indian Rare Earths Ltd. are likely to be closed down due to power shortage?

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

(b) No cuts have been imposed on agriculturists so far. The cuts on industrial consumers are also not being increased.

(c) TCC have been closed down, since they exceeded their reduced three-month (January-March) power quota ahead of time. Rare Earths are also similarly affected.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Kerala Government has stated something contrary to what the minister has stated. They have said there is 80 per cent power cut on the industries. The fertiliser factory, we are told, is about to be closed down. May I know whether the government could not make some arrangement or cannot do

so now by supplying some power from Mysore, which is surplus in power, so that at least the fertiliser concern and such other important factories are able to function?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true there is very heavy shortage of power in Kerala and a number of very important industries are being closed down. At the moment, Kerala is getting about 3 lakh units every day. We will try our best to see that it may be increased.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of this chronic shortage almost every year now for the last six years, and also in view of the fact that Kerala now depends entirely on hydel power, may I know whether expeditious steps will be taken for the establishment of the proposed thermal plant at Cochin?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We appreciate that there should be a sufficient amount of thermal power backing and therefore we have sanctioned one thermal station at Cochin.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know whether this decision to establish a thermal plant in Cochin is contingent upon the ability of the Heavy Electricals in Bhopal and the Heavy Engineering Plant in Ranchi to produce the plant and machinery necessary for this; if so, does the Minister appreciate the fact that this would mean a delay of two or three years or even more during which period the chronic shortage of electricity will continue in the State?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that the thermal station at Cochin must be expedited as much as possible, and having regard to the urgency of having a thermal backing, it will be our endeavour to see that the machinery is obtained, either from inside or outside the country, at the earliest.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know what is the percentage of cut in

electricity? The hon. Minister stated that no cut is contemplated. I want to know by what percentage it has been reduced now. I also want to know whether immediate steps would be taken to establish a thermal plant in Kerala irrespective of the fact whether the machinery is available in India or not?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is 50 per cent cut on heavy industries.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Kerala Government has said that the cut is 80 per cent—here is the newspaper report—on industrial consumption.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid, according to the information available to us, according to the communication we received, it is 50 per cent cut on the heavy industries and 25 per cent cut on the domestic consumption. There is, of course, one point which I would like to say here. In Kerala they have done another thing. What they did in Kerala was, in addition to the cut of 50 per cent, they gave the heavy industries the choice of utilising power in whatever way they liked in three months. So some of the factories have used the power in two months. That is why TCC had to be closed down earlier.

As regards the other part of the question, I have already submitted that it will be our endeavour to establish the Cochin thermal power station as early as possible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Since the southern States of Kerala, Andhra and other States—some of them at least—are suffering from acute shortage of electricity, the States that are being fed by the southern grid, may I know whether the Government does not feel it desirable to see that power is supplied from some of those states which are in a happy position so far as electricity is concerned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that Mysore is in a position today to supply the rest of the States. Unfortunately, except for Madras, there have

been no adequate transmission lines to other States. There should be sufficient transmission lines and in the absence of that it has not been possible to supply as much as we would have otherwise done.

Shri Kappen: May I know what practical steps have so far been taken by the Government for establishing a thermal plant in Kerala?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As the hon. House is aware, there has been a lot of trouble about getting it sanctioned. A technical committee was set up and they took a lot of time. Later on, as a result of further discussions and because the Ministry of Fuel promised to give us 40,000 tons of furnace oil, it has now been sanctioned. The sanction has just now been given and, as I have submitted already, it will be our utmost endeavour to see that that station is established.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शल बैंक की वित्तीय
स्थिति

* 596. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरमा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शल बैंक पिछले 17 वर्ष से संतोषजनक कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि में उस बैंक ने कोई लाभांश नहीं दिया ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका कारण बैंक का कुप्रबन्ध है या अवधि उसकी असन्तोषजनक वित्तीय स्थिति ; और

(घ) बैंक के कार्य संचालन को सुधारने के लिए भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क), (ग) और (घ). बैंक व्यवसाय विनियमन अधिनियम (बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन एक्ट) 1949 के अन्तर्गत अपने प्राप्त सांविधिक अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, रिजर्व बैंक ने समय-समय पर हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शल बैंक का निरीक्षण किया है और निरीक्षण सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उसे कुछ हिदायतें दी हैं। सार्वजनिक हित की दृष्टि से उन रिपोर्टों में कही गयी बातों को प्रकट करना ठीक न होगा।

(ख) जिस अवधि का जिक्र किया गया है उसमें बैंक ने कोई लाभांश (डिविडेंड) नहीं दिया।

Problem of Government Accommodation

*597. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether he has sought the co-operation of all the Central Ministries in solving the problem of Governmental accommodation; and

(b) if so, the method of co-operation sought?

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

(b) The difficulties have been explained in a D.O. letter dated the 7th December, 1965 addressed to Ministers, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5794/66].

Stabilisation of Prices

***598. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up any machinery for the stabilisation of prices;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). Certain arrangements to deal with the problem already exist which will need examination to see if a change in the machinery is necessary.

Report of Technical Committee on Capital Goods

***599. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee appointed by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao to take stock of the requirements of capital goods for major industries has completed its work and submitted its report;

(b) if so, the important features of the report;

(c) whether the report has been examined by the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Raising of Resources by States

***600. Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States are to raise the additional revenue to meet the Fourth Five Year Plan requirements;

(b) whether any policy has been laid down for this purpose by the Centre; and

(c) the total amount of revenue to be raised by the States and whether any quota has been fixed for each State and, if so, the quota for each State?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain guidelines for additional resource mobilisation by State have been indicated by the Planning Commission. The measures suggested include, among others, the levy of surcharge on land revenue, revision of irrigation rates, levy of surcharge on commercial crop, imposition of betterment levy, increase in electricity tariffs and duties and revision of urban immovable property tax, sales taxes, motor vehicles taxes, etc.

(c) The total amount of revenue to be raised by the States and the quota for each State would be determined at the time of the finalisation of the Fourth Plan.

Credit to Sudan

***601. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 607 on the 2nd December, 1965 regarding credit to be extended to Sudaun and state:

(a) whether the discussion with the Government of Sudan to extend the credit of Rs. 5 crores for setting up the industries has been finalised;

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

(c) if not, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). No Sir. The terms and conditions of the credit are yet to be settled.

(c) This would be done with either by an Indian delegation visiting Sudan or a delegation from their side coming to India. The dates for this have not yet been fixed.

Bridging up gulf between need and achievement

***602. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise the fact that there was intense public discontent because of the wide gulf between need and achievement;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the administration to bridge the gulf; and

(c) how far the administrative machinery has been geared to the urgency of the situation, created by the non-fulfilment of the minimum necessities, which the people of India were entitled to, even after 18 years of the achievement of freedom?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The whole process of Planning is directed towards raising the living standards of the people over a period of time. Each Five Year Plan has taken us nearer to this goal. The basic objective of the Fourth and Fifth Plans is to provide opportunities of employment to all who seek it and to ensure a minimum level of living to every family in the country by the end of the next ten years or so.

The Government of India have recently set up the Administrative Reforms Commission to examine the

public administration of the country and to make recommendations for its reform, and reorganisation where necessary. In making its recommendations, the Commission will give consideration to the need for making administration a fit instrument for achieving social and economic goals of development.

साथ स्थिति

***603. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में योजना आयोग के एक विशेषज्ञ दल की एक बैठक हैदराबाद में हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस बात पर भी विचार विमर्श किया कि मकानों, कारखानों, सड़कों और नगरों के निर्माण के लिये अच्छी भूमि का अन्वेषण उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसने इस बात पर भी विचार किया था कि यदि भूमि का अधिक उपयोगी कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग नहीं किया गया तो खाद्य स्थिति की अधिक गम्भीर हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस विशेषज्ञ-दल की सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Economy in Expenditure

***604. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 179 on the 11th November, 1965 regarding economy in expenditure and state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary to review the activities of different Ministries has submitted a report;

(b) if so, its main findings and recommendations; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
 (a) No, Sir. The Committee was not required to submit a formal report to the Government. But the budget estimates of the Ministries for 1966-67, particularly the non-plan portion, were framed on the basis of the conclusions of the Committee reached after discussion with the secretaries of the administrative Ministries.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5795/66]

Retail Prices of Commodities

*605. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled statistics about the increase in the retail prices of essential commodities like cereals (open market), kerosene, pulses, edible oils, sugar and cloth during the period from September, 1965 to February, 1966;

(b) whether Government have noticed any big gap between the prices fixed by Government manufacturers and the actual prices paid by the consumers; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the concerned authorities.

चौथी योजना में आयोजन का स्थान

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि तीन योजना अवधियों में हमारे उत्पादन तन्त्र का स्थान जन-साधारण की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की अपेक्षा विलास वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की ओर अधिक रहा है ;

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

(ग) क्या चौथी योजना में इस स्थान में कोई परिवर्तन होने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :
 (क) और (ख). हमारी सब विकास योजनाओं में, उत्पादन तन्त्र को आवश्यक उपभोग और पूंजीगत सामान की सप्लाई में विस्तार करने की दिशा में मोड़ देने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, न कि विलास की वस्तुओं का ।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया जा चुका है, स्थान में परिवर्तन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Power Rates of Public Sector Power Undertakings

*607. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. Ramen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the public sector power supply undertakings in India have recently increased their power rates substantially with a view to increase their earnings as per recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by those undertakings for reduction of expenditure and effecting economy in all directions before the increase in power rates?

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

(a) Seven out of fourteen State Electricity Boards have reviewed their rates subsequent to the circulation of the Venkataraman Committee Report. The rates have generally increased though some of the Boards have decreased the rates for certain categories of services. The details of the changes are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5796/66] Under section 59 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Boards are not to carry on their operations at a loss, as far as practicable. The recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee regarding financial returns as accepted by the Government have also influenced the Boards in working out their revised rates.

(b) The State Electricity Boards have taken steps towards reduction of expenditure and effecting economy by taking several steps e.g., reducing the stand-by capacity, saving of capital expenditure on available civil works, economising in the use of vehicles, stationery, curtailment of expenditure on new posts etc.

Committee on Technical Consultancy Services

***608. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have appointed a Committee on Technical Consultancy Services; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Government Resolution containing the constitution

and functions of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5797/66]

Upper Krishna Project

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

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have represented that the Upper Krishna Project in Mysore State should be taken over and executed as a centrally sponsored scheme; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The request of the Mysore Government for the financing of the Upper Krishna Project entirely by the Centre is being considered in the context of the general question regarding the manner of financing of large multi-purpose projects.

World Bank's Rate of Interest

***610. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the World Bank is proposing to raise its interest rates;

(b) if so, the precise proposal of the World Bank, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The proposal is understood to be to raise the interest rate from $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% .

(c) While the raising of the interest rate will obviously make further loans from the World Bank to developing countries costlier, it will also enable the Bank to raise more funds from

the capital markets of the world for lending to underdeveloped countries; to the extent that the resources of the IDA are augmented by developed member-countries for purposes of long term lending with no interest to the underdeveloped countries, the effects of a rise in the interest rate on Bank loans can be, and it is hoped will be, minimised.

Collection of National Defence Fund

*611. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Shinkre:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lot of pressure is being exercised on the people and officials for the collection of National Defence Fund and collection of gold for Gold Bonds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Principal of a Higher Secondary School of Bahadurgarh in District of Punjab is forcing the teachers to contribute 10 grams of gold for the Gold Bonds; and

(c) whether Government propose to make some arrangements for the audit of all types of defence funds throughout the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) While it appears that in the past there had been isolated cases of exercise of pressure, Government is not aware that there have been any such cases recently.

(b) Government of India have no information. However, the facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

(c) Arrangements already exist for the audit of the accounts of the National Defence Fund and the audit of the National Defence Gold Bonds by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Family Planning programme in Fourth Plan

*612. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the Fourth Plan allocation and target to be achieved in respect of the family planning programme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A tentative allocation of Rs. 95 crores has been made for Family Planning programme during the Fourth Five Plan.

Efforts are being made to set up State-wise, District-wise, and Block-wise targets for IUCDS, and sterilisations with the object of reducing the birth rate to 25 per 1,000 in the shortest possible time.

U. K. Loans

*613. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. Ramen Sen:
Shri Murl Manohar:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K. Government have given three loans to the Government of India during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Four loan agreements totalling £26.5 million (Rs.35.33 crores) have so far been signed during the current year with the U.K. Government as follows:

- (i) £5 million on 15-6-65 for general purpose assistance.
- (ii) £10 million on 20-10-65 for general purpose assistance.
- (iii) £4 million on 20-12-65 for components and specialised raw materials for British-oriented industries.
- (iv) £7.5 million on 11-2-1966 for emergency food assistance.

All these loans are repayable over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years. The effective interest payable on the first loan is about 3½ per cent per annum while the other three loans are interest free.

Indian Currency in Nepal

- *614. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Subodh Hamsda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian currency has completely ceased to be a legal tender throughout the territory of Nepal;

(b) The exchange rate between Indian rupee and Nepali rupee and what will be its impact on the Indian currency in circulation in Nepal; and

(c) whether any estimate is available of the Indian currency in circulation in Nepal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Indian currency has not yet completely ceased to be a legal tender throughout the territory of Nepal although the Government of Nepal is taking steps gradually towards that direction.

(b) The exchange rate is 100 Indian rupees equivalent to 160 Nepali rupees. The circulation of Indian currency is on the decline.

(c) No, Sir.

Loan to Ceylon

- *615. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 612 on the 2nd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian has offered a short-term loan to Ceylon in order to enable Ceylon to buy consumer goods from India and whether such credit has been finalised;

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

(c) if not, when it is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) The main features of the agreement are:

(i) The credit of Rs. 2 crores will be available for drawal up to 31st December, 1966.

(ii) The Government of Ceylon can use this credit for importing from India dried fish of the value of Rs. 60 lakhs, textiles for Rs. 80 lakhs and dried chillies for Rs. 60 lakhs; and

(iii) The loan carries interest at 3 per cent and is repayable

in 6 half yearly instalments beginning 1st July, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Investment

*616. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of India resulting in the reversal of Government policy of disallowing any foreign participation in the management of Indian industry against the promises of greater inflow of the private capital;

(b) whether the US Agency for Industrial Development has, in a document presented to Government, suggested a number of changes and also made plea for concessions; and

(c) whether the foreign investors have made offers of increasing investment if they were allowed some say in the managerial control?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The policy regarding foreign investment is that normally only the major interest in ownership and effective control of an undertaking has to be in Indian hands. However, this is not a hard and fast rule and in individual cases majority foreign participation may be permitted, where this appears necessary in the national interest. There is no proposal to modify this policy.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Government have not come across any cases where a foreign collaborator has offered to increase his investment if he was allowed a say in the managerial control. However, in some cases, the foreign collaborators have stipulated that they should have an effective say in the management of the concern as a condition to their participation in the venture.

Wastage of Drugs

*617. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 31-12-1965 on page 3 under the heading "Drugs Worth Rs. 40,000 Go Waste";

(b) whether Government propose to hold any inquiry into this loss; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for this loss?

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

(b) and (c). It has been reported by the Delhi Municipal Corporation that a very small quantity of medicines costing about Rs. 3600 was rendered useless due to the passing of the expiry date. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to hold an enquiry into this loss. The Municipal Corporation is however being advised to be more careful in future in fix responsibility in this case.

Irrigation and Power Allotments

*618. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in all the three Five Year Plans allocations for irrigation and power to Bihar State have been meagre in spite of the fact that per capita income in Bihar is the lowest and the population is the second largest in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to increase the allocation for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

D.V.C. Tariff

*619. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation's scheme to revise and increase power tariff so as to earn a return of at least 7 per cent on the net value of assets in use during any year as suggested by the World Bank as a condition for the grant of a loan from that body has been given effect to;

(b) if so, the nature of the modification and enhanced rate of power tariff to be charged from the consumers;

(c) whether the Venugopalan Committee has supported the increase suggested by the Damodar Valley Corporation or it has suggested changes therein; and

(d) the nature of the changes suggested, if any?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes. The D.V.C. tariffs were revised with effect from the 1st April, 1965.

(b) The average increase is approximately 12 per cent to 15 per cent. The revised tariff is as follows:-

For supply at 33 K.V.:

Demand Charge: Rs 1/- per KVA per month:

Plus

Energy charge as follows:—

First 200,000 units per month 3.5 paise per Kwh.

Next 300,000 units per month 3.25 paise per Kwh.

all in excess 3 paise per Kwh.

The energy charges is subject to variation with a coal cost surcharge.

For Supply at 32 K.V.:

A rebate of 2-1/2 per cent on the 33 K.V. tariff is allowed.

(c) and (d). Yes. The Committee has supported the power supply tariff as revised by the D.V.C. with effect from 1-4-65 except in the case of supplies to the West Bengal and Bihar State Electricity Boards where an increase of 2-1/2 per cent over the old rates (i.e. as existed prior to 1-4-65) has been recommended, to be effective from 1-4-66.

Loan of Officers for Development of Water Resources in Certain African Countries

*620. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have received request from three African Countries—Kenya, Ghana and Uganda to send experts to advise them on the development of water resources in those countries; and

(b) if so, whether the experienced engineers from the Central Water and Power Commission have been deputed to these developing African Countries to assist them in the irrigation and allied projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The requisite information is as follows:

Kenya

Requests were received from the Government of Kenya and from certain agencies of the United Nations for the services of some experts in the field of Irrigation and Development of Water Resources, for deputation to Kenya.

Some officers were recommended for assignments in Kenya; but none of them has received an offer of appointment.

Ghana

One officer of the Central Water and Power Commission is on deputation to Ghana since June, 1959, as Senior Engineer (Hydrology).

Uganda

No request has been received from the Government of Uganda for the services of Indian experts in the field of development of water resources.

"Seizure of Chinese Dollars on West Bengal-Sikkim Border"

*622. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese dollars have been found among contraband goods recently seized by the Indian Land Customs at a checkpost on the West Bengal-Sikkim border at Rangpo recently;

(b) if so, the circumstances surrounding the seizure, the quantity of Chinese dollars and the status of those from whom the Chinese currency has been recovered;

(c) whether there is any suspicion or proof of Chinese currency being used to promote activities prejudicial to our national security; and

(d) the action if any taken in this respect and against whom?

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

(a) and (b). On 10th February, 1966 the staff at the Customs Check Post at Rangpo on the West Bengal-Sikkim border seized from a Sikkimese national, who was travelling in a jeep from Kalimpong to Sikkim, 18 pieces of silver utensils, 12 pieces of obsolete Indian silver coins and 2 pieces of obsolete Chinese dollars, all valued about Rs. 408. The Sikkimese national is a dealer in silver, cloth and

footwear at Kalimpong. The case is under further investigation.

(c) The Government have no information that Chinese currency is being used to promote activities prejudicial to the security of this country.

(d) Does not arise.

Lower Sileru Project

2306. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 403 on the 19th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange requested for by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the procurement of construction machinery etc. for the Lower Sileru Project from U.S.S.R. has since been granted;

(b) if so, when; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) to (c). No. The matter is under consideration.

US Study on Development of India

2307. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Government have made any study of the development of India since the achievement of independence (i.e. the 15th August, 1947) and the contribution to the capital for development;

(b) if so, the main points which emerged from the study;

(c) whether the study has been undertaken in cooperation with the Government of India; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the points raised in the study?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: (a) The Embassy of the USA in Delhi has brought out a brochure entitled "India's Development and Economic Aid" in December 1965. It refers briefly to the economic development of India in the course of the three Plans and narrates the extent and scope of foreign economic aid to India during this period.

(b) Apart from data on foreign economic aid, the following seem to be the main general points made out in the brochure:

(i) "India has had an impressive record of economic development since achieving independence in 1947. Despite some problems, the country has probably accomplished more in these 18 years than in any previous century. While foreign assistance has played an important role, India itself has supplied 80 per cent of its own development requirements."

(ii) "Since India's planned and concerted development effort began in 1951, total real output has grown at an average annual rate of nearly 4 per cent; agricultural output has increased at about 3 per cent. The 1964-65 growth rate of 7.3 per cent indicates that the country may be able to do much better in the future. Both food and total production have increased at rates consistently higher than the annual population growth, although the margin has not been sufficient over a long enough period of time to sharply increase per capita income and consumption."

(iii) Indian planning has provided a needed framework for de-

velopment outlays and policies and has steadily improved over the past 15 years."

(iv) "While the public sector has grown greatly, the volume of private investment and business activity also has substantially increased. Growth has not been confined to any one sector. India's economic policy has been adjusted from time to time on the basis of pragmatic considerations."

(v) "The ultimate goal of Indian planning is self-sufficiency. As the late Prime Minister Nehru said in October 1949:

"Self-help is the first condition for a nation, no less than for an individual."

"And the country is dedicated to the ideal of bringing about development while, at the same time, preserving freedom. India does not want to obtain its economic development in the Communist Chinese manner—by wringing it from the blood, tears and mortal sacrifice of the people."

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (c).

Fuel Briquetting Plant in Kerala

2308. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Administration are investigating that the waste saw dust in Kallal, Calicut District can be used to start a fuel briquetting plant.

(b) the number of saw mills in Calicut District;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Industries Project Officer has sent a questionnaire to the saw mill

owners to know how much saw dust will be available; and

(d) when the factory is likely to be started?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (d). In order to study the possibilities of utilisation of saw dust available in various Rural Industries Project areas for manufacture of fuel briquettes, by Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission sought information from various rural industries projects, including Kozhikode in Kerala State, regarding the quantity of saw dust available in the area. The Kozhikode project authorities have, accordingly, undertaken a study of the availability of the saw dust in the project area. The information was collected by the Project Officer, Kozhikode through a questionnaire. According to the information collected, there are 73 saw mills in Kozhikode District. Technical feasibility and economic viability of setting up a plant in Kozhikode are under study and no final decision has been taken so far.

U.S. Loan to Indian Firms

2309. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have extended a loan amounting to Rs. 3 crores to five firms for joint collaboration in India;

(b) if so, the terms thereof; and

(c) the names of firms to be benefited by the loan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The US Government has extended five separate loans, totalling to just over Rs. 3 crores, to the firms indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5798/66] which also gives the

terms of the loans and the purposes for which they have been made. All five firms have U.S. collaborators.

Integration of Rural Electrification Programme

2310. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appointed a Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission for the integration of the Rural electrification Plan;

(b) if so, its recommendations for the right progress of the scheme; and

(c) whether Village Panchayat and the Block Development Councils are to be associated with the scheme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission made a detailed enquiry into the rural electrification programme and prepared a report in October, 1965.

(b) and (c). A summary of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5798/66].

IUCD Programme

2311. Shri V. B. Gandhi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of practising medical personnel other than those in Government service are at present utilised for the proper motivation of the public and the use of IUCD on large scale; and

(b) whether it is the intention of Government to provide for medical examination of those asking for IUCD with a view to reducing complications

and making the IUCD programme more safe?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The services of private medical practitioners are being utilised for the motivation and use of IUCD;

(b) Medical examination is done in all cases before giving them IUCD.

Accommodation for Government Servants

2312. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government employee with service exceeding 14 years are still without any Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the number of such employees; and

(c) when these employees are likely to be provided Government accommodation?

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

(b) 6,439.

(c) Government is taking all possible measures to build more houses but it will take many years to provide them accommodation.

सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

2313. श्री वें० शि० वाटिल :

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनावृष्टि तथा फसल की खराबी से प्रभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उसकी प्रार्थना पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला मायर) : (क) से (ग). प्राकृतिक संकटों के कारण सहायता कार्यों जिनमें पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है, के खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए राज्यों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का स्वरूप भारत सरकार ने पहले ही निर्धारित कर रखा है। इस कार्य के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भारत सरकार से अब तक कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मांगी है।

ग्राम जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के 1966-67 के वार्षिक प्लान में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 60 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था नियत की गई है। इस धीर्ष के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 2.50 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त प्रावंटन मांगा है लेकिन भारत सरकार अभी तक कोई अतिरिक्त प्रावंटन करने के लिए राजी नहीं हुई है।

योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्मित केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों के एक दल ने 10 से 15 जनवरी, 1966 तक प्रभाव की स्थिति का स्थल पर ही द्वांदन करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र के प्रभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया। इस दल की सिफारिशों पर प्रलग से विचार किया जा रहा है। जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अतिरिक्त धन नियत करने के लिये इस दल ने कोई विशेष सिफारिश नहीं की है।

Industrialisation of Delhi

2314. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy of Government with regard to

industrialisation of Delhi has been so framed that all the industries will not be allowed to be located within the city;

(b) if so, the localities that have been selected for the development of industries and the extent of industries to be set up there; and

(c) the steps being taken in respect of the existing industries already located in the city?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Master Plan for Delhi was published on the 1st September, 1962. Such industrial uses as do not conform to the land use shown in the Master Plan will have to be shifted to industrial areas earmarked therein, in gradual stages ranging from 3 to 5 years in the case of noxious industries, 4 to 10 years in the case of nuisance industries, and 6 to 20 years in the case of others.

(b) The desired information is given below:

Location	Area (in acres)
Small scale non-nuisance industries	
Hindustan Housing Factory.	.. 54
Okhla Industrial area (two sites)	164
Kalkaji (two sites)	8
On Mathura Road (three sites)	.. 169
West of Pusa Institute	.. 279
Delhi Milk Supply	20
Site near Anand Parbat	60
Roshanara Road	11
Sarai Rohilla	32
North-West of Wazirpur	.. 27
Lawrence Road-Nangal Sub-Station area	.. 279
Area south of Ring Road and G.T. Road in north-west	.. 333

Shahdara between G.T. Road and Railway	.. 113
Near Moti Nagar	13
Near Tilak Nagar	5
Najafgarh Road	.. 16
Total	.. 1,583

Large scale and heavy industries

South of Okhla near Marshalling Yard	908
Najafgarh Road area	369
Between Railway line to Rewari and new industrial road	331
Between Rohtak Road and Railway line to Rohtak	194
North of Railway line to Rohtak	469
Azadpur north of Ring Road	410
Shahdara between new Railway line and new highway	919
Total	.. 3,600

(c) Such industrial units as are willing to shift voluntarily from their non-conforming locations are at present being offered land in the industrial areas being developed by the Delhi Development Authority, subject to the condition that the non-conforming use of the existing premises shall be stopped within a period of 2½ years. Land is being allotted at reserve prices based on the cost of acquisition plus development and overhead charges. Suitable loan assistance for purchase of land and construction of buildings is being provided by the Delhi Administration.

सकानों का निर्वाह

2315. श्री भागवत ला आजाद :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हुंसदा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री प्र० चं० सह्या :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने गत दिसम्बर के आरम्भ में यह अपील की थी कि आपात-काल की अवधि में बड़े भवनों के निर्माण पर खर्च कम किया जाए ; और

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहरचन्द लाला) : (क) सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है कि स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कोई ऐसी अपील की थी। प्रेस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रामचन्द्रपुरम् (हैदराबाद) में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के हेवी पावर इन्विपमेंट प्लांट के उद्घाटन करते हुए 11 दिसम्बर, 1965 को उन्होंने यह कहा था कि परियोजना के लिये नियत निधि में से एक बहुत बड़े भाग को बड़े भवन बनाने में खर्च करना उचित नहीं था क्योंकि निर्माण की बचत का और परियोजनाओं में और अधिक प्रगती तरह से उपयोग में लाया जा सकता था।

(ख) एमरजेंसी के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा कार्यालय भवनों तथा मकानों के बनाने का कार्यक्रम बहुत कम कर दिया गया है।

Kerala N.G.Os.

2316. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warier:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisation of Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers has submitted a memorandum on the Kerala Pay Commission Report; and

(b) if so, its details and the steps taken to examine the Pay Commission's proposals in the light of the suggestions made by the Non-gazetted Officers?

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

(b) The details are contained in the statement given below. The proposals are being examined by the Government of Kerala and decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

STATEMENT

The points in the memorandum on the Kerala Pay Commission's Report submitted by the Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers' Union are:

- (i) The recommendations of the Pay Commission may be suitably modified so as to afford neutralisation of the cost of living index as on 1st July, 1959.
- (ii) One increment weightage for every three years of service subject to a maximum of five may be granted to all non-Gazetted Officers.
- (iii) The present pay revision may be confined to those scales of pay which extend up to Rs. 500.
- (iv) The pay slabs now adopted for D.A. may be modified suitably to suit the pay structure in the State.
- (v) House Rent Allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 10 p.m. may be granted to all Non-Gazetted Officers.
- (vi) Compulsory Savings Scheme may be dropped in respect of the employees whose income is below the Income Tax payable limit.
- (vii) A Committee with a representative of Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers Union may be appointed with a view to suggest ways and means of making suitable modifications to the Pay Commission's recommendations.

केंद्रिय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

2317. श्री विभूति मिश्र:

श्री क० ना० तिलारी:

क्या स्वास्थ्य तराईरिगार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन लोगों के लिये केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना लागू करने की योजना बना रही है, जिनकी वार्षिक आय 150 रुपये तक है, और उनके कोई भंडारन नहीं लिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उतका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तराईरिगार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुतंता नायर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Hospital in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi

2318. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vshram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2162 on 9th December, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress so far made by Government in the eviction of squatters from the land acquired to construct a hospital in Gulabi Bagh near Andha Mughal in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The land was at one time cleared of squatters but it was re-occupied by them in greater numbers. Efforts are being made to evict them.

(b) and (c). Due to financial stringency no provision has been made for construction work in 1966-67.

डिप्टी भाई पटेल भवन, नई दिल्ली

2319. श्री म० सा० शिवदेवी:

श्री भागवत शः आजाद :

श्री सुशोभ हंसदा:

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री प्र० ब० बहना:

क्या निरंज, आरास तथा नन्दरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कांस्टीच्यूशन हाउस के स्थान पर बनाये गये डिप्टी भाई पटेल भवन के प्रांगण में बने कई मंजिले फ्लैटों में कितने संसद सदस्य रह सकते हैं;

(ख) उन फ्लैटों में वास्तव में कितने संसद सदस्य रहते हैं;

(ग) जिन फ्लैटों में संसद सदस्य नहीं रहते उनमें किस श्रेणी के लोग रह सकते हैं तथा इस प्रकार के कितने फ्लैटों में लोग रहते हैं ;

(घ) जब से यह भवन बना है तब से लेकर जनवरी, 1966 तक कितने फ्लैट लगातार प्रवेश छोड़े समय के लिये खाली रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) किराये के रूप में सरकार को मिलता मुकामा क्या ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) विठ्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस में 144 रिहायशी यूनिट (36 दो कमरे वाले तथा 108 एक कमरे वाले सूट्स) हैं। संसद सदस्यों की मांग पर इस सीमा तक उन्हें स्थान प्रदान प्रबंधित किया जा सकता है।

(ख) 12

(ग) संसद सदस्यों की प्राथम्यताओं से फालतू स्थान सामान्यतः 700 रुपये प्रति माह तथा इससे अधिक बेटन पाने वाले अधिकारियों प्रथम भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा अधि के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रायः राज्य सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को प्रदान किया जाता है। इस समय ऐसे अधिकारियों के द्वारा 126 प्लैटों पर कब्जा है।

(घ) धीर (ङ). प्रॉब्लम की सामान्य प्रक्रिया में थोड़ी अधिशेष के लिए कुछ सूट्स खाली पड़े रहें। इस प्रकार के खाली पड़े रहने को "राजस्व की हानि" नहीं कहा जा सकता। कुछ पैसे को संसद सदस्यों तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की प्राप्ति मांगों की पूर्ति के लिए भी खाली रखना पड़ा है।

Reorganisation of Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development

2320. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the reorganisation of the Ministry will necessitate retrenchment of some employees; and

(b) if so, whether efforts will be made to provide alternative employment for them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The reorganisation has resulted in reduction of some assistants and clerks but they have been absorbed in vacancies elsewhere.

गण्डक परियोजना के लिये सैंमेंट का पानी

2321. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सिन्धु घाटी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गण्डक परियोजना (बाल्मीकी नगर) के लिये सैंमेंट की कमी पड़ गई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसी भी समय काम बन्द हो सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिन्धु घाटी विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फारूक अहमद) : (क) अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 1966 के आदि में गण्डक परियोजना के लिये सैंमेंट की सप्लाई में अल्प मात्रा में कमी हुई थी, परन्तु इसके कोई नुकसान बन्द नहीं हुआ।

(ख) सैंमेंट की घाम कमी के कारण परियोजना अधिकारियों की मांगों के मुकाबले सैंमेंट की सप्लाई कम रही। रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा 3 घीर 27 नवंबर, 1966 के बीच मधुप्रादेश के रास्ते यातायात में सैंमेंट की बिक्री के कारण सैंमेंट पाने में भी कुछ देरी हो गई। इस बिक्री को हटवाया गया और कुछ अन्य आवंटनों में कमी करने समय पर परियोजना तक पर्याप्त मात्रा में सैंमेंट लाने का प्रबंध लिया गया।

गंडक परियोजना में मशीनों के फालतू पुर्जें

2322. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक परियोजना में अनेक मशीनें फालतू पुर्जें न होने के कारण बेकार पड़ी हैं और परियोजना का कार्य रुक गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण फालतू पुर्जों का आयात नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो फालतू पुर्जों की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फख्रुद्दीन अहमद): (क) फालतू पुर्जों के न होने के कारण कुछ मशीनें बेकार पड़ी रहीं परन्तु इस कारण काम बिल्कुल बन्द कभी नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण फालतू पुर्जों का आयात सीमित मात्रा में किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) फालतू पुर्जें कोसी परियोजना और दामोदर घाटी निगम से प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं । मशीनों के संभरकों से भी पुर्जें खरीदे जा रहे हैं जिनको आयात के लिये आवश्यक लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है । कुछ एक आवश्यकताओं को अन्य भारतीय स्टॉकिस्टों से पुर्जें खरीद कर भी पूरा किया जाता है ।

बिहार राज्य में परिवार नियोजन

2323. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने वहाँ के लोगों को देने के लिये गर्भ निरोधक खरीदने

के लिये कोई वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख) नहीं । गर्भरोधकों का सारा खर्च भारत सरकार वहन करती है ।

Loan Assistance for Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme

2324. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1254 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the additional loan assistance sought by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year for the Tungabhadra High Level Canal scheme has since been granted;

(b) if so, when and the amount granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(a) and (b). Against the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional loan assistance of Rs. 1.98 crores, two loans, one of Rs. 1 crore and another of Rs. 80 lakhs, were sanctioned to them on the 18th December, 1965 and the 31st January, 1966 respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

Urban Community Development Projects in Rajasthan

2325. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 853 on the 18th November, 1965 and state whether any decision has since been taken to start pilot projects for urban

Community Development in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Government of Rajasthan have been allotted one project for Urban Community Development which will be started at Ajmer.

Aid from Austria

**2326. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received from Austria under the Aid India Consortium assistance for 1965-66;

(b) how much of it has been spent; and

(c) the manner of utilisation of the amount with details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) A Governmental Credit of \$4.00 million (Rs. 190 lakhs) and a Suppliers' Credit of \$1.00 million (Rs. 47.6 lakhs) were made available.

(b) and (c):

(i) **Governmental Credit—(Rs. 190.00 lakhs)**

(1) Rs. 75 lakhs have been allocated for import of fertilizers for which the draft contract has been approved and is now being finalised.

(2) Rs. 50 lakhs have been allocated for import of steel for which contracts are awaited.

(3) Rs. 21.43 lakhs have been set apart for payment of technical fees to M/s. Bohler which fall due in May, 1966 and November, 1966;

(4) The balance of Rs. 43.57 lakhs has been allotted to 'others' including State Electricity Boards and Railways and contracts are awaited.

(ii) **Suppliers' Credit (Rs. 47.6 lakhs)**
The allocations under this credit are being finalised.

Irrigation and Power Potential in U.P.

**2327. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:**

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

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Union Government for additional help for developing their power and irrigation potential during 1966-67; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Pension and House Building Loan Scheme

2328. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 105 on the 4th November, 1965 regarding the Family Pension and House Building Loan Scheme and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the senior officer of his Ministry who had gone abroad to study the working of family pension scheme;

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

(c) whether Government have completed consideration thereof and also of his report on the House Building Loan Scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). A Memorandum on a Pension Scheme mainly for employees other than Government servants has been received. This scheme as well as the scheme for a Housing Finance Corporation are under consideration.

Adulteration in Foodstuffs

2329. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

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

(a) the number of prosecutions launched in each State and Union Territory since the 15th December, 1965 against adulterants of food-stuffs;

(b) the number of convictions secured; and

(c) the nature and quantum of sentence awarded in each case?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5800/66].

Teaching of Pharmacists

2330. Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the standards of teaching imparted to Pharmacists?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Pharmacy Act was enacted in 1943 with a view *inter alia* to regulate the educational standards in Pharmacy.

The Pharmacy Council of India regulates education in Pharmacy upto the diploma level by prescribing the nature and content of the courses of study to be undertaken before admission and examination by approving the educational institutions conducting courses of study in Pharmacy and by prescribing the subjects of examination and the standards to be attained therein. The Education Regulations under the Pharmacy Act, 1943 were notified in 1951 accordingly.

The All India Council for Technical Education in the Ministry of Education appointed an Expert Committee

known as the Pharmaceutical Education Committee which has laid down model Education Standards for the graduate level of studies in Pharmacy. The scheme also included the details of equipment, accommodation, staff and other instructional facilities required for conducting the course.

The Government of India have undertaken a programme for the improvement and development of institutions conducting degree courses in Pharmacy. The States which do not have facilities for training in Pharmacy at degree level have been advised to establish at least one such centre each. It is proposed to assist the institutions by providing 50 per cent of the expenditure as grant-in-aid under the Third Five Year Plan.

For co-ordinated development of post-graduate studies in engineering and technology, the All India Council for Technical Education had set up a Board of Post-Graduate Studies and Research. So far the Board have approved three centres for conducting Post-graduate courses in Pharmacy.

The Central Government have also a proposal to establish a Central Institute of Pharmacy to provide courses of study in the higher ranges of Pharmacy with facilities for research and to train teachers for various pharmaceutical subjects.

नदियों के पानी का गन्दा होना

2331. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नदियों के किनारों पर बड़े हुए गांवों के निवासी नदियों का पानी पीने के लिए प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि उनमें सेकड़ों टन गन्दगी बहाये जाने के कारण पानी गन्दा हो जाता है;

(ख) क्या इसे उनके स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सन्दर्भ में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) नदियों के किनारों पर बसे हुए ग्रामों के निवासियों, जो गन्दी बहाये जाने के कारण हुए गन्दे पानी को पीते या नहीं पीते हैं, की संख्या के बारे में देशव्यापी आधार पर प्राकृष्ट उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि 1963 में उड़ीसा में हैजा के बारे में जांच करते हुए यह देखा गया था कि वहाँ जांच की गई जनसंख्या में से 79.7 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति कुपों और तालाबों का पानी पीते थे और केवल 2.3 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ही नदी प्रवाश नहरों का पानी पीते थे। पिछले वर्ष केरल में भी ऐसा ही कुछ देखा गया था और अन्य राज्यों जैसे बिहार, असम, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के बारे में भी प्राथमिक भिन्न नहीं थे। उन क्षेत्रों की प्रकृति के बारे में जहाँ से देश के देहाती क्षेत्रों के लोग अपने पीने का पानी लेते हैं। ये उपर्युक्त निष्कर्ष 9 विभिन्न राज्यों में सामुदायिक परियोजना खण्डों द्वारा किये गये स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों से लगभग मिलते मिलते थे। परिवर्ष बंगाल के सर्वेक्षित गांवों के प्रवाश अन्य सभी सर्वेक्षित क्षेत्रों में नदियों की प्रवेक्षा खुले कुएं और तालाब ही प्रमुख उपयोग के पानी के सप्लाई के मुख्य स्रोत हैं। इन सभी अध्ययनों से यह प्रकट होता है कि इस देश में पीने के लिये कुपों और तालाबों की तुलना में नदियों के पानी का इतना अधिक उपयोग नहीं होता।

(ख) मन से गन्दे हुए पानी को पीने से निराश लोगो के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ग) जल दूषन के नियंत्रण के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक विस्तृत अभिनियम

मसौदा तैयार किया है। इस कार्य के लिये बनायी गई एक समिति इसकी जांच कर रही है।

Development of Backward Areas in Rajasthan

2332. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Rajasthan for the development of backward areas during 1965-66; and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State during the same period?

The Minister for Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). No specific amount was allotted to Rajasthan for the development of backward areas during 1965-66. Development of such areas formed part of the overall Plan for the State.

Loan to Rajasthan Government

2333. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have granted any loan to the Government of Rajasthan for the improvement of their ways and means position during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Leprosy Control Centres in Rajasthan

2334. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of leprosy control centres at present in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of patients for whom provision has been made in these centres; and

(c) the total amount of loan or grant given by the Central Government to these centres during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The gross incidence of leprosy in Rajasthan being very low, the State Government is not participating in the National Leprosy Control Programme being implemented in the country. As such, no Leprosy Control Centres have been established in this State. However, at present two Leprosy Asylums one each at Jaipur and Jodhpur with 40 and 55 beds respectively are functioning in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Rajasthan

**2335. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually allotted to and spent by the Rajasthan Government for the development of the State during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted to the State for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Minister for Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Against the allocation of Rs. 52 crores, the likely expenditure is reported to be Rs. 51.27 crores, inclusive of about Rs. 6 crores for Rajasthan Canal Project.

(b) Rs. 36.66 crores, exclusive of the amount required for Rajasthan Canal Project.

Contraceptives

**2336. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) what is the available quantity of contraceptives and whether it is

commensurate with the present requirement of the country; and

(b) what steps have been taken to increase production of contraceptives?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The following is the quantity of the various types of contraceptives produced/manufactured in the country

1. Foam tablets—29.50 million tablets.
2. Jelly/Cream/Paste—214 tonns.
3. Rubber contraceptives—37.44 million pieces.

In addition about 10.00 million pieces of rubber contraceptives are being imported during the current financial year.

Production of contraceptives, except rubber contraceptives, is commensurate with the present requirements of the country.

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase the production of contraceptives:

- (i) Licences for the manufacture of rubber contraceptives have been given to certain firms and their production capacity is 177.17 million pieces. At present only one firm has started production. Four more firms under the Small Scale Sector have installed factories and their production capacity is 60 million pieces, but their product at present is below the Standard laid down by Government. The firms have been requested to improve the product.
- (ii) The Government of India have decided to manufacture rubber contraceptives in the public sector, and a factory for this purpose is being established in Kerala;
- (iii) Foam Tablets are being manufactured by the Government

of India at the Medical Store Depot, Madras. Efforts are also being made to manufacture contraceptive cream at the Medical Store Depot, Bombay.

Housing Advance in Orissa

2337. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of applications received from the Central Government employees in Orissa for house building advances during the period from the 20th November, 1965 upto date;

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

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 2

(b) The sponsoring departments have been asked to get the defects/omissions rectified by the applicants. After this has been done, the applications will be processed further.

(c) Does not arise.

Slum Clearance in Orissa

2338. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total amount actually granted for slum clearance in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given for the same purpose to Orissa during 1966-67?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The approved outlay for the Slum Clearance Scheme in Orissa during 1965-66 is Rs. 5 lakhs—Rs. 3.75 lakhs to be provided by the Central Government and Rs. 1.25 lakhs by the State Government. The actual amount which can be granted to the State Government will depend on the expenditure incurred by them during the year.

(b) The total approved outlay is likely to be Rs. 14 lakhs.

Research Schemes in Orissa

2339. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether any research schemes have been sanctioned or will be sanctioned by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power for Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5801/66].

Development of Ayurveda During Fourth Plan

2340. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Kerala Ayurveda Mandalam regarding the problems concerning this branch of medicine; and

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

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

(b) The memorandum is being examined.

Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Schemes

2341. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1258 on the 25th November, 1965, and state when the clearance for the rural water supply schemes of Maharashtra is likely to be given?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Of the 32 schemes reported in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1258 as having been returned to the State Government, only 9 schemes were received from then after carrying out the suggested amendments. Of these, 7 were approved and 2 are under examination in the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation.

Of the 11 schemes which were reported to be under examination, 7 have since been approved, 3 schemes were returned to the State Government for revision and 1 scheme is under scrutiny of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation.

In addition to the above, 17 new schemes were received from the State Government. Of these, 3 have been approved, 1 returned for clarification and the remaining 13 schemes are under scrutiny of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation.

Acquisition of Land in Ghaziabad by Government of India

2342. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired in Ghaziabad (U.P.) for the use of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the area thereof and the amount of compensation paid for the same; and

(c) for what purpose the land is to be utilised and when the project is likely to start?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Action has been initiated for the acquisition of 250 acres of land in Ghaziabad for the Central Government. The amount will only be known after the acquisition proceedings have been completed.

(c) For Central Government Offices and residences.

Night Blindness

2343. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any field work has been conducted in connection with night-blindness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to eradicate this disease completely?

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

(b) Field surveys have been conducted by the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad and the Department of Nutrition, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. These were designed to determine the percentage of population and the different age groups having night-blindness and whether this could be correlated with nutrient intake. It has generally been found that Vitamin 'A' deficiency of even moderate intensity can cause night-blindness, before any other clinical signs appear. The survey among the school children in Calcutta revealed that about 2 per cent of all children suffer from night-blindness. The data in the South is slightly higher (3 to 4 per cent).

(c) The measures to improve general nutritional standards will automatically eradicate this disease. Special need is to improve the intake of Vitamin 'A' through greater intake of milk, eggs and carrots etc. Expanded nutrition programme is being introduced in as many blocks as possible to produce and distribute protective foods to vulnerable groups.

Dumbroo Hydro-Electric Project

2344. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn either by the Centre or by the Tripura Administration to provide rehabilitation to those tribals who are likely to be displaced from lands when the Dumbroo Hydro-Electric Project in Tripura materialises; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to select and set aside a site or sites exclusively for the rehabilitation of the said population before-hand?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Not yet. When the scheme is taken up for implementation, the rehabilitation problem will be tackled.

Rural Industrialisation in Punjab

2345. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the areas selected in Punjab for the Rural Industries Project Programme sponsored by the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission;

(b) the criteria for selection; and

(c) the progress made so far under the scheme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5802/66].

Memorandum Regarding Joint Stock Capital

2346. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Stock Exchanges in India recently presented to him a memorandum at Madras bringing forth the fact that the two-fifths of the newly subscribed joint stock capital in India has been wiped out during the past three years;

(b) if so, the other points made out in the memorandum; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The other points made out in the memorandum were that the prospects of a reasonable return on equity capital and of capital appreciation had been dimmed on account of the fiscal measures, such as 7½ per cent tax on equity dividends declared by a public company, sur-tax on company's profits, 12½ per cent tax on bonus issues and the capital gains tax on bonus issues in the hands of the shareholders of a company. Besides these points, the memorandum also touched upon the inflationary rise in prices, high levels of personal taxation and the present pattern of interest rates.

(c) Government has examined the memorandum and has the investment climate under constant observation with a view to its improvement.

कैंसर विशेषज्ञों के सम्मेलन के निष्कर्ष

2347. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 जनवरी, 1966 को बम्बई में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कैंसर विशेषज्ञों का सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्मेलन में कैमर के इलाज के सम्बन्ध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये; और

(ग) उन कं बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Weightment of Export Cargoes

2348. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the interests of preventing the malpractices of under-invoicing and over-invoicing in the country's foreign trade, Government are considering the feasibility of utilising the export services of independent bodies of recognised status functioning in Calcutta and other ports for checking the weightment and cubic measurement of export cargoes; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. Checking the weightment and cubic measurement of export cargoes does not generally help in assessing the extent of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. It is the valuation aspect that is important in assessing the extent of under/over-invoicing. When there are doubts about the correctness of valuation in respect of any export goods, the Custom Houses make such enquiries as considered necessary to arrive at the correct value of the goods concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Big Cities and Towns in Orissa

2349. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 72 on the 21st February, 1963 and state the amount allocated to Orissa for the preparation of master plans for big cities and towns?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The amount allocated to the Government of Orissa for the preparation of Master Plans for big cities and towns during the Third Five Year Plan is Rs. 10.85 lakhs. A further sum of Rs. 75,000 has been provided during 1965-66 for basic surveys and advance action for towns to be included during the Fourth Five Year Plan for the preparation of Master Plans.

Allotment of Shops in New Delhi Markets

2350. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state.

(a) the number of shops allotted in the different markets in New Delhi, so far;

(b) the number of persons allotted more than one shop and how many have the maximum number in one name;

(c) the number of allottees related to (1) the Government and (2) the Department employees;

(d) the number of allottees who have sub-let; and

(e) the action taken by Government against those who have sub-let?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 1381 shops have so far been allotted by the Directorate of Estates in New Delhi.

(b) The Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development is not aware of any case in which more than one shop has been allotted to an individual.

(c) No information is available in this regard, as allottees are not required to furnish particulars of their relatives.

(d) and (e). 60 complaints of alleged subletting have come to notice. These cases are under investigation.

Rural Electrification

2351. Shri Mohammad Ellas:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ramen Sen:

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

(a) the number of villages which can be electrified by each State after taking all the existing factors into account including the present capability of each organisation and also position of material required for rural electrification;

(b) whether the gigantic programme of rural electrification to be taken up for implementation on the occasion of the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in 1989 can be realised considering the capability and other limitations; and

(c) whether it is a fact that rural electrification programme now drawn up has not been coordinated with other rural development schemes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) A tentative assessment was made regarding the number of villages that may be electrified during the Fourth Plan was made in consultation with various States and Union Territories. A statement showing the tentative figures is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5803/86]. However, in view of the urgent need for augmenting food production in the country, it has since been decided that rural electrification programme should henceforth be drawn up with a bias towards energising pumps sets. The tentative target for the IV Plan fixed in con-

sultation with the various State Electricity Boards and the Food and Agriculture Ministry is about 7 lakh pumps. In order not to overlook the socio-economic objective of rural electrification the State authorities have been advised that the schemes for rural electrification during IV Plan may be drawn up in such a manner as to cover an area of group of villages having clusters of pumps at the same time meeting the other rural loads in that area. Thus with the emphasis on the programme of energising of pump sets, as far as possible, 15 to 20 per cent of the villages in each State should be covered during the IV Plan period. The IV Plan programme has however not yet been finalised and only that for the first year of the IV Plan is being drawn up.

(b) During the Irrigation and Power Seminar held in October, 1984, a target was set for achieving electrification of one lakh villages by October, 1989, the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, which was also reiterated in the conference of the State Irrigation and Power Ministers held in November, 1985. The achievement at the end of the III Plan would be about 55,000 villages. In accordance with the above conclusions the State authorities have been advised to take a number of steps as recommended in the Seminar, for expeditious achievement in rural electrification like strengthening the organisational set up at all levels in the States, strengthening of the rural electrification cell at Central level with a view to coordinate the activities of the planning agencies and allied matters and also the various measures to be taken in achieving economy in con-already initiated action on the above already initiated action on the above suggestions.

(c) The States have been advised that while drawing rural electrification schemes for the IV Plan close collaboration should be maintained and the schemes be prepared in consultation with the Agriculture, Irrigation, Development and Planning Depart-

ments in order to ensure co-ordinated development of the programmes. This aspect has been emphasized also during the Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Board held in November, 1965.

Tungabhadra Right Canal

**2352. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:**

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

(a) whether the Mysore Government disagreed with the Central Water and Power Commission regarding the calculation of surplus water from Tungabhadra right canal available for Andhra for second crop;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced for the disagreement;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether any action will be taken immediately in view of the season for the second crop?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (d). There was no disagreement. The first working Table also was drawn up in consultation with all. Later on considering the inflows, the repairs of left main canal and the altered programme of letting in water made it necessary to revise the table. These have since been worked out. This kind of revision is inherent for any river system.

Extended Family Planning Programme

2353. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Extended Family Planning Programme, Malaria and Family Planning Programmes are linked up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. In areas where National

Malaria Eradication Programme has been completed and entered the maintenance phase, one male basic Health Worker and one auxiliary nurse midwife are being appointed per 2,000 families or 10,000 populations so that they visit every home, motivate people to have small families and also keep a watch against the recurrence of Malaria. This method is expected to give better results in family planning as the workers will be better accepted and their advice given more attention to by the people.

Airport Health Organisation, Dumdum

2354. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Conveyance Allowance at revised rates has been granted to the gazetted officers working in Airport Health Organisation, Dumdum; and

(b) the reasons for not giving revised conveyance allowance to the non-gazetted staff?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The grant of Conveyance Allowance to Central Government employees, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, is governed by the same set of rules. As none of the employees of the Airport Health Organisation, Dumdum fulfil the prescribed conditions the conveyance allowance has not been sanctioned to any of them. However, the non-gazetted supervisory field staff who fulfil the conditions for the grant of cycle allowance are in receipt of such allowance.

ग्रफीम की सेती

2355. श्री रामसेवक यादव:

श्री मधु सिमबे:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रफीम की सेती करने के लिए ददनी केवल उन्हीं पोस्त

उत्पादकों को दी जाती है, जिनका औसत उत्पादन प्रथम अथवा दूसरी श्रेणी का होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बाराबंकी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुछ ऐसे किसान हैं, जिनका औसत उत्पादन तीसरी श्रेणी का होते हुए भी उन्हें ददनी दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या तीसरी श्रेणी के औसत उत्पादन वाले सभी किसानों को ददनी दी जाती है अथवा कुछ ही लोगों को दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो इस भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) से (ग). पोस्ट की खेती करने वाले किसानों को, उन के द्वारा पिछले वर्षों में सरकार को दी गयी औसत उपज के आधार पर निश्चित प्राथमिकता के अनुसार लाइसेन्स (ददनी) दिये गये थे । 1965-66 के मौसम में पोस्ट की खेती के लिए उपलब्ध रकबा, पोस्ट की खेती होने वाले जिलों में बांट दिया गया था और प्रत्येक जिले में उपर्युक्त प्राथमिकता अपनायी गयी थी । उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी जिले के अधिक उपज वाले कुछ गांवों में, लाइसेंस दिये जाने वाले रकबे की कुल जमा अधिकतम सीमाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए, आगतन तीसरे दर्जे की उपज देने वाले किसानों को भी लाइसेंस देना सम्भव था । इसलिए इनको भी लाइसेंस दिये गये थे । लेकिन इस वर्ष पोस्ट की खेती के लिए अधिकृत रकबे में सामान्य कटौती को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, बाराबंकी जिले के दूमेरे भागों में, अथवा पोस्ट उगाने के लिए अधिकृत दूसरे जिलों में तीसरी श्रेणी में आने वाले सभी किसानों को लाइसेन्स देना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है । फिर भी जिन गांवों में तीसरी श्रेणी के किसानों को लाइसेन्स दिये गये थे, वहां किसान किसान में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया गया ।

Night Shelters in Calicut

2356. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of the pavement dwellers in the city of Calicut in Kerala;

(b) the number of the night shelters provided for them;

(c) if no shelter is provided, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether the night shelters are provided in any other city in Kerala?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The information is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(b) one night shelter is being run by the Bharat Sewak Samaj in Calicut.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Night shelters have also been provided by the Bharat Sewak Samaj in:—

(1) Trivandrum.

(2) Ernakulam:

(3) Kottayam.

(4) Alleppey.

A project for the construction of a night shelter in Kottayam has been sanctioned by the State Government recently under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Accommodation for Working Girls

2357. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to solve the accommodation problems of the girls working in non-Governmental and quasi-Governmental establishments in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. Government caters to the needs of Central Government officers only. However, we have allotted accommodation to non-Government servants in the Working Girls' Hostel to the extent available.

Survey on the Demand of Energy in Northern India

2358. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research on the demand of Energy in Northern India; and

(b) the reaction of Government on the findings of the survey?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is aware that a report on "Demand for Energy in the Northern India" prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has just been published. The report will be considered in due course.

Power Generation in J. & K.

2359. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have recently approved a power generation scheme in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Upper Sind Hydro-Electric Scheme—Stage I, estimated to cost

Rs. 421.16 lakhs (Generation Rs. 357.79 lakhs and Transmission Rs. 33.37 lakhs) has been approved, in principle, by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects.

Shortage of Trained Workers for Family Planning Programme

2360. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the family planning programme has been held up owing to the shortage of trained workers;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of shortage; and

(c) the measures being taken to meet the same?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. There is shortage of trained personnel for the desired progress of the family planning programme.

(c) The following measures have been/are being taken to meet the shortage:—

(i) More training centres are being established and existing ones are being further strengthened.

(ii) A scheme for the grant of 500 scholarships @ Rs. 100 per month every year to women Medical students, who agree to work under the Family Planning and Maternity & Child Health Programmes for the period for which they avail themselves of the scholarship, has been started;

(iii) Liberalisation of the terms and conditions of service of the Medical Officers to attract them to the rural areas e.g. grant of public health or non-practising allowance, provision of residential accommodation etc.

(iv) Liberal grant of extensions and re-employment of retired medical officers;

(v) Raising of the upper age limit for the recruitment of Assistant Surgeons to thirty-five years and for the recruitment of specialists to fifty years;

(vi) Enforcing of minimum period of rural service as an essential condition for confirmation, for crossing efficiency bar and for selection to higher assignments and post-graduate training;

(vii) Recruitment of doctors from surplus areas by offering appointments on permanent basis;

(viii) Students who are nominated against reserve seats or granted stipends are required to sign a bond undertaking to serve the State Government for a specified number of years after graduation,

(ix) Increasing the number of admissions in the existing medical colleges wherever, possible, and by opening new medical colleges.

Raid on Solicitors' Firm in Calcutta

2361. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 11th February, 1966, the office of a Solicitors' firm in Calcutta was searched by the officers of Directorate of Enforcement, Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of the documents found;

(c) the action taken by Government;

(d) whether prosecution has been launched against the firm, and

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

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

(b) to (e). Certain documents and some foreign currency have been seized. The seized documents are under scrutiny. The question of further action will depend on the results of the scrutiny.

Shifting of C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Paharganj, New Delhi

2362. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to shift the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Paharganj to Quarters Nos. 13-17E, Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi which were got vacated in January, 1965 for this purpose, and

(b) if so, the reasons for not shifting the Dispensary from the present premises to the proposed premises, particularly when the former gets flooded during the rainy season?

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

(b) The dispensary will be shifted from the present premises to the new premises after necessary additions to the quarters are carried out to suit the requirements of a dispensary.

Proposed Shifting of C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Paharganj to Chitragupta Road, New Delhi

2363. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quarter Nos. 13 to 17E, Chitragupta Road, New Delhi were got vacated in January, 1965 to shift the C.G.H.S. Dispensary from its present accommodation in Paharganj to Chitragupta Road in New Delhi;

(b) whether these quarters are still unoccupied; and

(c) if so, the loss of rent incurred by Government on this account?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Quarters No. 13, 14, 6 and 17E, Chitrugupta Road were handed over to the Directorate General of Health Services on the 20th February, 1965 and Quarter No. 15-E was handed over to them on the 25th May 1965 after getting them vacated from the occupants.

(b) Information is being collected from the Ministry of Health and when received will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The accommodation is rent free.

पोस्त की फसल

2364. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:

श्री बड़े:

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़

क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंदसौर तथा रतलाम जिलों में इस वर्ष पर्याप्त वर्षा न होने के कारण पोस्त की फसल पर बहुत अधिक प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस फसल के लिये वर्षा के अलावा अन्य साधनों से जो जल दिया गया था वह बहुत अपर्याप्त था और वह समय पर भी नहीं दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि कृषक प्रति बीघा या प्रति एकड़ निर्धारित औसत उत्पादन नहीं करता, तो कोशतकार का पोस्त की खेती करने का परमिट फिर से जारी नहीं किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिस् मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी चौबरी):

(क) इस साल बारिश कम होने से फसल पर

कुछ हद तक बुरा प्रसर पड़ा है, परन्तु फसल की सामान्य हानत अच्छी होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ख) यद्यपि यह सही है कि बारिश की कमी के कारण, फसल को पाना कम मिला है, परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अपने खेतों का मिर्चाई का प्रबन्ध किसानों को खुद करना होता है।

(ग) जो, हां।

(घ) प्रति वर्ष, लाइसेंस देने की नीति निर्धारित करते समय, सरकार पिछले वर्ष में हुए प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, जिसमें वर्षा का अभाव भी शामिल है, जैसी बातों का भी ध्यान रखती है।

Allotment of Land to National Rifle Association

2365. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state the up-to-date position with regard to the allotment of land to the National Rifle Association of India for the construction of National Ranges in Delhi for civilian target shooting?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The position in this regard was earlier explained in the note laid on the table of the House on the 9th December 1965, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2148.

Subsequently the Vice President of the Association had written to the then Prime Minister requesting that the land allotted to the Association on the Ridge may be allowed to be utilised for the purpose, as no structures as such would be put up and the character of the green belt could be preserved. This was referred to the Delhi Development Authority. The Standing Committee of the Delhi Development Authority have stated that the land-use for the site on the upper Ridge Road area at present with the Association is a

regional park' and therefore, its use for the location of a rifle range was contrary to the land-use prescribed under the Master Plan. The Authority have therefore, recommended that the Association should not be allowed to have a rifle range on that site.

Eviction of Villages from Vicinity of Kadana Dam on River Mahi

2366. Shri Rattan Lal: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land to be irrigated by the Kadana Dam under construction on the river Mahi in Gujarat State on the Rajasthan border;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of this project, residents of a number of villages will have to leave these villages and shift elsewhere; and

(c) if so, the names of these villages in Rajasthan and Gujarat?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed (a))
3,86,905 acres.

(b) and (c). Yes. The exact number of villages and their names will be known after detailed survey is done.

Chit Funds in Delhi

2367. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Chit Fund Companies in Delhi not registered so far under the Madras Chit Fund Act:

(b) the steps Government are taking to remove the hardships caused to the public due to the unregistered Chit Funds; and

(c) whether these unregistered Chit Fund Organisations can issue notices for non-payment of dues to their members and can also file suit against them in a court of law?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Chit fund companies as such not required to be registered under the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 as extended to Delhi. The bye-laws relating to chits, started by companies or by other persons after the 15th July 1964 are required to be registered, but as the Act does not have retrospective effect, chits which were current at the time of the extension of the Act are not governed by its provisions and are not required to be registered. As these unregistered chits are not described or identified by particular names, it is not possible to furnish a list showing the names of these chits, but the number of unregistered chits is believed to be not very large now.

(b) Complaints from the members of the general public are investigated and if the persons responsible for conducting the chits are guilty of any act which is punishable under the law, suitable action is taken.

(c) The contractual obligations of the foremen and various other persons who are parties to the unregistered chit contracts continue to be valid and will be enforceable, if the contracts do not violate any of the provisions of the law.

Leprosy Centre at Agra

2368. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether the work on the leprosy centre at Agra has started;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the estimated total expenditure on the same?

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

(b) 75 per cent of the construction work has been completed so far;

(c) The over-all expenditure expected to be incurred on this centre is estimated to be Rs. 50 lakhs.

Profit from Coca Cola

2369. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Shyamkumari Devi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the profit from Coca Cola goes to the U.S.A. regularly from India;

(b) if so, the amount involved each year; and

(c) the reasons therefore?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No profits are remitted abroad on account of the bottling and sale of Coca Cola. Profits are, however, being remitted to the U.S.A. by the Indian branch of the Coca Cola Export Corporation, U.S.A. which manufactures Coca Cola concentrate in India for sale to the bottling companies and for export.

(b) Information regarding the profits of individual companies are treated as confidential and it would not be in public interest to disclose them. It may, however, be mentioned that the remittances on this account are more than covered by foreign exchange earnings from the exports made by this company.

(c) Remittances of profits and dividends on foreign investments in India are freely allowed after payment of Indian taxes.

M.S. and M.D. Degrees

2370. **Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Medical students get MS. and M.D. degrees within a period of six months in some new universities without any regular post-graduate course;

(b) if so, whether they have been recognised by the All India Medical Council;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the recipients of such M.S. and M.D. Degrees are treated at par for appointment, promotion and seniority in Service?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) in so far as the Central Government are aware, Medical graduates do not get M.S. and M.D. degrees within a period of six months in any university in India without any regular post-graduate course.

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

National Emergency Insurance Schemes

2371. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total yield from the National Emergency Insurance Schemes during the current financial year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The total collections under the Emergency Risks Insurance Schemes during the current financial year as booked in the Office of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, upto 9-3-1966 are as follows:

Emergency Risks
 (Goods) Insurance
 Scheme .. Rs. 334.74 lakhs

Emergency Risks
 (Factories) Insurance
 Scheme .. Rs. 911.43 lakhs

Financing of Primary Education in Madhya Pradesh

2372. **Shri Wadiwa:**
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Dr. C. B. Singh:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri B. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Union Minister for Finance held any discussion

with the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh in September, 1965 regarding financing of primary education in Madhya Pradesh:

(b) whether any assurance was given by him to the Members Parliament from Madhya Pradesh in September, 1965 that the Finance Ministry will give sympathetic consideration to the financing outside the State Plan of the schemes for opening of primary and middle schools in Tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year as well as in further plan period;

(c) whether any proposal has since been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Central Government thereon?

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

(b) It was indicated that a special case could be made out for the educational programmes in Tribal areas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission.

यमुना नदी की बाढ़ों से ननेरा तथा तमसाबाद गांवों की रक्षा

2373. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या लिच्चाई और बिद्युत् मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यमुना के तट पर बसे हुए ननेरा और तमसाबाद गांवों को, जिनका कुछ भाग यमुना में बह चुका है, बचाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार यमुना के बहाव के टेढ़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये भी कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ताकि उन स्थानों पर नदी में बाढ़ की तेजी को कम किया जा सके ?

लिच्चाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फलस्वरूप ब्रह्मचारी) : (क) तथा (ख). मू-कटाव और जल उमड़न से ग्रामों का रक्षा करने के लिये पंजाब सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई स्कीम की जांच हो रही है। इस बारे में कुछ तकनीकी अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं।

U.S. Aid

2374. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the experts of the National Council of Applied Economic Research have pointed out that U.S. credit assistance directed to agriculture was not likely to make the same impact on India's efforts to attain self-sustained growth as would aid directed to machine building industries; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

2375. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted a Memorandum to the Prime Minister for more Central assistance for development of the State;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) the main points of the Memorandum; and

(d) the decision taken on the Memorandum?

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

memorandum has been submitted. But the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had written a letter to the Prime Minister.

(b) to (d). The main points are (i) additional Central assistance for the State Plan in 1966-67 (ii) assistance towards drought relief expenditure. It has been decided that, while no additional Plan assistance is possible, the question of further assistance for drought relief will be considered early in the next financial year.

Power Supply to Delhi from Punjab

2376. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have recently been approached to release more power to Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes. Punjab Government were approached by DESU on 25th February, 1966 for release of more power to Delhi.

(b) The Punjab Government have agreed that if the supply is restricted on average to 20 MW in the months of February and March, 1966, more power will be made available to Delhi during the months of April, May and June, 1966.

Master Plan for Supply of Drinking Water

2377. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a master plan to make drinking water available to all the citizens has been formulated and adopted; and

(b) if so, when would this basic necessity be satisfied throughout the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No such Master Plan has been prepared.

12.09 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the 16th March, 1966, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav sought to raise in the House a question of privilege regarding the alleged obstruction of the taxi of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Member of Parliament, outside Gate No. 1, Parliament House, New Delhi when he was going from the Parliament House, to give passage to the Prime Minister's car.

I have made enquiries into the matter and have been told by the Watch and Ward Officer, Lok Sabha, that the Constable on duty while regulating traffic in the normal course had to give a stop signal to the taxi of Dr. Lohia as he had already given pass signal to the traffic coming from the other side. The driver of Dr. Lohia's taxi stopped the taxi. Dr. Lohia came out of the taxi towards the constable on duty and in the meantime the Prime Minister's car coming from the other side (Gate No. 5, Parliament House) passed by. There was thus no intention on the part of the police constable on duty to obstruct the hon. Member's taxi from proceeding in the normal course. All that had to be done to avoid any accident and regulate free flow of traffic. There is, therefore, no question of privilege involved.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
यह बिलकुल झूठ है अश्वमेध महोदय ।

श्री राजसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी):
भाप मुझे कुछ निवेदन कर लेने दोजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: यह बिलकुल झूठ है । दोनों टेक्सियाँ एक ही दिशा में जा रही थीं । उनके विपरीत दिशा से घाने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता । दोनों एक ही दिशा में जा रही थीं । इतना बड़ा

झूठ बोल कर के प्रधान मंत्री बच जाना चाहती हैं। इसलिए अब आप मुझे बताने दीजिये कि वस्तुस्थिति क्या है। झूठ बोल कर के विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न टाला नहीं जा सकता। बात यह थी कि जब मैं अपनी टैक्सी में बैठ कर के जाने लगा और टैक्सो घागे बड़ गई तब उस के बाद पुलिस वालों ने उस टैक्सो को रोका क्योंकि—मैंने पुलिस वाले से पूछा, इसलिए कि प्रधान मंत्री साहब उसके घागे वाले फाटक से निकल कर के अपनी गाड़ी में उसी दिशा में घागे जा रही थी, दोनों एक ही दिशा में। अब यहां मवाल यह उठता है कि सड़क के इस्तेमाल के बारे में खास तौर से इस सदन की सड़क के इस्तेमाल के बारे में अगर सदस्यों में आपस में भेद किया जायगा कि कोई सदस्य ज्यादा इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, कोई कम इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, तो वह कानून के खिलाफ होगा और दूसरे यहां सार्वभौम मता का भी सवाल उठता है। (व्यवधान) ... देखो अगर इस तरह के चिल्लाने रहोगे ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप मुझे बतलाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए मैं चुप रहता हूं जब तक यह नहीं चुप हो जाने।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let him have his say.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): It is our painful experience that whenever a member of the Government passes, his car is given precedence over other cars and traffic is stopped.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप को सबसे पहले संविधान की धारा 14 और 15 सुना देता हूं और आप इनको चुप होने के लिए कहिए तब मैं बोलूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) अब यह झंड तो चुप रहेगा न ? संविधान की धारा 14 और 15—धारा 14 में है :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

यह तो पहली बात है और दूसरी बात है कि

"No citizen shall, on grounds.... be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition...."

वगैरह, वगैरह। मैं खास तौर से रेस्ट्रिक्शन शब्द के ऊपर आपका ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ, काहे के लिए रेस्ट्रिक्शन ? restriction..

"..... with regard to

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

(b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort....."

रोड्स में खास तौर से कहा गया है। तो सड़क के इस्तेमाल के बारे में ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read sub-clauses (3) and (4) also.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: I will read them.

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

(व्यवधान)

अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बच्चा तो नहीं बनना चाहेंगी और इस मामले में वह औरत भी नहीं बनना चाहेंगी। वह यहां पर संसद की एक सदस्य हैं और इसके भलाबा कुछ नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) औरत या बच्चा बन कर यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं टाल सकती। (व्यवधान) इसी तरह पिछड़े वर्ग की भी वह नहीं बनना चाहेंगी। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि एक ठो सड़क के ऊपर घाने जाने के जो भी समान नियम होने चाहिए उनका उल्लंघन

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हुआ और दूसरी बात अगर संसद में भारत की सार्वभौम सत्ता का प्रकाश होता है तो संसद के इतने सदस्य हैं, कम से कम संसद के भवन के अन्दर उस सार्वभौमिकता में किसी तरह का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह घटना दुनियाँ के किसी और स्वतंत्र और जनतंत्र देश में हो नहीं सकती और यदि होती, वैसे तो खैर असम्भव है, लेकिन अगर हो जाती तो प्रधान मंत्री का पहला काम होता कि सदन में आकर के माफी मांगते और तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि यहाँ पर जितने भी पुलिस अफसर हैं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : खत्म हो गया ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी कहाँ (व्यवधान) . . . अरे हंसो फिर उसके बाद जब भीड़ तुम्हारे गले घोटेली तब मेरे ही पास आओगे (व्यवधान) . . . आज यह हालत हो रही है। आज इस तरह से चिल्ला रहे हो और जब भीड़ आकर के गले घोटना शुरू करेली तब पता चलेगा और जब भारी भान्त्वानेत पकड़ी जायगी तब पता चलेगा। . . . (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब आप सुनिये। पुलिस के जो कांस्टेबल हैं या अफसर हैं या सरकार के जितने नौकर हैं उनको एक बात सिखा दी गई है कि जो कोई उनका बड़ा अफसर हुक्म देता है उनका कर्त्तव्य है, यह ड्यूटी शब्द अंग्रेज लोग छोड़ गये हैं बड़ा ही घातक और पापी शब्द है, उनकी ड्यूटी है यह कहा करते हैं कि इस हुक्म का पालन करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है, चाहे अपने बाग को मार डालना पड़े, चाहे अपनी माँ को, चाहे जो कोई भी, कुकर्म करना पड़े। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जो भी सरकारी नौकर हैं उनको समझाया जाय कि जहाँ वह काम करने हैं वह असल में

सरकार हैं। मेरे लिए सदन के बाहर जो पुलिस वाला खड़ा हो कर के रास्ता बताता है वह सरकार का सबसे बड़ा अफसर है, उसके मुँह से जब मैं यह सुनता हूँ कि मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य कर रहा हूँ और कर्त्तव्य करना, बड़े अफसरों का हुक्म मानना है क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री के जाने के लिए रास्ता साफ कर दिया गया, इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जितने सरकारी नौकर हैं चाहे छोटे से छोटे नौकर जो हैं वह भी सरकार हैं और सरकार के प्रतीक हैं और मंत्रियों से बड़े हैं उस जगह पर। यह शब्द मैं अपनी ड्यूटी कर रहा हूँ यह बिलकुल छूट जाना चाहिए। जो उनको हुक्म दिया जाता है उन्हें भी उसके बारे में कुछ सोच विचार करना चाहिए। इसलिए इन तीन कारणों से एक तो ट्रैफिक यानी आवागमन के नियम के बारे में कोई भी भेद नहीं होना चाहिए, दूसरे, सदन और लोकसभा की सार्वभौमिक सत्ता के बारे में सदस्यों में आपस में विभेद नहीं करना चाहिए और तीसरे, सरकारी नौकरों को जो भी कोई काम किया करें, उसके बारे में सचेत रहना चाहिए और खाली यह कह कर कि बड़े अफसर ने हुक्म दिया है उसको नहीं टाल देना चाहिए। अच्छा होता कि प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इस मामले की यहाँ सफाई कर देती।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker it is not a trivial or a petty matter as it might appear to be, Some three years ago I had faced a similar experience and I happened to write it in our complaint book and also wrote to the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, about this. The most ill-mannered, offensive and unbalanced attitude that the police takes when ministerial cars happen to pass is an affront to our democracy and our democratic values. The late Prime Minister had the goodness to write to me expressing disapproval of this practice and had the goodness to express his regret to me.

I would submit also to you that this is done under specific instructions,

whether they are oral or written. Therefore, this is a matter which this House must take cognisance of. I have the greatest respect for the present Prime Minister and for all Prime Ministers. We must give precedence and respect, but the manner in which the police acts on sighting a ministerial car or the Prime Minister's car is really most improper and it gives the lie to the democratic values which we proclaim at the top of our voices. I think, it is a very serious matter.

I hope the Prime Minister herself would make the position clear. When we say this, we do not mean any disrespect to her by any stretch of imagination.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I agree with what Dr. Singhvi had just now said. We are all in favour of protecting the security and the status of our Ministers. It does not matter which particular person happens to be the Prime Minister or a Minister. We have to see that their security, the security of person and possession, is properly safeguarded. Therefore, let there be special steps taken by the special police who go by their patrol cars and so on. But why should the other cars be specially directed not to ply this way or that way for one or two minutes only in order to provide direct access to and fro, to the cars of these Ministers? That is a thing which is not satisfactory and which is unnecessary. Specially, in the precincts of Parliament, the other Members also—after all the Ministers are also the Members of Parliament—move about in the performance of their duties. I do not see any reason why their passage, to and fro, should be obstructed only in order to provide direct access, without any intervention at all, without even a seconds delay, for the cars of the Ministers and even of the Prime Minister.

I would like to make an appeal to the present Prime Minister that it would be graceful for her to disavow

any such necessity and to say that, apart from security, no other special consideration would be needed by her or by any other Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It is a good thing that this matter has come up . . . (Interruption).

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): How long will this discussion go on?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is a good thing that this matter has come up and, I think, the Chair perhaps can take some steps in regard to this matter. We are all conscious that certain people in the country require security. But there is no reason why certain practices which were quite appropriate in the old days should continue. It is very important that in the precincts of Parliament, Members of Parliament are also treated with a certain amount of consideration which is due not to them personally but because they move about for the performance of their duty. The security police or whoever the other people are concerned are often seen to be rather discourteous in their attitude towards Members of Parliament while they have a deference for Ministers and others. We have no animus against Ministers as such. On the contrary, we desire that they may have every opportunity of moving about smoothly. But the kind of security arrangement which is made in this country is redolent of the old memory of the imperialist days. In cities like Calcutta, for instance, traffic is stopped for two or three hours on end because some dignitary has to pass through one of the arterial routes of the city and in Delhi also, where Members of Parliament have to move about, there is some kind of impediment. This matter should be seriously considered by the Government, together with the Chair, so that some way out can be found.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Why have a long discussion?

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I would also like to say something, Sir.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Have we no right to say anything? Even during the Question Hour, they have got the right to put questions. Have we no right to say anything.. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; please sit down.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point that has been raised by my friend Dr. Singhvi is the most important point for the purpose of coming to a proper conclusion regarding the mode of conduct towards Members of Parliament. It is not merely the question of a Minister passing through and having a precedence on account of, as my friend Mr. Ranga put it—we do realise that—security reasons. But it is not proper that a car of a Member may be stopped and the car of a Minister may be allowed to pass. We do not grumble against that. But what we do grumble against is the attitude of the police officers and the officials; in fact, I do not limit this only to the police officers; it is the attitude of every officer over whom the Home Ministry has got control; it is those officers who misbehave with the Members of Parliament from one place to another; this is the ordinary experience that we have. At least so far as the Union Ministers are concerned, I have got very great regard for the Ministers here and most of them have similarly responded to the regard that I have shown to them and they have shown equally good regard towards me. But I find that the regard shown in the States is a regard of hate and contempt, and they go on poking the small officers and the small SDO's, the ADM's and the small commissioners and the police officers and the SPs and sub-inspectors to insult Members; every opportunity is being taken by them for this purpose, even by the chowkidar. Very recently, there was one such instance when Shri Kapur Singh was pulled out while he

was getting into the Willingdon Hospital. It is this type of thing which requires to be looked into. Some specific instructions must be sent down by the Home Ministry to the officers concerned and they must be told that insult to Members of Parliament is an insult to the sovereign body of this country.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I agree with what Dr. L. M. Singhvi has said and it has been very cogently put by Acharya Kripalani also. Security must be ensured for the Prime Minister but that must not be carried to the extent of insulting Members of Parliament when they come here to the Parliament House to discharge their own duties. In many European countries the Prime Minister is seen to move in a bus or on a bicycle. Even Mr. Harold Wilson is seen to move in a tube train and all that. In spite of that, what do we find here?

Here, may I say one thing? My own experience is this. One day I was coming to the Parliament in a taxi. My taxi was stopped here by a policeman for no reason; I became so angry and I ran out of the car and I was about to throttle him, that is, that police officer.....

Shri Karni Singhji: That would have created new problems.

Shri Hem Barua: I was on the point of doing it, because he had no business to stop the car. No Prime Minister and no Minister was moving that way; even if the Prime Minister or any Minister was moving that way, he had no business to stop it.

So, I would submit that you should instruct the policemen or ask the Home Minister to instruct the policemen not to interfere with the legitimate activities of Members of Parliament, and to tell them that Members of Parliament should not be stopped. Why should the traffic be stopped?

Shri Karni Singhji: I fully support what my hon. friend Dr. Ram Mano-

har Lohia has said, because I have had the same experience myself. I consider that in a free country it is highly undemocratic that the Members of Parliament and their vehicles or cars on their way to Parliament should be stopped. I wish to appeal to the Prime Minister that at least on her way to Parliament she should give up this red carpet treatment, because after all, we are all equals here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Her father did it. He gave it up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): May I submit that the question before the House was a very limited one, namely the question of privilege? You have said in reply to that that the traffic men there regulate the traffic when they see it, and they do so just to avoid any clash.

Three points have been urged here. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has mentioned three points. The first is that road communication is a right for everybody and it should be left uninterrupted. The second is that there should be no discrimination between the Members of the House and the third is that the policemen on duty should be warned to be careful about their duties.

None of us would question the three cardinal principles that he has laid down in this House. We agree with him that road is for all. As regards the third point in regard to the policemen, I would submit that sometimes they stop me, and sometime they stop others, and they do so as not to allow any clash to be there at the traffic square. That is one important point that we should remember.

As regards the point that when Ministers go their cars are given precedence and the cars of others held up, I may be excused in saying that we are arrogating too much importance to ourselves, in the sense that every constable does not know all the Ministers and all the Members of Parliament so as to see that the Minister's car is allowed to pass and the Mem-

ber's stopped. I am sure if that poor constable who stopped Shri Hem Barua's taxi had known that it was Shri Hem Barua who was passing, he would certainly not have stopped him.

I would only say that the general traffic rules and Government's intention and interpretation of these should be taken into account. The red signals which are flashed do not permit a Minister to go forward in disregard of that. The traffic rules are meant to regulate traffic irrespective of the personality of the occupants of the passing cars. At a particular point at a particular time, a Minister's car may be stopped and at other times other cars may have to wait on seeing the red signal. So far as the traffic rules are concerned, they are intended only to avoid clashes. I think this view will be supported by all Members and by Government too.

On the specific issue raised, as you have said in your ruling.....

An hon. Member: There is no ruling given.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: All right.

You have already said that there is no privilege involved because the traffic policemen at the Parliament House gate regulate the traffic to avoid clash. Naturally when the Prime Minister's car goes first because there is a lot of traffic and some Member's car is stopped, there is no question of discrimination against the Parliament Members as such.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Government anything to say?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I did not hear the beginning of this discussion, unfortunately....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): It is most unfortunate.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : प्रधान मंत्री जी की कार की वजह से डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की कार को रोका गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और सुनें।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have gathered as much.

As far as I am concerned, I am the least bothered about pomp, ceremony or any kind of special provisions as an individual. I do feel, however, that the position of the Prime Minister of India should be regarded as something special. It is not a question of one individual as Prime Minister; it applies to all Prime Ministers.

It is true that in some countries nothing special is done, but in the majority of countries, there are very special traffic regulations, escort, pilot, cars and so on.

Shri Hem Barua: Only in under-developed countries.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No—I am sorry—even in the others.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : संघेडों में अगर कोई प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा करे, तो दूसरे दिन प्रधान मंत्री न रह पाये।

An hon. Member: Not in Sweden.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is in America, because I have been there with some Presidents.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : छोड़ो। यह प्रेजिडेंट बनना चाहती है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : आप प्रधान मंत्री हैं। आप अमेरिका की बात न कीजिये। आप इंग्लैंड की बात कीजिये, जहां प्रधान मंत्री होता है।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There is no President in U.K.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह राष्ट्रपति भी बनना चाहती है !

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is a question of deciding whether the Prime Minister should have a special status or not. My view is that the Prime Minister should have, specially because of various other conditions of traffic and so on in India.

But as far as the other point, about rudeness, is concerned, I am fully in agreement with the hon. Member that it should not be permitted, and every effort should be made to see that (a) there is no rudeness shown and (b) there is no inconvenience caused. I am sorry to hear that a Member had to wait for two hours; I had never heard of it before. If they have to wait, it should be the minimum possible wait.

One thing more. You might perhaps have heard that this rule of stopping the traffic for the Prime Minister's car to pass applies only when the car comes into view; the traffic is not stopped beforehand. And it does not apply to other Ministers. It is only for the Prime Minister.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The only problem is that they are rude; the constables go hay-wire on sighting the Prime Minister's car.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No, please sit down.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में निवेदन कर देता हूँ। मैं ने विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का नोटिस दिया था।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य,

श्री यादव, के नाम से है। इस लिए आप
उनको बोलने दीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the Members. I have heard Dr. Lohia. All the three principles enunciated by him are accepted. All Members of Parliament are equal. The roads are free in India, but the traffic police have got a duty to perform, they have to prevent accidents. The statement says that he had already given clear to the other side. The Prime Minister of India should be given some consideration. So, there is no question of privilege. I uphold my earlier decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
उन सिद्धान्तों को मंत्री जी ने नहीं माना है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये। माननीय सदस्य ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस को चर्चें किया जा रहा है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप एक माननीय सदस्य के बयान को स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइर, प्राइर।
माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। आप ने छोड़ा धन्याय किया है। आप के सामने माननीय सदस्य ने एक बयान दिया और ट्रैफिक पुलिस ने एक दूसरा बयान दिया। आप किस के बयान को स्वीकार करेंगे? इस लिए विशेषाधिकार कमेटी को सुपुर्द करने के लिए यह एक उद्बेद्य मामला बन जाता है। आप को यह क्लैम करना होगा कि माननीय सदस्य गलत बयानों कर रहे हैं या ट्रैफिक पुलिस का तरफ से गलत बयानों का गई है।

श्री किशन पटेलवाक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
इस तरह से यह धन्याय खत्म नहीं हो सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more now. That point is over. Please sit down.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री का एक विशेष स्थान है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस लोक सभा में इस सिद्धान्त को ठुकराया जाये, जलाया जाये और यह बात कहने वाले का भा ठुकराया जाये। यह लोक सभा है, जिसमें सब बराबर हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have disallowed it. Please sit down

12.38 hrs.

OPINION ON BILL

Shri A. S. Salgal (Janjgir): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. I to the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 3rd September, 1965.

12.38½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following Message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1966, agreed without any amendment to the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 1966."

12.39 hrs.

**PETITION RE: SCHEME FOR
MODEL FARMS FOR SCIENTIFIC
AGRICULTURE**

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding the scheme for model farms for scientific agriculture.

12.39½ hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक निवेदन सुन लाजिये। मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बागवकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के निर्णय के विरोध में सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।
(Shri Ram Sewak Yadav then left the House)

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 105 के अन्तर्गत मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है। एक काम खत्म हो चुका है और दूसरा ले लिया गया है। इस समय क्या पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठ सकता है ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्रपति का इज्जत मिले और प्रधान मंत्री को सत्ता। दोनों की मिलावट करना बहुत बुरा बात है। प्रधान मंत्री सत्ता भी चाहती है और इज्जत भी चाहती है। अगर वह मना चाहती है, तो वह प्रधान मंत्री रहें और अगर वह इज्जत चाहती है, तो वह राष्ट्रपति हो जायें। मैं विरोधस्वरूप सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : खूश हो जाओ। तबला बजाओ और नववाओ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने इस बदतमाजी को अनुशासित नहीं किया और उस को चलने दिया। आप ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के आद्वैत्य और बदतमाजी को अनुशासित नहीं किया इस के विरोध में मैं सदन-त्याग करता हूँ।

(Shri Kishen Pattanayak then left the House)

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें या बाहर चले जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : आप मेरा अर्ज सुन लाजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called you. You cannot speak anything. Order, order. You are obstructing the proceedings of the House. It will not be recorded.

(Interruptions). **

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): There was a calling attention notice given regarding some shooting by a policeman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will receive intimation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: But I have not received any intimation. This is a very serious matter. Another news is published in the newspapers about the killing of a man. There is no intimation as to what has happened to the calling attention.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): About the Panipat incident, I submitted a

call attention notice about the burning of three persons alive . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Even those of us who have some respect for the dignity of this House are entitled to a word in between . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter entirely for the Punjab Government and the matter has been discussed in the Punjab Assembly yesterday. The Centre has nothing to do with that. I disallowed that.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Call attention or no call attention, may I say that the whole House is upset and a statement is called for from the government. It is not an ordinary matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have disallowed that. One motion has been kept pending and as soon as information is received by the Minister it will be taken up . . . (*Interruptions*.) If anybody is dissatisfied, he can please come to me and discuss it with me.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्त्री (सज्जर) : पंजाब में कोई शासन नहीं रह गया है ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांस) : तान घादमों जिन्दा जला दिये गये और कांग्रेस के घादमों जलाये गये हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । वह मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : प्राप नहीं सुनेंगे तो कौन सुनेगा, बार-बार प्राप बोलने से रोक रहे हैं ।

Shri B. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It is part of the repercussions to a certain decision of the central government. That is why the House is so agitated over this question. Three

Congressmen of long standing are reported to have been burnt alive. We want some kind of a statement from the government. We do not want to embarrass the government; we want some kind of detail in regard to the factual position. It is the result of the central government decision and that is why this demand . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: It is for the Government to make a statement here; it is a slur on the whole party . . .

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, in the first place, we do not know what is happening even here....(*Interruptions*.)

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, मेरे साथ ज्यादा तो क्या रहे हैं । मेरा काम रोको प्रस्ताव था, पहले मेरी बात सुन लें, उसके बाद वह जवाब दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्राप मेरे साथ ज्यादा कर रहे हैं । जब तक वह मेरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे तब तक जवाब क्या देंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्राप मेरी बात सुनिये, यह घटना मेरे क्षेत्र की है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बाबाजी के क्षेत्र में यह घटना घटी है, उनका मान पढ़ने सुन लीजिये ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I am one of the Movers of the adjournment motion and I have a right to make a submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can Swamiji go on like this? I have told the House that the matter has been discussed on the floor of the Punjab Assembly and the Punjab government is seized of the matter. It is a matter of law and order . . . (*Interruptions*.)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: For the last five minutes I do not know what

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

is happening. I have been trying to say something for the last five minutes but we cannot follow what is happening. We must understand what is going on and what one is saying about these matters.

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब : वहां जान और माल की सुरक्षा नहीं है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : आप बैठिये न, भाई ।

श्री जगबन्ध सिंह सिद्धात्री : आप पहले हमारो सुन नें, तभी तो आप कुछ कहेंगे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : हम सुन चुके हैं आपकी बात को ।

श्री जगबन्ध सिंह सिद्धात्री : कहां सुन चुके हैं । आप कोई घन्टायामो या परमात्मा नहीं हैं, घन्टर को बात जानने वाले कहां से बन गये, पहले हमारा बात सुनिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : पहले दिन भी ऐसा सवाल उठा था, उस दिन आप ने सब का मौका दिया और सब को बात सुना था, अगर आप हमारा बात नहीं सुनेंगे तो उनका बात कैसे सुनेंगे ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as this call attention notice is concerned we are all very shocked and grieved at what has happened. I think the government must make some statement and it will make some statement about what has happened tomorrow or at time fixed by you.... (Interruptions.) It will be today at 4.30 or 5.00 P.M.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे लिये आप इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं । मैंने इस के लिये काम रोक कर प्रस्ताव दिया है, मेरा बात को सुने बिना

आप ने यह कह दिया कि यह मामला प्रान्तीय सरकार का है । यह प्रान्तीय सरकार का मामला नहीं है । यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । इस तरह से आदमियों को जलाना, यह कानूनी बात है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पानीपत मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट का स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है ।

He is making a statement at 4.30 today. Please sit down now.

12.49 hrs.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EXTENSION OF DURATION) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Orissa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Orissa."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill even at the introduction stage. I would draw your attention to article 172(1) of the Constitution. Will you ask the House to become orderly?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be silence. He may proceed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can I proceed if it is like this? Article 172(1) of the Constitution says:

"Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly."

The emphasis is on the word "shall"—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read the proviso.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; I am coming to that. The proviso says:

"Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate."

I am told in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the reason for this particular Bill extending the life of the State legislature of Orissa is the emergency, and some assurance was given by the Home Minister in this House that the general elections will synchronise with the elections there. I do not find any clause in the Constitution which sanctions that his particular election to the State legislature should be synchronised with the general election. This is not undemocratic. I rise to oppose this, and I feel that the election to the Orissa State Legislative Assembly, if the term expires in August, 1966, should be held after that. I say it only on the ground, namely, that the Government in Orissa is headed by the ruling party, the Congress Government, which does not command, and which no more commands, the confidence of the people, after the CBI report and what they have done after that. That is why I feel that this Bill is being

brought in this House against all democratic traditions, to justify the misdeeds of the Orissa Government. So, I oppose the introduction of this Bill, and I submit that this Bill should not be brought before the House.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can ask only one Member to oppose the Bill at this stage, and Shri Banerjee's letter had come earlier and so I have allowed him to speak.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am one of those who represent the major Opposition group in the House and so I want to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow another speech. I am very sorry.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I take exception to this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under the proviso to rule 72, you "may permit a full discussion thereon." That is what it says. "... the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which is the rule?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rule 72, proviso.

Shri Ranga: The chief Opposition group should be allowed to have its say, Sir. Never before has the Speaker done like this—not allowing them to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule says:

"... the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

The Bill does not do so.

Shri M. R. Masani: We are the official Opposition in Orissa and it is to stop a Swatantra Government from coming into existence that this Bill has been introduced. Surely you should give us three or four minutes to explain our objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill is quite clear.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is not quite clear. (*Interruption*). Representing the Chief Opposition group, I may be permitted to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may take just two or three minutes.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Statement of Objects and Reasons gives no reason whatsoever for this Bill to be introduced. All it says is that on 10th December the Home Minister made a statement and in pursuance of that statement it is now proposed to extend the duration of the Assembly. Is that a reason, that Shri Nanda made a statement in December and therefore the Bill has to be introduced? That is no reason. Nor can it be the emergency. The cat is let out of the bag by the proviso which says that even if the emergency ends sometime this year, even then, the election should be postponed by six months after the emergency. In other words, by hook or by crook, the people of Orissa should be denied the right to cast their mandate, their vote, some time this year.

Why? Because the Congress Party in Orissa has lost the people's faith through the misbehaviour of the two Chief Ministers who had to be removed. By this Bill they are giving time to the people of Orissa to forget about their misdeeds. They are frightened that a Swatantra-led Government may come into existence this year in

Orissa, and set such a good example that next time at the General Elections next year, the whole country may move that way. We feel that the people of Orissa are being denied and being cheated of their rights, and we strongly oppose this Bill. We shall divide the homes on this issue to show the strength of our feelings.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): May I say a few words on this question? (*Interruption*). This is a matter where your discretion should come into the picture, because we feel very strongly about this matter. I will tell you this. This is an instance of political pettiness and this is an instance of how the ruling party operates in order to make sure of its political position. I say this because nearly five years ago, when there was the question of the election in Orissa, some of us—my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy is not here—he and I along with some others went and saw the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Orissa being a very poor State we were asking for a postponement of the election so that it could be held at the same time. At that point of time, merely because the Congress party has got the power of the purse to operate as it wishes—Pandit Nehru was polite to us when we were talking to him, but later the Congress leadership gave its decision—and Orissa being a poor State and the people of Orissa being poor, and the political party in opposition there was in disarray, at that particular point of time, advantage was taken by the Congress Government to put in power a Ministry which, as Shri Masani has said, sullied the fair name of this country in a manner which is disgraceful. And now they are trying to evade the election and if this election took place now in August, 1966, it would have been a pointer to the whole of the country, and it would have been the handwriting on the wall and the Congress party at the general elections would have been faced with a very difficult situation. In order to avoid that difficult situa-

tion, in order to practise its political pettiness and craftiness they are doing this kind of thing which goes against the grain of parliamentary democracy. Which is why, stretching the rule a bit, we are all trying to oppose the Bill, not only by casting our vote but also by expressing something which would be on record in the debates of this House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I make a submission?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under rule 72, even in the rule,—not only in the proviso—the wording is “may”. The wording is not “shall”. So, the discretion is vested in you. Why don’t you exercise that discretion on this important occasion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point which I wish to make is this. If a legislation of this type is attempted, there is always a limitation put upon the period of extension that is desired. It is not more than one month. There are reasons for this.

We have started doubting the *bona fides* for this legislation, and the *bona fides* are in dispute because the record of the two Chief Ministers who have been removed, one after the other, has not been a very happy one; not only not very happy but it is a record of those who have tried to misuse their power and have fallen into the temptation of making money while so employed. It was a very disgraceful act on their part to have done that, but then, just to hide that disgrace, you are making a law. After dissolution takes place in the month of August, 1966, why is an extension not being demanded only for a period of six months? When the general elections are coming, why an extension is being demanded beyond that period, is not given; the period is not specified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is going into the merits.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Not merits. Specific reasons must be given. The period of extension must be specified, because the legislation brought forward here does not specify it. It does not mean that you should go to the extreme. If there are valid reasons, if the action is *bona fide*, the exact period must be mentioned—one month, two months or three months, to meet the situation. So, in the circumstances, all of us are of the opinion that this is a thing which is not proper, which is not fair on the part of the Government, to allow this Ministry which was part and parcel of those Ministers who had acted in a most disgraceful manner, to continue and to allow this Legislative Assembly to continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall be very brief, Sir. The emergency has to all intents and purposes become a cloak for covering or shielding or shrouding, I should say, a multitude of misdemeanours on the part of the Government. This legislation now is being brought forward under the proviso to article 172, which empowers Parliament to make a law to extend the duration of the Assembly when an emergency is in operation. Article 352 provides for the proclamation of emergency. The other day, I was sorry to hear the Prime Minister saying in Calcutta, apparently from ignorance of the Constitutional provisions, that the disturbances in Bengal would compel the Government to revise their attitude to revocation of the emergency.

Article 352 reads thus:

“If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof—not the whole country—is threatened by war or external aggression or internal disturbance . . .” etc.

13 hrs.

Unfortunately there are some disturbances in some parts of the country,

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

but not all over the country, certainly not in Orissa. Certainly can the Prime Minister or any minister on the Treasury Benches can lay their hands on their hearts, and say that Orissa is a disturbed State today within the meaning of this article? Therefore, I would plead with the House and the Law Minister,—will they recall that in Britain, from whose book of laws we have borrowed so much, may be to our profit and also at times to our disadvantage, in 1945 soon after their victory over Hitler, after the close of the European war, when the war in Japan was still in progress, within three weeks of the defeat of Germany, there was a general election,—but here the Congress Party is so frightened of the people, on whose support they depend, that they not merely do not want elections in Orissa, but on the question of bye-election too, this fantastic, preposterous, ridiculous answer was given to a question here: On 17th September, when Indo-Pakistan conflict was on, the Election Commission prohibited or banned bye-elections in September. The war has ended successfully; we have won the war and still there are no bye-elections even; they have been stopped. In 1963, within six months after the close of the military operations against China, after the tragic military debacle, there were by-elections in U.P. and Rajkot. But today in spite of the fact that we have won the war, there are no bye-elections. This is another pretext for perpetuating their dishonourable, dishonest rule in Orissa where the two Chief Ministers, Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra were hounded out—I am sorry,—removed. As the Education Minister rightly said a year ago, on 15th March in this House, the two ministers were held unworthy of office and removed, as the CBI report placed on the Table of the House showed. That report is still under consideration. We had not had the grand finale yet; it is coming. So, it is not merely improper, but disgraceful for this government to postpone the elections to the Orissa Assembly. Let the people

be given an opportunity to give their verdict against that crowd of hypocrites and dishonest ministers.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : इस के पहले जितने तक दिये गये हैं उन का समर्थन करते हुए मैं इस बात को जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि पांच सालों में उड़ीसा में तीन मुख्य मंत्रो हो चुके हैं और अब जो आखिरों वाले हैं उन को पोंछे हटा कर श्री पटनायक फिर से आ जाना चाहते हैं। आज इस का बहुत कोशिश चल रही है। मुख्य मंत्रों स्तर पर जहाँ इतने बदलाव हो रहे हैं उस का मतलब यहाँ है कि वहाँ के सरकार। दल में काफ़ी अस्थिरता या इनस्टेबिलिटी आ गई है। वहाँ की जनता की क्या राय है इस को भी आप जानते होंगे जिस प्रकार वहाँ पर आन्दोलन बगैर रहा हुआ। जिस किस्म का भूखमरो हो रही है वहाँ पर इन सब बातों को देखते हुए वहाँ की जनता की राय जल्द जाना जाय और इस सरकार को ही नहीं जल्दी असेम्बली को खत्म कर के नई असेम्बली चुनो जाये। मैं आप को इतना विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि अगर आप अभी नये निर्वाचन वहाँ करवायेंगे तो वहाँ की जनता राज्य सरकार को बिल्कुल टांकरी में फँक देगा।

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Sir, I do not see any valid legal objection to the introduction of this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about ethical?

Shri G. S. Pathak: If there are any objections to the merits of the Bill, the proper stage would be when the Bill comes up for consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Read rule 72. We can oppose it even now.

Being a new Minister, he does not know the rules unfortunately. Rajya Sabha rules he may know, but not Lok Sabha rules.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am getting used to these discourteous remarks. I will read the rule also and show to him that it is absolutely essential that this Bill be introduced, leave be granted for its introduction and this Bill at a later stage be considered by the two Houses. The reasons are these:

Article 168 requires that there shall be a legislature in the State of Orissa. It states:

"For every State, there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor...." etc.

So, there cannot be any point of time when it could be said that there is no legislature. Legislature must exist.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Except in Kerala!

Shri G. S. Pathak: The opposition at the present moment is forgetting that under article 356 there may be no legislature and the President may assume the powers and may exercise the powers himself or through the Governor. The emergency with which we are concerned, which affects the entire country including Orissa, is emergency under article 352. Therefore, there must be a legislature there. The life of the present legislature is soon to expire. Therefore, it is essential that the legislature should be continued.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): Why not have elections?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Article 172 is the article which would show that it is necessary that Parliament shall pass a law for the extension of the life of the legislature.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It says "may", not "shall". Don't misread and misquote the article.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Before I have read it, how can he say I am misquoting?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said "shall"; don't say anything before reading. Read it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Why not Mr. Kamath have a little patience? It is necessary that we should have this law, because otherwise how can you extend the life of the legislature?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Don't extend the life.

Shri G. S. Pathak: And, don't have legislature? The Constitution requires that there must be a legislature. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go on like this, I would request hon. members to hear him in patience.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Please request the Minister not to misquote.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am reading article 172 for the consideration of the House:

"Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate."

Now, the Government knows and the Parliament knows that the operation of the life of the Orissa Assembly is

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

going to expire very soon. The Constitution requires that there must be a legislature always.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Hold elections.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to introduce legislation as a result of which the life of the Assembly may be extended.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): By coramine injection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When the Minister does not yield, he stands up and goes on speaking.

Shri Sezhayan (Perambalur): Sir, he has evaded the issue. The point raised by the Opposition is.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri G. S. Pathak: We are holding general elections at a later time.

An hon Member: Why?

Shri G. S. Pathak: But before that time arrives it is necessary for the Government to see that Parliament passes a law extending the life of the Assembly.

Shri Ranga: Is it permissible for a midwife to arrange abortion?

Division No. 7]

[13.19 hrs.

AYES

Achuthan, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bai Krishna Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Lal, Shri.

Chandak, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jena, Shri
Jyotsi, Shri J. P.

Kamble, Shri
Kapen, Shri
Khadliker, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotaki, Shri, Liladhar
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Malmoona Sultan, Shrimati
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर): प्राप मंत्री के नाते बोल रहे हैं या वकालत कर रहे हैं ?

Shri G. S. Pathak: In case the emergency is lifted, provision is made in article 172, which I have read, that the life of one year itself might be curtailed to six months. Therefore, the objections that are being raised, namely, that there might be other elections, there might be other provisions for elections, those objections do not relate to the legality or validity of the Bill. At this stage we are only concerned with this, that this Bill should be introduced or not. I submit, Sir, that there is no valid objection to the introduction of this Bill and I hope the House will allow this Bill to be introduced and leave will be granted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It may not be illegal, but it is immoral.

Shri Sezhayan: He has not said why the elections cannot be held now.

Mr. Deputy-speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Orissa."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES—contd.

Mansan, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Mohanty, Shri Gokulnanda
Muthiah, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Pattabhai Raman, Shri C. R.

Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ramdhan Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rattan Lal, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Salgal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Setyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shenkuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri D. C.

Shashl Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramchand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananappa, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran,
Shrimati
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tantla, Shri Rameshwar
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
Vyasa, Shri Radhela
Yadab, Shri N. P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhecl, Shri P. H.
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Dandekar, Shri N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dheramalngam, Shri
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya.
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker.

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu.
Kandappa, Shri S.
Kapur Singh, Shri
Ker, Shri Prabhat
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Manoharan, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Miera, Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pal, Shri

Pattayak, Shri Kishan
Ram Singh, Shri
Ramabadrn, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes—97; Noes—38.

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.18 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the discussion on the General Budget. May I know when the Minister will reply to the debate?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): At three o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Finance Minister will be called at 3.00 and till then this discussion will go on.

श्री बीरब्रह्म सिंह (महामू): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं कह रहा था कि हमारा देश आज कल बड़ा कठिनाइयों में से गुजर रहा है। हमारे देश के सामने बहुत सी प्राथमिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं, घनाज का समस्या है और विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी होने के कारण कई समस्याएँ पैदा हो गई हैं। और उसके साथ साथ विकास और रक्षा के लिए धन की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए हम पृष्ठ भूमि में ही हमें

[श्री वीरभद्र सिंह]

इस बजट के ऊपर चर्चा करनी चाहिए और इस बजट को देखना चाहिए ।

मुझे इस बात की बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि इस साल के बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स का नमाप्त किया है । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके खिलाफ कहा है मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई सैद्धान्तिक बात नहीं है कि इसको जरूर रखा जाए । यह एक ऐसा टैक्स था जिससे बहुत कम प्राप्ति होती थी और उसके मुकाबले में उसको इकट्ठा करने में बहुत कठिनाइयाँ होती थी और कई दिक्कतें पैदा होती थी । इसलिए इस टैक्स को खत्म करके माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अच्छा ही किया है । इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत करो में जो सरकार ने छूट दी है उसकी भी मैं सराहना करता हूँ । इससे कई लोग जो कम आमदनों वाले हैं उनको राहत मिलेगी । मगर इसके साथ साथ जो चीनो खांडसारो और डिजेल आयल पर सरकार ने ड्यूटी लगायी है, मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में फिर से विचार करें क्योंकि इस ड्यूटी को लगाने से इन चीजों की कीमत अवश्य ही बढ़ेगी और जो कन्ज्यूमर्स हैं उभोक्ता है उनको हानि होगी । श्रीमन् आजकल हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी है । हमें बड़ी भारी मात्रा में बाहर के मुल्कों से अनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है और किसानों से हम यह कह रहे हैं कि आप अधिक अनाज उगायें । ऐसा हालत में अगर हम डिजेल आयल के ऊपर ड्यूटी लगाते हैं जो कि किसान अपने ट्रैक्टरों में और पानी के पम्पो इत्यादि में इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत उलटी बात है मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस और भी जरूर ध्यान दें । इसके अलावा 10 प्रतिशत स्पेशल सरचार्ज आमदनों के ऊपर लगाया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ज्यादा है और उसको भी घटाकर अधिक से अधिक 5 परसेंट कर देना चाहिये अगर

वित्त मंत्री महोदय उसको बिल्कुल ही खत्म नहीं कर पाते ।

चेयरमन साहब इस वर्ष के बजट में प्रतिरक्षा के लिए जो रूपया खर्च होने वाला है वह वाजिब है । देश की रक्षा करना हमारा सबसे पहला फर्ज है और मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का रक्षा के लिए कोई भी कुर्बानी कोई व्यय अधिक नहीं है और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि अगर जरूरत पड़े और इतने भी ज्यादा रुपये की आवश्यकता हो यह माननीय सदन उस धन-राशि को बड़ा खुश से सरकार को देगा । लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा सरकार को हमारे उन पड़ोसी देशों के साथ जिनके साथ हमारे ताल्लुक अच्छे नहीं हैं फिर से दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात पैदा करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न करते रहना चाहिये इस बारे में जहां तक चीन का सवाल है मुझे उससे कोई खास उम्मीद नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि चीन आजकल दुनिया में एक अजीब नाति अपना रहा है । चीन संसार का एक मात्र देश है जो कि संसार में शान्ति नहीं चाहता वह सारे संसार पर छा जाना चाहता है और साथ में मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि वह आज के संसार का सबसे बड़ा इम्पिरियलिस्ट कंट्री है । मगर जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह आपसे जरूर कहूँगा कि हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में जितने भी इस वक्त झगड़े हैं वह ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जो अगर कोशिश की जाय तो दूर न हो सके । मगर इसके लिए दोनों ओर से सद्भावना को जरूरत है । मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमारा और से इस सद्भावना में कभी भी कमी नहीं रहो है । हम हर वक्त इस तरफ कोशिश कर रहे हैं । मगर जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है उमने अभी तक इस सद्भावना का सबूत नहीं दिया पर इसके बावजूद भी हमें हताश नहीं होना चाहिये और हमारा जो कोशिश है वह निरन्तर जारी रहनी चाहिए । श्रीमन् मैं यह कह दूँ कि चाहे हम इस बात को चहे या न चहे,

वसन्द करे या न करें, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों का भविष्य एकट्ठा जुड़ा हुआ है और यह देशों के हित में है कि यह दोस्त बनकर अच्छे पड़ोसी को तरह रहें ।

हमारा देश श्रीमन् संसार के उन देशों में से है जिनमें कि सबसे अधिक टैक्स हैं । फिर भी प्रति वर्ष टैक्सों का बोझ बढ़ता ही जा रहा है । इस वर्ष लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगे हैं अनता टैक्स देने से इन्कार नहीं लेकिन उसे इस बात का दुख है कि जो रुपया सरकार टैक्सों के रूप में उनसे लेती है उसका उसका ठीक से इस्तेमाल नहीं होता उसका प्रयोग होता है । जो फिजूल खर्ची हमारे चारों तरफ होती है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है । प्रायः किसी भी प्रादमी से पूछिए चाहे इस माननीय सदन का सदस्य हो या बाहर जनता का प्रादमी हो वह औरन आपको कई ऐसे उदाहरण बता देगा जिससे साबित होगा कि चारों तरफ फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है । इसके अलावा सरकार ने अपने खर्च में भी कमी नहीं की है । हर साल हम इतना सुनते हैं, सदन में कहा जाता है कि सरकार को कमी करनी चाहिए अपने खर्च में लेकिन हम देखते क्या है कि इसके बावजूद भी हर साल सरकार के खर्च में वृद्धि होती जा रही है मेरा मतलब प्लान के खर्चों नहीं है, वह तो होना ही चाहिये मेरा मतलब है कि प्रशासन का जो खर्चा है वह कम होना चाहिये ।

13.25 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

इस वक्त जो मौजूदा टैक्स हैं उनकी भी बसूली ठीक तरह से नहीं होती । अगर उनकी बसूली ठीक तरह से की जाये और सरकारी खर्च में कमी की जाये तो नये टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी टैक्सों के बसूल करने का जो तरीका है उसमें बहुत से लूपहोल्स हैं । माननीय सदस्य श्री नाथपाई ने तो अपने भाषण में कहा था कि

वह लूपहोल्स ही नहीं, इतने टनेल्स हैं जिनके रास्ते करोंडों गया गायब हो जाता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि नये नये टैक्स लगाने के पहले सरकार इस और भी ध्यान दे ।

श्रीमन् मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वक्त आगया है कि हम ग्रामदनी के नये नये जरिये ढूँढ़ें । जब भी रुपये की जरूरत पड़े उन वक्त सिर्फ एक्वाइज्ड ड्यूटी लग दे ऐसे या नये टैक्स दें जिनका सीधे कीमतों पर असर पड़ता है, वह ठीक नहीं है । हमें चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की टैक्स प्रणाली हम अपनाये जिससे कि कीमतों पर सीधा प्रभाव न पड़े ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं मदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि सारे देश में एक समान उन्नति होनी चाहिये । रीजनल इम्प्लेस नहीं होना चाहिये मगर आज हम देखते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है । इसकी मिसाल चारों तरफ है पंजाब में हरियाना को लीजिये । पंजाब में हरियाना का जो इलाका है वहां पर लोगों को शिकायत थी कि वहां इतनी तरबकी नहीं हुई जितनी की होनी चाहिये थी । उसका फल है कि वहां लोगों में असन्तोष फैला और जो कुछ वहां आज हो रहा है वह आपके सामने है । इसी प्रकार ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और नाथ बिहार के लोगों की शिकायत है वहां पर उतनी तरबकी नहीं हो रही है जितनी कि होनी चाहिए । राज्यों में भी यह शिकायत है कि कुछ राज्यों में ज्यादा तरबकी के काम होते हैं और कई में कुछ नहीं होता । इसी बारे में मैं अपने प्रदेश के विषय में कहना चाहता हूं । मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूं जो कि एक छोटासा केन्द्रीय प्रशासित स्टेट है और जो एक पहाड़ी इलाका है पिछले 18 सालों में जब से कि आजादी हुई है और हिमाचल प्रदेश का जन्म हुआ है उस वक्त से लेकर आज तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में, खासकर पब्लिक सेक्टर में, एक भी छोटा या बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कारखाना नहीं लगा । यह एक गंजीब है इसके अलावा मैं आपसे धर्ज करना चाहता

[श्री बीरभद्र सिंह]

हंकि हिमचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहां पर कई नदी नाले बहते हैं और वहां बहुत बिजली पैदा हो सकती है। एक एस्टीमेट के मुताबिक वहां पर 43.43 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा हो सकती है जिसके बारे में डा० के० एल० राव जानते हैं और यही नहीं आप खुद अन्दाजा लगाइए कि 43.43 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने में प्रदेश की 129 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष आय बढ़ सकती है और बिजली उपलब्ध होने के बाद जो वहां कारखाने लग सकते हैं उन छोटे बड़े कारखानों से जो ग्रामदनी होंगी वह इसके अलावा होंगी। मगर इस वक्त मौजूदा हालत क्या है? हिमाचल प्रदेश में जहां इतनी बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता है वहां इस वक्त केवल 750 किलोवाट बिजली पैदा हो रही है। हाउस को इस बात को सुनकर ताज्जुब जरूर होगा। श्रीमन्, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में भारत सरकार विचार करे और इसके लिए धन दे। क्योंकि बिना धन के यह काम नहीं हो सकता। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल में बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता का मुकाबिला स्विटजरलैंड जो कि संसार का समृद्धशाली देश है, एक साथ हो सकता है। कमी सिर्फ केपिटल की है, धन की आवश्यकता है इस केपिटल को भारत सरकार को प्रांदाइड करना चाहिये। दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude.

Shri Virbhadra Singh: Sir, I have just started my speech.

Mr. Chairman: I know it. The records are with me.

Shri Virbhadra Singh: I want two more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He might conclude his speech soon.

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह : इसके अलावा मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश

एक ऐसा इलाका है जहां पर इस वक्त ऐसे ऐसे बांध लगे हैं जैसे भाखड़ा नंगल, बिशाऊ बांध, जोगेन्द्र नगर पावर हाउस। यह सारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर स्थित हैं, हिमाचल के बोर्डर पर स्थित हैं। लेकिन हिमाचल के इन रिमोअंड को दूसरे प्रदेश एक्सप्लायट कर रहे हैं। हिमाचल को एच पैंस का भी फायदा नहीं। हिमाचल प्रदेश सारी बिजली खरीदकर बन्जूमर्म को देता है।

यह एक अजीब बात है कि इस वक्त कई सूबों में पानी को लेकर झगड़े हो रहे हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में गंदावरी के पानी के ऊपर कितना झगड़ा हो रहा है? हम चाहते हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की जो समस्याएं हैं और जो हमारे हकूब है उन के बारे में भारत सरकार जरूर ध्यान देगी।

इस के अलावा अन्त में मैं पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं .

Mr. Chairman: Your allotted time is over. Please try to conclude.

Shri Virbhadra Singh: I want to say that we, the Members from Himachal Pradesh, never get time to speak and when we do get time to speak we just get five or six minutes. It is not fair to us.

Mr. Chairman: You should have talked about this earlier. Please conclude within two minutes.

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह : पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में मैं आप से प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि जो कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी ने फैसला किया है उस का हम स्वागत करते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि भारत सरकार भी इस बारे में शीघ्र निर्णय करेगी और भाषा के आधार पर पंजाबी सूबे को बनायेगी। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जो हरियाणा की मांग है उस का भी साथ में ही फैसला हो

जाना चाहिए और पंजाब के जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, जैसे कांगड़ा, कुल्लू, लाहौल, स्पती और शिमला; उन को हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिलाया जाये और हिमाचल प्रदेश वा एक पूर्ण राज्य के रूप में निर्माण किया जाये। धन्यवाद।

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. In giving me time today you have also convinced me of the fact that patience is always rewarded.

Sir, before I proceed any further in my analysis of the Budget, I shall briefly refer to the two speeches made in this House on the opening day of the debate. The first came from the Swatantra leader, Shri Masani, and the other was made by the hon. Member, Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

It has been very interesting and very revealing indeed to listen to these two leaders as also to note their reactions to the proposals of the Budget and to the various economic policies that have been pursued by the Government in the past to be followed in the future months and year to come.

Both the leaders disagreed with each other violently only to agree on one single point, that is, the condemnation of the Government. Both the leaders have always tried earnestly to pull the Government in different directions—one to this extreme and the other to that extreme—and when they fail in this effort they lose their temper.

As for the speech of Shri Masani—I am sorry, he is not here—it is true that he makes very useful contribution to the debate, but somehow the underlying tone of his speech reminds me of a French story which I cannot but tell this House.

It has been said that a certain French lady in a dispute with her neighbour came out with this remark—

"I meet no one but myself who is always in the right."

Obviously, Shri Masani is not the only person who thinks so highly of his own opinions and of his own judgments.

One of the major grievances of Shri Masani, apart from other reasons, also emanates from the fact that this Government never listens to what he has been predicting and prophesying all these years. Had the Government been wise enough to listen to the precious gems of thoughts Shri Masani has been scattering all round, then what would have happened? The learned Member, Professor Ranga, gave an indication of it yesterday in his marathon speech and election manifesto combined. Had this Government been polite enough to be overthrown by the Swatantra Party then what would have followed? There would have been an era of prosperity all round, no inflation, no rising prices, the rich would have been rich the poor would have been poor and, I presume, there could not have been any food crisis either because the rains also would have come down from the skies and then everybody would have been happy—Shri Masani would have been happy, the big business would have been happy and, when these two are happy, consequently the common man also has to be happy. This is very simple and very logical. Naturally, when the giants of industry are happy, the common man dares not to be unhappy.

But that was not the point. I am not trying to minimise for a second the immense contribution that the hon. Member makes to the debate. But what I wish to emphasise is the fact that there is a basic and sharp difference between the policies of the Swatantra Party and those of the Congress on basic economic issues. We also believe in increased production:

[Shrimati Maimoona Sultan]

we also believe in increased prosperity for the people, and emphatically we do, but side by side the concentration of economic power in the hands of the few as given out by the report on the Monopolies Commission, the inequality of wealth between the rich and the poor; and between high and low is repugnant to us. It is because of this basic difference that whatever Shri Masani says becomes so jarring to the ears.

Now let us see what the hon. Member, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, had to say in his speech. Fortunately or unfortunately, his speeches are always so charged with emotions that it is really difficult to follow the reasoning or the arguments behind what he says. Beyond that I am not going to criticize the hon. Member any further, because I have great respect for him; but at the same time, I wish to point out that the language that the hon. Member makes use of is a very familiar language to us. He has accused the Government of 'surrendering to moneybags' and making "concessions after concessions to the top dogs of industry." I must say, this is a very familiar language. This is language that the Communist leaders and their followers use all over the world in the denunciation of the policies they do not approve of. Their language is the same, their strategy is the same and also their objectives are the same. Therefore we are not surprised at that.

With your permission, Sir, I have got a line from an Urdu poet which has got a bearing on the subject and which I wish to read out to you. These are the Urdu lines:—

राहजन राह में दानिस्ता जलाते हैं चिराग,
काफिला बुलमते झनदार से बच करे गुजरे

It only means that there are people who are in fact robbers—I am not saying it, the poet said it—they light the path of the people with candles

deliberately to beguile them, but it is for the people to know that there is really darkness and not light that awaits them. Now there may be individuals who are exceptions to it but by and large it is true. Sir, there is another Persian line which says:

मनखूब मीं जनासम ई पीराने पारसारा

It means, I know them too well who profess such high ideals; and that is the fact.

Now I shall briefly refer to the speech of hon. Shri Kripalani. It is well nigh impossible for me to criticize the hon. Member for he is a very senior Member, a very respected Member of this House; but, at the same time, I wish to point out, that this country has got an unprecedented record of glory and achievements in the past. Only recently we emerged out of the conflict with Pakistan and we emerged as a united nation and as a proud nation. The unity this country came out with in this hour of crisis despite the diversity of language, religion and so many other obstacles, would ever remain unsurpassed in the annals of history. That is a fact and, therefore, I say that this country could never be subjugated to any foreign aggression because it is a resilient nation, it is a vigorous nation. At the same time, this country has bled many times in the past because of what its own people did towards it. It has been said Sir, that when Caesar fell, he received many wounds but the blow that really killed him came from Brutus. It was not really the weapon that killed him but it was the unkindness of Brutus. So, this country is also going to survive many blows. But the blows that it receives from its own people are going to make it weaker and weaker.

I do not absolve the Government of its responsibility towards the people. The Government is responsible to the people, to give them food and to give them protection. But at the same

time the responsibility of the Government does not mean that the Opposition has no responsibility at all. This is a new conception of the responsibility and duty that we hear these days; the responsibility towards the people could not be discharged without aggravating a situation, without exploiting a situation; and that is what is happening these days.

Sir, I did not have the privilege of working with Mahatma Gandhi as Kripalaniji had or other hon. Members had. But we all know what were his teachings, the manner in which he lived and the manner he gave up his life. At the age of 80 or more, he went from place to place restoring sanity among the people and pleading with them not to indulge in acts of violence. If we take the name of Mahatma Gandhi, we should also tell the people that he never condoned even a single act of violence in all his life not even in the name of freedom of the country which was so dear to him.

Since I have gone so far, I may also refer to Dr. Lohia, about what he said yesterday. Dr. Lohia is not here.

The recurrent theme of his speech was

“भारत, तेरी काफ़ी बह रही है”

This is what he said. He said many other things also but I shall refer to that part of his speech only.

I better reply to him in the language he used.

डाक्टर साहब ने कहा, “भारत, तेरी काफ़ी बह रही है।” भगवत तो हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह मिसाल देना ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि फ्रांस और हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ा फर्क है और इसलिए यह मिसाल यहाँ लागू नहीं होनी है। लेकिन फ़रव कीजिए कि डाक्टर साहब को चुबहा है और वहम है कि ऐसी बात हो रही है, तो बर्हसियत एक लोडर के और एक डिम्बे-दार इन्सान के, जो सब कुछ समझते हुए भी कुछ नहीं समझते हैं और न समझते हुए भी सब कुछ समझते हैं, डाक्टर साहब का

यह फ़रव है कि जब मुल्क की मजबूती का ख़वाल है और उसको लगता है कि वह काफ़ी बह रही है, तो वह इस काफ़ी को एक एक क़तरा करके उठा लें, बजाये इसके कि इसमें और कीचड़ डाल दें।

I think I should leave these two gentlemen now to conduct themselves as they like.

Now I shall come to the Budget proposals. It has been said that this Budget is a production-oriented Budget. Mr. Masani says that it is a depression-oriented Budget. Personally, I think that it is a realistic Budget, as other Members also have pointed out. The Finance Minister has given us a picture which may be rather unpleasant for us to be bold. But nevertheless, it is a correct picture, correct in all the details and very factual and, therefore, I say that it is an honest Budget. But in spite of the fact that I appreciate the honesty of the Finance Minister very much and I also know that the difficulties that he had to grapple with in preparing the Budget have been of terrifying dimensions, yet at the same time I hold the view that it is a Budget that definitely lacks a socialistic approach towards problems. I am sorry to say—Mr. Bhagat is here—that this budget does not reflect the basic policies and the basic philosophy to which the party stands committed. I am afraid, our Finance Minister has behaved towards socialism in the manner Voltaire behaved towards God, once. It has been said that once Voltaire happened to cross the path of a religious procession and as he came near the procession, the great philosopher, lifted up his head and then went on. On an enquiry from his friend as to why he had behaved that way, Voltaire said, “Well, when I and God meet, we salute each other. But we do not speak.” It appears to me that our Finance Minister also, when he came face to face with socialism in his Budget, stopped to salute socialism, but he did not bother to

[Shrimati Maimoona Sultan]

cultivate it any further. Therefore, this Budget remains what it is crying for a better treatment towards socialism, and it is here that the finance Minister has faltered and faltered rather badly.

Now, we have been talking about socialism day in and day out, without being abstruse as to the meaning of socialism. I shall read out to you what the Prime Minister had to say about it. On the 26th of January, when she pledged herself to the service of the nation, the Prime Minister said:

"We have promises to keep to our people—of work, food, clothing and shelter, health and education....."

—that is what socialism means to us. Now, I shall be within my right to ask the Finance Minister as to where are the promises of socialism and where are the provisions for the under-privileged and the weaker sections of society about which the Prime Minister had given an assurance in her broadcast to the nation.

Not only that, but our Food Minister also some time back came to the House and said that socialism starts with children, and everyone of us applauded it. But where is that socialism in the Budget which cares for children which makes them the first to receive relief in time of distress and also gives them the best of all? There is nothing of that type here. The malady is that there has always been a wide gap between what we say and what we do. I shall again quote an authority, i.e., the Prime Minister in this regard. This is what she said:

"In economic development, as in other fields of national activity, there is a disconcerting gap between intention and action.

That is the whole trouble with us. The Finance Minister has to give an answer to it; the Government has to give an answer to it: As to how long

shall we have to take to bridge the gap between action and intention? It is true that it takes some time to achieve progress. But it is also true that we have to assess every year how near we have come to the objective of socialism, and not after a period of 15 or 20 years.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Just two minutes and I shall conclude.

Sir, the common man has the feeling that he is not getting a fair treatment and that the Government is not making an earnest effort to solve their problems. They are groaning under heavy taxation and heavy burdens. They do not get food. Or shall I say they have very little food? They have very inadequate shelters, there is no sanitation and there is no cheap transport easily available to them. Those things are the base of the existence of the common man. Therefore, I am opposed to any tax proposals that may further affect him adversely. In this context, I am particularly, opposed to the levy on khand-sari and sugar. Apart from the fact that it is a growing burden on the common man beyond his means there is another angle to it. In this country, children say upto the age of 15 years consume a larger quantity of sugar and, therefore, to put a levy on sugar and to take it out from the budget of families would be most unforgivable.

Mr. Chairman: She must conclude now.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: I have to conclude now. So I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, उस को मैं न तो ज्यादा बढ़ा बताऊंगा और न घट्टा। इसका कारण भी मैं बताता हूँ। एक परिवार

में मां और बाप होते हैं और दोनों का अपने पुत्रों के साथ एक-सा रनेह होता है। लेकिन अंतर यह होता है कि बाप दिमाग से काम करता है और मां हृदय से काम करती है। हृदय से बिया गया काम बच्चों के लिये जितना लाभदायक होता है, दिमाग से बिया गया काम उतना लाभदायक नहीं होता है। हमारे दत्त मंत्री महोदय ने बाप के दिमाग से यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, मां के हृदय से नहीं। अगर यह मां के हृदय से यह बजट प्रस्तुत करते, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह सही मानों में समाजवाद के बहुत नजदीक पहुंच सकते। अपने बच्चों को पालने के लिए मां किसी बात की परवाह नहीं करती है। यह अपने बच्चों का पेशाब और मिला साफ़ करती हुई, हर एक मुसीबत का सामना करती हुई बच्चों का पालन पोषण करती है। ऐसी स्थिति हमारे दत्त मंत्री के दिमाग में नहीं थी, क्योंकि उन्होंने इसको दिमाग से तैयार किया था, हृदय से नहीं किया है।

अब मैं कुछ अन्य विषयों पर बहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि समस्यायें देश की बहुत बड़ी हैं। देश भी बड़ा है और समस्यायें भी बड़ी हैं। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूं, यह पाकिस्तान के बार्डर से मिलता हुआ क्षेत्र है और आज इन्डियानों में आने पड़ा होगा, मैं यह बात नहीं कहता कि यह वहां तक रही है, लेकिन हमारे विधान सभाई सदस्य ने बताया कि पाकिस्तान की सेना अभी भी राजस्थान की सीमा के पास जमाई हो रही है। मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे स्वयंसेवक प्रधान मंत्री के तात्कालिक रुझानों के बाद से सेना का यह जमाव होना वहां तक न्याय्यचित है। लेकिन मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार अभी भी पाकिस्तान के ऊपर भरोसा न करे, विश्वास न करे और हमारे सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों में शिथिलता न आने पावे। हमारे सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं, वे जारी रहने चाहियें। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था।

अब जहां तक सवाल है पाकिस्तान की सीमा के पास सड़कें बिछाने का, रेल की लाइनों डालने का, वह हमारे मंत्री और सेक्रेटरी वगैरह सब जानते हैं और वह जारी रहना चाहिये।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, हमारे देश के अन्दर अन्न की समस्या को लेकर बहुत सी समस्यायें खड़ी हो रही हैं, कितनी अन्न की कमी है, कितना अन्न चाहिये, इन सब के बारे में धाँकड़े दिये जाते हैं। मैं ज्यादा पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी नहीं हूं, अर्थ-शास्त्री नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैं सरकारी धाँकड़ों पर विश्वास नहीं करता। धाँकड़े कुछ और होते हैं और वास्तविकता कुछ और होती है। कितना अन्न देश में पैदा होता है, उसके लिये रोज धाँकड़ों में वृद्धि बताई जाती है, लेकिन यहाँ घटोतरी होती जाती है। अगर वास्तव में बढ़ोतरी होती है, तो अन्न की समस्या का क्या कारण है। हमारी सरकार के पास पटवारी जो धाँकड़े भेज देते हैं, उसको मान कर वे छाप दिये जाते हैं। इस लिये हमें उस पर भरोसा नहीं करना चाहिये। लेकिन मेरे इलाके में जिसमें आखड़ा की नहर पड़ती है, गंगा नहर पड़ती है, राजस्थान की नहर का निर्माण हो रहा है, आज भी हजारों एकड़ भूमि फालतू पड़ी है, जब यह जमीन फालतू पड़ी है तो किसानों को क्यों नहीं मिलती है, इसके अन्दर क्या उलझन है। वहाँ पर भी हमारी सरकार है और यहाँ पर भी हमारी सरकार है, मैं जिस पर आरोप लगाऊँ, जैसे आगीरबी गंगा घाई है और शिव की जटा में घटक गई है, वैसे ही यहाँ भी पता नहीं मामला क्या घटक जाता है और इस कार्य में कोई प्रगति नहीं होती है। अगर वह जमीन किसानों को मिल जाये और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह से हो जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि काफ़ी मात्रा में हमारी अन्न की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है।

[श्री प० सा० बारूपाल]

आज हमारी जो नहरें हैं, उनमें पाकिस्तान से नहरों-पानी समझौते के बाद से पानी बहुत कम आया है। यह ठीक है कि नहरों के सम्बन्ध में जो समझौता किया गया है, उसका पालन होना चाहिये, लेकिन इस बात को लेकर हमारे यहां पानी की जो कटौती हुई है, उसके कारण पिछले चार साल से भ्रकाल पड़ा हुआ है। किसानों को नहरों से पानी नहीं मिलता है, और वे जहां पहले 20, 25, 30 मन प्रति बोधा भ्रनाज का उत्पादन करते थे, वहां आज पांच से लेकर 10 मन भी उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे किसानों के लिये ट्यूब-वेल की सुविधा दी जाये। हमारे यहां किसान कहते हैं कि आप ट्यूब-वेल हमको दीजिये, बिजली का कनेक्शन दीजिये, हम इसके लिये पैसा सरकार को देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन न ट्यूब-वेल देते हैं और न कनेक्शन देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में भ्रन्न की समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो सकता है। इस कार्य में जितनी देरी हो रही है, उतना ही नुकसान हो रहा है। हमारे यहां किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर बीज देना चाहिये, ट्रैक्टर, इससे सम्बन्ध रखने वाली मशीन और औजार, और खेती से सम्बन्ध रखनेवाली दूसरी चीजें दी जानी चाहिये। मेरा भ्रन्न एक कृषि प्रधान भ्रन्न है, जिसमें गंगा नगर, बीकानेर का इलाका आता है, जहां किसानों को हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये।

श्रीमान्, मैं 15 साल से पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूं, लेकिन आप मुझे सिर्फ 5-10 मिनट देते हैं। समस्यायें हमारे विभाग में इतनी होती हैं कि इतने थोड़े समय में किसको कहूं और किसको न कहूं। लॉहिया जी जिस तरह से कहते हैं, भ्रन्नर उस तरह से कहना शुरू कर दूं तो एक रामायण की पोथी बन जाये। हमारे लॉहिया जी राजस्थान

के हैं और मैं भी राजस्थान का हूं —

चूल्हा बहे मैं सर्व सोने का,

बेबनी बहे मैं साधे ही साधे।

वह हमारे कर्मों को जानते हैं और हम उनके कर्मों को जानते हैं, लेकिन जिस तरीके से वह बातें करते हैं, मैं यहां नहीं करूंगा। आपकी आन्दोलन पसन्द है या शान्ति पसन्द है, यह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन इस तरह से कहना कि सचिवालय पर कब्जा किया जाय, रेडियो स्टेशन पर कब्जा किया जाये, शस्त्रागार पर कब्जा किया जाये, इतने जिम्मेदार आदमी डेमोक्रेसी के युग में पार्लियामेंट के भ्रन्दर बैठ कर माननीय सदस्यों के सामने इस तरह से बातें करते हैं, इसका क्या मतलब होता है? इससे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, और जो छोटा तबका है वह उभर जाता है और फिर लोग मनमानी करते हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर) : आप यह सिखाते हैं कि वे लोग ऐसा करें, उन्हें जो पूरी बात कही है उसको समझिये।

श्री प० सा० बारूपाल : मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से वह लोगों को भ्राने कर के भड़काते हैं और खुद पीछे रहते हैं। आज किसानों और श्रमिकों में जो भी गड़बड़ी होती है उसमें राजनीतिक पार्टियों का प्रथम हाथ होता है।

मैं ज्यादा भाषण नहीं दूंगा। सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों के मन में यह बात है कि भ्रन्नर हमारी सरकार और हमारे भ्रन्नसर भ्रन्नछा काम करेंगे तो स्वाभ.दिक बात है कि जनता हमको बोट देगी। ये लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि जब हम भ्रन्नछा काम करेंगे तो इनको बोट कहां से मिलेंगे, इनको बोट तभी मिल सकते हैं जब कि ये तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही करें, लोगों में नाराजगी पैदा करें, उनके भ्रन्दर परेशानी पैदा करें।

उनके अन्दर ऐसी कितरत करे कि वह हम से नाराज होकर इनको वोट दें, लेकिन मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से कोई आदमी आपको वोट नहीं देगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपका जो महत्व का प्रश्न है उसको कहिये।

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : आज जो हमारे इस मुल्क के अन्दर गरीबी है, जो बेकारी है, हमें उससे छुटकारा पाना है। हम लोगों ने राजनीतिक क्रान्ति के द्वारा सामन्तवाद और ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद से अपनी मुक्ति प्राप्त की है और अब हमें भुखमरी, बेकारी और अशिक्षा से छुटकारा पाना है। श्रीमन्, बातें सब करते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक धार्मिक क्रान्ति, आर्थिक क्रान्ति नहीं होगी, तब तक समाजवाद आना बिलकुल बातें करना है। बात करना भलग बात है, लेकिन करनी और कथनी में अन्तर होता है।

ज्ञान करते हैं वाक से,

नहू करनी ध्यान लगाय,
वह ज्ञानी वाचक सदा,
तजा न विषय विचार।

यह राजस्थानी भाषा में है। हर आदमी बात मुंह से करता है, लेकिन उसकी करनी और कथनी में अन्तर होता है। इसलिये आज हमारा मुल्क जिस संकटकालीन स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है, हमको अपने नौजवानों को तैयार करना है, हमारी जो बहनें अशिक्षित हैं, अनपढ़ हैं, उनको शिक्षा दिलानी है। आज हमारा मुल्क कम से कम 48 करोड़ का भारत देश है। इसका मतलब यहाँ के पहाड़, नदियाँ, पत्थर या पालियामेंट नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे नेहरू जी के शब्दों में, 48 करोड़ भारतीयों का ही नाम भारत है। अगर आज भारत का कोई भी धर्म कमजोर रहता है कोई भी वर्ग कमजोर रहता है, तो फिर हमारा भारत कमजोर रहता है।

तो मैं आपसे बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज लाखों धर्म, आपाहज, लूटे, लंगड़े हमारे देश में हैं, जिनको न तो राज्य ही और न समाज ही पूछता है। उनके लिये इस बजट में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है.....

14.00 hrs.

श्री हुकूम खन् बक़्शबाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे अच्छे भाषण को सुनने के लिये यहाँ सदन में गण-पूति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung....There is no quorum yet. The bell is being rung again....Now there is quorum. Shri Barupal

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में भिखमर्गों की संख्या एक करोड़ के करीब है। कोई उन में से दस रुपये रोज खर्च करता है, कोई पन्द्रह रुपये करता है और कोई पाँच रुपये करता है। प्रति व्यक्ति देखा जाये तो औसतन पाँच रुपये खर्च बैठता है। इतना औसतन रोजाना का एक का खर्च है। एक करोड़ का मतलब यह हुआ कि पाँच करोड़ रुपया औसतन रोज बे खर्च करते हैं। इस हिसाब से आप देख लें कि एक महीने में बड़े सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं। आप पाँच साल का और एक साल का खर्च निकाल कर देख सकते हैं कि कितना उनका खर्च बैठता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पाँच साल में 90-99 अरब रुपये तो बे खर्च करते ही होंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जाए, अनिवार्य कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, किसी धर्म की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, या नहरों में लगाया जाए या मिलिटरी का काम उनको दिया जाए, या सफाई का काम दिया जाए या कोई और काम जो वे कर सकते हों, उनको करने को दिया जाए, उस काम की उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। कोई भी आदमी बिल्कुल निकम्मा नहीं रहना चाहिये। कोई न कोई काम उसको करने के लिये दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसे आदिमियों को

[श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल]

जो बेकार रहते हैं, जो भिखमंगे होते हैं इनको खाने का अधिकार नहीं है और न ही मारे मृस्क में उनको खाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। कोई काम उन से लिया जाए और इन भिखमंगों की समस्या को हल किया जाए।

घब में राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। घाघ जानते ही हैं कि केरल के घन्वर 45 प्रतिशत लोग एजुकेटिड हैं। नागालैंड और मिजो में 68 परसेंट के करीब लोग एजुकेटिड हैं। उन एजुकेटिड लोगों को प्रादिवासी और जंगली कहा जाता है और सारी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, सारी बीजे मुहैया की जाती हैं। लेकिन राजस्थान की हालत यह है कि बड़ा पांच परसेंट भी एजुकेटिड लोग नहीं हैं। जंगली तो राजस्थान के लोग हुए जिनमें पांच परसेंट भी एजुकेटिड लोग नहीं हैं। ऐसे लोगों को हम एजुकेशन के मामले में क्या भागे लाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे? यदि हमने ऐसा न किया तो वे भ्रान्दोल नहीं करेंगे तो क्या करेंगे। हमें चाहिये कि हम उनको ईंसान बनायें। वित्त मंत्री को चाहिये कि वह राजस्थान सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है दें।

घब में धार० ए० सी० के जवानों के बारे में कुछ क्ना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। हमारे नीजवानों ने बहुत अच्छा काम पहले भी किया है और आज भी बाडर पर जो पोलिस पोस्ट्स हैं, वहां ये कर रहे हैं। लेकिन दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि बड़ा न तो उनके खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध है, न पानी का प्रबन्ध है और न रहने का ही प्रबन्ध है। क्वार्टर उनके लिये ही नहीं। कुछ भी उनके लिये नहीं है। इतनी हालत उनकी खराब है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जहां तक राजस्थान की पाकिस्तान से लगने वाली सीमा की सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, वह धार० ए० सी० के जवानों

की समस्याओं को हल करें, उनकी घरेलू समस्याओं का भी कोई हल निकालें।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): The Finance Minister has had to present his budget at a time when there was drought in the country and agricultural and industrial production was affected. Also there has been a strain on our economy because of the war with Pakistan. In these circumstances, it was an uphill task for the Finance Minister to present the present Budget to the House.

In spite of what has been stated by the Minister of State during his intervention yesterday, I am concerned at the rise in non-developmental expenditure. Why should there be an increase of Rs. 95 crores on the administrative expenditure....

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

Shri M. L. Jadhav: I know defence and border police had to be there and must be there. The nation must be defended. At the same time, I would recall the assurance given last time that there would be a cut of Rs. 150 crores on this account. Now we find that apart from the expenditure on defence and border police, there is an increase in the cost of running the administration. I feel efforts should be made to reduce the cost of administration and make the administration more efficient. Even now, I feel that administrative efficiency has gone down. There have been delays; for which the persons concerned many a time delay defeats the purpose for which the persons concerned come to the administration. Under these circumstances, we should try to be more efficient while reducing the expenditure also.

With regard to the production of cars, the cost of labour in India is less than that in other countries. Yet we find that the cost of Fiat and other types of cars is increasing year by year.

Compared to the cost in other countries, the cost of cars in India is three or four times in a number of cases. It is thus necessary to ensure that the cheap or small car should cost less. Efforts should be made in that direction. Again for buying cars, people have to remain in the waiting list for a number of years. This state of affairs is not happy. This should also be looked into.

Our country now experiences a shortage of food and we have to go begging to other countries for food. This begging bowl condition is not at all happy for us. At the same time, what do we do to increase agricultural production? What are the facilities made available to the farmer? Take the question of credit facilities. The Reserve Bank survey has observed that the small man, small holder, gets only 10 per cent of the credit required for cultivation, and the big ones get the remaining 90 per cent that is available from the co-operative sector. The small man has to borrow money at 25-30 per cent interest from other sources, either from the big cultivator or from the money-lender. I feel efforts should be made to provide adequate credit to the small man. He should not be denied credit only because he has not enough security. He should be given credit, and unless and until you provide enough credit, enough money, for cultivation, you cannot expect the farmer to produce more and increase production.

We are short of fertilisers as compared to other countries where production is more. There, the per acre fertiliser supply is 200 or 300 kilos; here we got on an average 2 to 3 kilos per acre. How can we expect better production in the absence of supply of enough fertilisers?

We should have more fertiliser factories. As has been said by the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, more licences for fertiliser factories, whether in the public sector or the private

sector, should be given, and we should have enough fertilisers, and this fertiliser should be supplied to the cultivators in time and at a reasonable price. I find that the States are making a profit even on these fertilisers. It is most undesirable. This is needed for more production, and on this no profit should be made. It should be sold to the cultivator at the cost of production.

Then, I find that on foreign tractors more taxes are levied, and the cost of tractors produced in the country is very high, and the quantity is very small as compared to the requirements of the country. We should have more tractor factories, and we should see that the cultivator is supplied with small tractors so as to help him to improve his cultivation and increase his production. More efforts are necessary in this direction. There are hundreds of tractors lying idle for want of spares. This is not a happy position for a country which is mainly dependent on agriculture. We should try to find spares, and see that these spares are supplied to the owners whose tractors are lying idle for want of spares.

I find that there is a lot of difference between the procurement price and the consumer price. Why should States make a profit from the grain that they procure? In some cases I find that the margin is 50 per cent. Why should this margin be there? I feel that the consumers should get the goods at the minimum price, at the price at which it is procured, plus minimum charges of handling for taking it to the consumers. This difference should be reduced, otherwise the producers get less and the consumer has to pay more. This state of affairs is not happy and I feel that it should be remedied.

I feel that there should be no tax on light diesel oil. Light diesel oil is a necessity of the farmer. There is shortage of light diesel oil in Maharashtra. A number of complaints

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

have been received that light diesel oil is not available. The farmer has to run to the mamlatdar or to the petrol pumps for securing this. Many a time it is available in the black market, but the farmer who needs it is not getting it. Enough quantities of diesel should be made available to the farmer at a reasonable rate, and this tax should be removed in order that we may have better production, increased production.

I have enquired of some sugar factories in Maharashtra and I find that sugar worth crores of rupees is lying there. They are pressing the Government that release orders should be given for taking away the sugar, because they have no space, and their money is locked up. The cane growers are not paid because the sugar is not lifted. I feel we have reached the stage when we can decontrol sugar. We sell sugar at a very low price in America and other countries. Why not decontrol it and give it to the people. It can stop the black market and other things also. Therefore, the time has come when we should decontrol sugar as we have decontrolled cement and other commodities.

Even when power is not used by the agriculturist in the rainy season or in summer when the wells are dry, he has to pay Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 as minimum cost. This state of affairs is not happy. When we say that the farmer should grow more, when we spend crores of rupees on PL. 480 and import foodgrains from other countries, it is very necessary that we should not require our farmer to pay for electricity during the idle period when he is not using it. This state of affairs should be remedied, and no charges should be recovered from him for the idle period.

While drought conditions are prevailing in Maharashtra, I find that irrigation in Maharashtra is only five per cent, and it is lagging behind the

other States in the country. I feel that projects like the Upper Godavari Karanjavan project should be taken in hand, and more irrigation should be provided so that more land can be cultivated, and there can be more production.

Lastly, I feel that the Finance Minister is not doing justice to the rural areas. I find that in technical and higher education, rural boys are there only to the extent of five per cent.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now. You have exhausted your full quota of time.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: Sir, I feel that the rural boys should be given more scholarships and more facilities for study in technical and higher education. In the services also, I feel that the rural population is not getting its due share or representation.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mahida. Please try to conclude within 10 minutes, so that more Members can speak. At 3 O'Clock the Finance Minister is to reply.

Shri Mahida.

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :
जरा धर भी देखिये ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह गहोड़ा (धानन्द) :
सभापति जी, मेरे बोलने का मौका पहले प्रागे धाता था क्योंकि मैं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी से बोलता करता था, अब दल बदलने से मेरा मौका लास्ट प्राया है । लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि दल बदलने से फायदा अधिक हुआ है । अब मैं कांग्रेस में आ रहा हूँ । स्टेट सेविश पर आ गया हूँ । पार्लियामेंट में भी मैं अपने मित्रों के साथ जल्द बैठ जाऊंगा ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : उधर जाने का इरादा तो नहीं है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह गहोड़ा : बजट के सम्बन्ध में हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को जो कठिनाइयाँ

हैं उन को हम समझते हैं। कठिनाइयाँ हमेशा हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को रहेंगी। इस देश में जो भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बनेगा, मेरे ख्याल से पैंतीस चालीस साल तक फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का क्रिटिसिज्म हमेशा बना रहेगा। क्योंकि जिस देश में भ्रनाज की धीर दूसरी वस्तुओं की कमी होती है, उस देश को उठाने के लिए कई सालों तक परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा। धीर खासकर के अपने देश की जो भ्रन्न की परिस्थिति है उस भ्रन्न की परिस्थिति को लक्ष्य में रखते हुए हमें यह ख्याल करना पड़ेगा कि उसके लिए हमें कई डैम्स धीर कई इर्रिगेशन की योजनायें करनी पड़ेंगी। दो-तीन महाने पहले मुझे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के नागार्जुन सागर डैम को देखने का मौका मिला था। उस डैम ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश की परिस्थिति को बदल दिया है। वहाँ पर डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद दस साल में हम काफी परिवर्तन देखते हैं। जिनकी आँखें देश की प्रगति की तरफ गई हैं वह जरूर स्वीकार करेंगे कि यहाँ लड़ते भगड़ते भिन्न भिन्न भाषायें बोलते हुए भी इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में हम काफी कामयाब हुए हैं। नागार्जुन सागर डैम की जो बातें मैंने देखी हैं उनसे मैं बड़ा प्रभावित हुआ हूँ धीर जो लोग हमारी आज़ की व्यवस्था को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि देश की जो ऐसी-ऐसी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें हैं वहाँ कृपा करके पधारें धीर वहाँ की परिस्थिति को देखें। वहाँ, सभापति जी, 150 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद इर्रिगेशन की जो योजनायें नजर में आ रही हैं, वहाँ जो भौगोलिक परिस्थिति बदल गई है उसको भी आप कृपया ख्याल में रखें। वहाँ जो बारिश 35 इंच हो रही थी, अब 41 इंच बढ़ा हो गई है। वहाँ पास पास में जंगल भी बढ़े हो गए हैं। धीर वहाँ सभापति जी, सबसे अधिक बात तो यह हुई है कि निजाम के राज्य के वक्त जो लोग भूखों मर रहे

थे, उनको आशा हुई है कि वह अब गुलामी से छूट जायेंगे धीर जब कृष्णा नदी का पानी उनके खेतों में बहेगा धीर उनके पेट में भ्रनाज पड़ेगा तो वह अपना सिर ऊँचा करके चल सकेंगे धीर यह समझेंगे कि वह गुलामी से बच गये हैं। गांधी जी की कल्पना थी कि इस भारतवर्ष के जो किसान हैं उनके वहाँ एक बड़ी कटोरी हो पीतल की कटोरी या किसी धातु की हो धीर उसमें इतना दूध होना चाहिए जिससे उसका कांडा डूबे। यह गांधी जी के शब्द थे। गांधी जी हमेशा जो बोलते थे उसका बड़ा महत्व होता था। इसका अर्थ यह था कि दूध किसके वहाँ होगा जिसके यहाँ गाय भैंसे हों, वही दूध पी सकता है। पीतल या धातु का कटोरा किसके पास होगा? जिसकी परिस्थिति कुछ उच्चतर गई हो वही पीतल का कटोरा रख सकता है धीर हाथ डूब जाय इतना दूध पचाने के लिए भी आप के अन्दर कुछ शक्ति होनी चाहिए। इतनी मेहनत इतना परिश्रम आप करें तो वह दूध पच सकता है। इसका भावार्थ यह था कि इस देश की जो उठाना चाहते हैं वह सब परिश्रम करने वाले हों। अब परिश्रम करना जरा हम ने कुछ कम कर दिया है धीर बातें जरा ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं। हमारे जो लोग भी आज़ किसान धीर मजदूर हैं वह परिश्रम कम करते हैं धीर चिल्लाते ज्यादा हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि देश का जो प्रोडक्शन है वह घट गया है धीर अपने बेजोड़ बढ़ गये हैं धीर इसकी आपत्त कोई भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इस देश में इस परिस्थिति में उठा नहीं सकेगा। भ्रन्न की परिस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में हम चाहते हैं कि गुजरात में जो नर्मदा योजना हो रही है उसकी तरफ भी आप लक्ष्य करें। इस नर्मदा योजना पर 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का अम्बाला प्लानिंग कमिशन ने लगाया है धीर इस नर्मदा योजना से आप सोचें कि अमस्स्टक से सीन नदी द्वारा गंगा तक इर्रिगेशन का मौका मिलेगा तथा कंडला के

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोडा]

लेकर एक छोटा जहाज मध्य प्रदेश तक भी जा सकेगा। इसलिए हमारा प्रायःना है कि नर्मदा की योजना को आगे बढ़ायें। हमारे राज्यों के बीच के जो तकरार हैं उनको हम समेट लें और अधिक से अधिक फायदा जिन जिन राज्यों को हो सके, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, राजस्थान हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो या गुजरात हो, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस नर्मदा योजना को हम जल्दी से जल्दी प्रमल में लायें।

श्री बड़े (खारगो) : गुजरात वाले मानते नहीं हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोडा : मैं नहीं मानता हूँ हमारे जो बड़े साहब कह रहे हैं कि गुजरात वाले इसमें विरोध करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा देश को अगर अधिक फायदा हो तो अपना हम फायदा कम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह बातें राज्य लेवल पर करने के बाद हम आशा करते हैं कि भारत सरकार इस योजना को आगे बढ़ावेगी।

जब हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की बात करते हैं तो मैं तो बड़े चक्कर में आ जाता हूँ कि कौन सा सोशलिज्म हम लें ? हिटलर भी कहता था कि हमारा नेशनल सोशलिज्म है। हमारे साम्यवादी भाई भी कहते हैं कि हमारा कम्युनिस्ट सोशलिज्म है। हिन्दुस्तानी भाई भी कहते हैं कि हमारा भी सोशलिज्म है। हम तो कहते हैं कि इस चक्कर में न पड़ें और सब से बड़ी बात जो महात्मा गांधी और हमारे श्रद्धा मुनि कहते थे, मानवतावाद, उस पर हम धार्यें। मानवतावाद से हम किसी चक्कर में नहीं फँसते।

14.25 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

जब हम एल० आई० सी० का मामला देखते हैं जो हमेशा रूल एरिया से भी पैसा लता है और प्रबेन एरिया से भी पैसा लेता है, उस को मैंने देखा बाम्बे बगैरह में उन का पैसा जो खर्च होता है वह ज़हूरों

में ही खर्च होता है। जब हम मानवतावाद की बात करते हैं या सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं तो हम चाहते हैं कि एल० आई० सी० का जो पैसा है जो करीब करीब भारत-वर्ष के सभी हिस्सों से कारपोरेशन के पास आता है, 600 करोड़ की उन की ग्रामदनी है और लगभग 900 करोड़ का टर्न ओवर है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह पैसा गांवों में भी खर्च हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे किसानों की जो योजनायें हैं इन्श्योरेंस ग्राम क्रॉप्स, उसके लिए भी एल० आई० सी० योजना करें। मेरे जिले में खासकर जो कैरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोप्रोपरेटिव सोसाइटी है, मैं तो हमेशा मजाक भी करता हूँ कि ईश्वर मुझे जन्म दे तो भगले जन्म में भैंस बनाये क्योंकि हमारे जिले में भैंस का भी इन्श्योरेंस होता है। वहां भैंस के लिए पैसा मिलता है खरीद करने के लिए, उन के पीने के लिए पानी की योजना है, भैंस जब बीमार पड़ती है तो भैंस के लिए डाक्टर भी आता है। हम सोचते हैं कि जब भैंस के लिए इतनी संभाल या केयर ली जाती है तो हमारे लिए भी कुछ इन्तजाम हो जाय तो बहुत एहसानमंद होंगे। हम तो रामझते हैं कि भैंस के लिए खटिया भी मिल जायेगी, डनलप पिलो भी मिल जायेगा (ध्यवधान) वहां भैंस को इसलिए महत्व है कि वहां भैंस जो दूध देती है उसकी कीमत आती है और उस से अपनी तरबकी लोग करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बातें गरीब किसानों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हों तो मैं मानता हूँ कि सच्चा स्वराज्य अपने पास आ जायेगा।

देश में सभी लोग चिल्लाते हैं कि टैक्स बढ़ रहा है, टैक्स बढ़ रहा है लेकिन यह टैक्स बढ़ाने के लिए कारण क्या है, या उसका नतीजा क्या है उस को भी सोचेंगे तो मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई भी सरकार हो, उसे यह बीवार रखनी पड़ेगी कि अधिकतर जिसके पास धन है उससे लेकर गरीबों के लिए खर्च किया जाये। जब तक यह बीलेंस नहीं होगा तब तक

जो बोलने वाले हैं उन को कुछ राहत मिल जायगी और जो बोलते नहीं हैं उन को राहत मिलती नहीं है ।

सभापति जी, घाज भी बस्तर जिले में आप जाइए, मैं जगदनपुर गया था, मुझे शर्म आती है कि घाज 1966 में भी वहां के लोग घाघे नंगे घूमते हैं और माल पहनते हैं । बस्तर की बात तो छोड़िए, छाल पहनते हैं । ऐसे जमाने में जबकि हम परिवर्तन इस में करना चाहते हैं तो परिवर्तन करने के लिये घनिक लोगों से ज्यादा पैसा खेना पड़ेगा, परिश्रम करके ज्यादा घनाज और घन कमाना पड़ेगा और उन गरीब लोगों के लिए, हमें कुछ करना पड़ेगा । वह लोग बोलते नहीं हैं इसलिए उनकी घाबाज यहां नहीं पहुंचती है । लेकिन आप को याद रखना चाहिए और हमको भी याद रखना चाहिए, सभापति जी, कि जब तक इन गरीब गिरे हुए लोगों को जिन की संख्या 30 करोड़ है इस देश में उठायेगे नहीं तब तक हम घागे नहीं बढ़ेंगे । इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर मैं घाशा करता हूं कि विरोधी दलों के लोग और दूसरे लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान को घागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह हमें सहयोग देंगे और हमारे कार्य में कोई विरोध नहीं डालेंगे ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Few finance ministers since the advent of freedom have had so deplorable an economic inheritance, so short a time and so many formidable reverses, external and internal, on the economic plane, as the new Finance Minister, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri. I congratulate him for the competent manner in which he has been able to address himself to the difficult and delicate task of framing the budget proposals which, cannot but he said to be good under the present abnormal circumstances. Many of my hon. friends have criticised this budget as unrealistic and some say it is anti-socialistic, and some others have painted a gloomy picture, coloured

according to their individual and ideological tastes.

An hon. Member: Nobody has said it is socialistic.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Many have said: it is anti-socialistic. We should not be one-sided and we should not refuse to see the other side also. We have our problems and the problems must be solved. But we should not forget that in a democracy, for solving the problems, the responsibility does not lie with the Government alone it is with the people also. Both the people and the Government must work together and solve the problems. In this context, I am viewing the budget proposals and am making some observations.

But, as it is at the *fag-end* of the day and at the *fag-end* of the general discussion also, though I have a lot of points to mention—points about food scarcity, price-rise, democratic socialism, public sector and private sector, disparity between the rich and the poor—and though I want to speak on all those points, since the time at my disposal is short, I am unable to do so. I therefore come straight to the proposals, I want to make.

I congratulate the Finance Minister on raising the exemption limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 in the case of individuals. In this connection, I would like to say that he should increase this to Rs. 6,000. Why I am saying this is, with an income of Rs. 500 per man:em, in the present day circumstances, one can hardly make both ends meet. So, I suggest that it should be extended to Rs. 6,000. Between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 10,000—on this slab—let the choice be given to the assessee either to pay the income-tax or to invest an equivalent amount in the national savings certificates. This will enable the Government to mobilise the resources and make the people happier. The question will come as to how to get the loss on this account will be made up. We do want money.

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

I have a proposal through which I think the Government can get money and make good the loss. At present, the hill areas of our country are exempted from tax because of their backwardness and underdeveloped condition. Of late, the Government is spending quite a lot of money on the development of these areas, and in the meantime many of the people there have become very prosperous; not to speak of mere prosperity, many of them have become multimillionaires, as good as those in Bombay, Calcutta and other places. I do not understand why these people should not be brought within the taxation laws and why they should not be taxed. If the tax is applied to them, I think the loss that the Government will suffer from raising the limit to Rs. 6,000 in the individual income as proposed earlier will be made good adequately. That is my second suggestion.

I next pass on to submit another suggestion which is about the excise duty. I refer to the question of the excise duty to be refundable on the export of tea. In this connection, representatives of the tea industry met the Finance Minister. I am glad to say that the Finance Minister has been pleased to accept some of the suggestions, and I am happy and congratulate him on the development allowance while he has granted and that will do a great deal of good to the tea industry. But it is not only for the industry alone that I am speaking. I am speaking in the interest of our country's boosting exports also and to earn more foreign exchange. This was recommended by the Tea Finance Committee, that is, to give a refund of 18 paise per pound in respect of all the tea exported. The tea industry is saving the country in varied ways and it is contributing a grant deal towards our earning of foreign exchange. But this industry is dealt with discriminately namely, the excise duty in respect of the tea ex-

port is not refundable. I would implore the Finance Minister to see that the refund of 18 paise per pound on all the tea exported, is made applicable. It will bring in more foreign exchange and more money for our import of raw material, besides he will be able to keep the tea industry at its high position in the world market. I hope he will give thought to this question of refund.

Next, I turn to administrative cost. Many things have been said in support of the Government side and yesterday also the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance said similar things, but it is not very convincing. We have not done much to reduce the cost of administration. In 1951, for instance, the number of Government employees at the Centre was 5,90,000. But in 1964, the number has risen to 25,27,000. Taking the total number of government employees at the Centre, in the States and in the local authorities, the figure comes to 50 lakhs in 1956 and stands at 86 lakhs at the end of 1964. Why it is? Why the number is so high?

Taking next the cost of administration, as such, let us see the position. In the first year of the first Plan, at the Centre, we spent Rs. 24.09 crores. In the last year of the third Plan, we spent Rs. 92 crores. Together with the cost of administration incurred in the States, the total comes to Rs. 130.79 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 339 crores in 1965-66. Can it not be reduced? I think it is very necessary that the administrative cost should be reduced.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not say something about the State I come from. My State of Assam is replete with abundant natural resources. It is the highest foreign exchange earner in the country. Yesterday, one of our hon. Members was saying that his area is paying one crore rupees and so it needs more development. But my State which earns the highest foreign exchange surpasses in this respect the States

like Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madras and so on. My State has a record labour population and it enjoys a reputation of cordial labour relations, free from any serious labour troubles. Its people are simple and accommodating so much so that that State has become a rendezvous for people from all other States of the country. I do not mind this, but what is wanted is, the people there are anxious to utilise the new opportunities of economic development that are available to the people of other States. Practically, there is no industry worth the name; industrial policy of balanced development has not yet found its way into that State, so far. Even after 18 years of our Independence there is not a single jute mill, not a single cotton mill, not a single paper mill. A paper-pulp plant is being thought of but I do not know when it will materialise. For the last 10 years a cement factory is in the offing, but it has not yet started production. The same is the case with fertilisers. Although there is a sugar mill in the co-operative sector, its condition is dwindling. 50 million cubic feet of natural gas is burnt out every day without being used. While oil is produced in Assam, the refinery is established outside Assam, of course giving the consolation, to Assam of a baby refinery.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will conclude now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The few smaller industries which have cropped up in the meantime, are owned and manned by people from outside the State. The tea industry which was developed by the British 150 years ago, with the help of the Assamese is now going to be divested of the Assamese with the change from the British to Indian.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I want some more time, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I have got to accommodate others also. So, you should conclude in one minute.

Mr. P. C. Borooah: Let me finish my point. All this has caused a widespread discontent among the people. If this discontent is allowed to continue, I am afraid the situation may go beyond control. With the Naga trouble in the east, the Mizos in the south, with the Pakistan infiltrators all over the country, with the hill State troubles at the centre, and with an unfriendly China and uncertain Pakistan on our borders, I shudder to think what will happen to that part of the country in the event of an aggression and I wish the Government read the writing on the wall and take suitable measures before it is too late.

An hon. Member: When will the Finance Minister reply?

Mr. Chairman: At 3.15.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, the budget proposals of the Finance Minister have to be considered in the light of the existing circumstances in the country today. In the life of a nation, 15 or 18 years is not too long a period. After independence, we have worked three five Year Plans and we are on the threshold of the fourth. If we look to any country which has achieved independence from colonial rule or to such countries like Russia also, comparably the developments in India during the last 18 years are much more. In these circumstances, we have to look to the developments that have taken place before the present budget.

During the third plan, we had two major crises—attacks by China and Pakistan. That created such a situation that we could not spend all the money we had allotted for our developmental works. Necessarily defence expenditure had to be increased. There is also unprecedented drought last year. It is in this situation that these budget proposals have been presented. According to me, the Finance Minister has realised the situation and I congratulate him that he has not been bound by dogmas, but has

[Shri Manlyangadan]

taken a realistic stand and a realistic budget has been presented before us.

Regarding the criticisms levelled against the budget, according to one party one thing is good, but according to the other, that is the worst thing in the budget. So, the criticisms cancel each other and the budget remains unattacked. For instance, Prof. Ranga presented his party's election manifesto in the House last day. I would have been happy if he had presented before Parliament some programmes which would have brought some happiness to our starving millions. But unfortunately I was not convinced by his arguments. He could say anything because he is sure he is not coming into power. In his so-called election manifesto, he can say anything and go on repeating it.

Some criticisms were made purely from dogmatic points of view. This approach shows only one side of the picture and we cannot completely depend on it. A realistic approach is needed. Attack was made about the help being given to the States. May be certain States are not following proper discipline in financial affairs, but that does not mean that the Centre should not go to the aid of States which are in need. I request the Finance Minister to go into the question of per capita tax burden in every State. Where taxation has reached such a point that it cannot be borne further, help should be rendered to such States by way of grants or loans.

I do not want to go into my State, but I submit that regional imbalances must be abolished. That is the declared policy in all the Five Year Plans, but still it has not been achieved. This question must be considered by the Finance Minister while allocating funds for various developmental activities and preparing the fourth plan.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): There is no Minister at all.

Mr. Chairman: The Finance Minister has gone to attend to a telephonic call; he is coming in a minute.

Shri Manlyangadan: The price-level is alarming; it has been increasing disproportionately. I submit that we must view it from a national point of view. There has been a criticism that DA has not been increased. According to me, increasing DA is no solution, because it leads to the spiral of prices going up. It is a vicious circle. Some other remedy must be found to bring down the prices. Government must devote its sole attention to this question.

I admit there is social inequality; there are the rich and the poor. It has been said that we are not going towards the goal of socialism. Here again there are some dogmatic approaches. I feel, if socialism is our goal, we have to increase production and the wealth of the country. It does not mean division of poverty. We are a poor country faced with so many difficulties. During the last 18 years, there was no time when we were faced with so many difficulties. At such a critical time, we should see that the wealth of the country and production are increased and the increased wealth should not be allowed to be concentrated in the hands of a few, but it must be equitably distributed to the people. If that is socialism, we are following the socialist path no doubt.

The Finance Minister himself has stated it is a production oriented budget. For agriculture, a large amount has been allowed. I do not want to go into the figures.

Regarding foreign aid, much has been said. I do not find anything wrong with it. It is not a novel feature in India. In international affairs, this has been going on for the last several years. Every developing country depends on foreign aid from other countries.

I am one who will argue for lifting controls wherever possible. Control over cement, for example, has been

lifted and we find sufficient quantity of cement available at reasonable prices. If that is a pointer, control over sugar and such other things should be lifted. There is no meaning in continuing them at the present stage.

Coming to Kerala wherefrom I come, this morning there was a question about electricity cut there. I plead with the Finance Minister to provide sufficient foreign exchange for establishing a thermal plant in Kerala. Otherwise in every field—small industries, heavy industries and agriculture—there will be failure and that will lead to chaos

श्री त्रिवमूर्ति स्वामी : सभापति महोदय, इस बजट को पूरी तरह से देखने के बाद मेरी भावना को धक्का लगता है और मैं सोचता हूँ कि क्या एक वेलफेयर स्टेट की स्थापना करने और फूड डेफिसिट को दूर करने का दावा करने वाली सरकार के द्वारा कभी इस प्रकार का बजट पेश किया जा सकता है। मैं नहीं जानता कि तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बजट का पूरा एनालिसिस किया है या नहीं। मैं सिर्फ इस के डेवलपमेंट्स एक्सपेंडिचर की तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस में सोशल एण्ड डेवलपमेंटल सर्विसिज के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उन में साइंटिफिक डिपार्टमेंट्स, से एजुकेशन, मेडिकल, पब्लिक हेल्थ, एग्रीकल्चर, रूरल डेवलपमेंट, एनिमल हस्बैंड्री कोऑपरेशन, इण्डस्ट्रीज, ब्राडकास्टिंग, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स, नेशनल एक्सटेन्शन सर्विस एण्ड लोकल डेवलपमेंट वर्क्स लेकर एण्ड एम्प्लायमेंट, मिसिलेनियस सोशल एण्ड डेवलपमेंट गेट फ्राम रेवेन्यू, कैपिटल घाउटले ग्रान्ट ब्राडकास्टिंग बिजनेस दी रेवेन्यू एकाउंट, के अलावा, मैं इस में मल्टी परपज स्कीम्स भी मिलाना चाहता हूँ—जिसमें मल्टी परपज रिवर स्कीम्स, इरिगेशन, नेवीगेशन, एम्बेकमेन्ट तथा ड्रेनेज वर्क्स (नान-कॉमर्शियल), इलेक्ट्रिसिटी स्कीम्स भी शामिल हैं। इन सब को मिलाने के बाद मैंने जब

हिसाब लगाया तो यह 9.6 परसेंट घात है। पूरे देश के उत्पादन में अगर तमाम स्कीमों को लेकर अन्दाजा किया जाय तो इतना खर्च कर के 9.6 प्रतिशत परिणाम निकलता है जबकि इस में अफसरों की तनज्वाह भी घाती है। इस डिपार्टमेंट का तमाम खर्च भी इस में शरीक है। इस बात को किस तरह से आप स्पष्ट करते हैं यह मैं वित्त मंत्री से दरयास्त करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह हमारे देश को धोखा देना नहीं है।

हमारी नई प्रधान मंत्री जो चुन कर आई हैं वह हमेशा बारबार कहती हैं कि हम को अन्न और शिक्षा में व्यापक दृष्टि से आत्म निर्भर बनना है किस तरह से बनेगी मैं यह समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। मैंने सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चर का अनुमान किया है—एग्रीकल्चर रूरल डेवलपमेंट, एनिमल हस्बैंड्री कोऑपरेशन, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट इरिगेशन—इनका सिर्फ 6 परसेंट है कुल बजट का। जहाँ पर जिस मुल्क में 80 फीसदी लोग किसान रहते हैं उस मुल्क में अगर 6 परसेंट यानी 100 में अगर साढ़े घात घाने या 60 पैसे खर्च करते हैं एग्रीकल्चर पर और अपने इस मसले के हल करने के तरीके पर प्रयत्न करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि या तो सरकार के दिमाग में रेडिकल चेन्ज आना चाहिये या बजट का जो सिस्टम है उस को पूरे तरफ से सांख्यिकी चाहिये। Neither it is a democratic budget nor it is a socialistic budget, a welfare budget अगर आप को अपने यह वेलफेयर स्टेट बनाना है जोकि आप के कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन का डायरेक्टव है अगर इस को पूरा करना है तो कम से कम यह 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा होना चाहिये। एग्रीकल्चर के लिये 50 फीसदा से ज्यादा ढाना चाहिये और आप का जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडिचर है या भी भादूसरे खर्च है वे किसी भी तरह से 49 फीसदा से ज्यादा नहीं होने चाहिये। अब एक ऐसा नहीं होगा अब तक हम स्वाभ-

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

जम्मी नहीं बन सकेंगे और यह देश हमेशा गरीब बना रहेगा । यहां नहीं बल्कि the rulers themselves will exploit the country and they will perpetuate hunger throughout the ages. तो इस को वाजिब तरीके से बदलने के लिये बजट में कम से कम 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा खर्चा चाहिये तब ही हम सफल हो सकेंगे ।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : चेयरमन साहब, चन्टों प्रताप्ता के बाद आप ने समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

श्रीमन् यह एक निराशाजनक बात है कि तान योजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् भी हम अपनी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को दूर नहीं कर सके हैं । किसानों का जो हमारी जनसंख्या के 90 प्रतिशत हैं आय में वास्तव में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । औसत आय में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह भ्रामक है क्योंकि इस का हिसाब लगाते समय लगभग एक सौ ऐसे धनी परिवारों का आय को भी शामिल किया जाता है जिनकी बहुत आय है । किसानों को जो हमारे समाज को रीढ़ हैं आय बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ ठोस उपाय होना चाहिये ।

जहां तक कृषि का सम्बन्ध है सरकार की ओर से इस को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये । संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से जो उर्वरक मंगाया जा रहा है वह सभी उपयोगी साबित हो सकेगा जब पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध होगा । श्रीमन् उत्तरी बिहार के सीतामढ़ी सब डिवीजन में जहां से मैं संसद् में प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ वहां पर अभी तक किसी तरह से भी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है । प्रतिरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी उत्तरी बिहार के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र का विकास होना भी जरूरी है

श्रीमन् बजट तैयार करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये कि

करोँ में गरीब लोगों को कठिनाई न हो । खीनी पर जो कर लगाया जा रहा है इस का भार गरीब लोगों पर ही पड़ेगा । डीजल पर कर लगाने तथा बिजली की दरों बढ़ाने से कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने कठिनाई होगी ।

14.58 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

स्वाधीनता प्राप्त करने के 18 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी उत्तरी बिहार के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास करने और उन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है । उत्तरी बिहार में बहुत ही गरीबी है । वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था बिल्कुल ही शोचनीय है । वहां पर अभी तक न कोई उद्योग लगाये गये हैं और न वहां पर कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये ही कुछ किया जा रहा है । बिहार में कुछ केन्द्रीय उपक्रम हैं परन्तु वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को उस में उच्च पदों पर नहीं रखा जाता है । यह बात तो बिल्कुल ही असहनीय है कि बाहर के लोग बिहार में नौकरी पायें और बिहारी को बेकार रहना पड़े । यद्यपि बिहार में खनिज पदार्थों की भरमार है फिर भी वह भारत के निर्धन राज्यों में से एक है । उत्तरी बिहार में बहुत ही गरीबी है । जहां प्रति व्यक्ति आय न्यूनतम है । उत्तरी बिहार के 85 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं । वहां कुछ खीनी के मिल को छोड़ कर और कोई उद्योग नहीं है । योजना आयोग और वित्त मंत्रालय का उस क्षेत्र की जो केरल, गुजरात और बनने वाले पंजाबी सूबे से बड़ा है उपेक्षा करना बहुत ही अनुचित है ।

उत्तरी बिहार की भूमि बहुत ही उपजाऊ है परन्तु उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साधन, अर्थात् जल, बिजुत् तथा उर्वरक बहुत अधिक मूल्य पर मिलते हैं, जिस के कारण कृषक अपने को निरहाय पाते हैं । डीजल

लेस पर शुल्क बढ़ाने से कृषकों पर अधिक प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन क्रमों और महंगाई भत्तों में संतुलन होना चाहिये । वर्तमान असमानता बहुत ही अधिक है ।

25 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपव्यय के कई उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं । जैसे सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में 5.57 करोड़ रुपये की 4,957 जीपे, पिक-अप तथा स्टेशन वैन हैं जिन को बनाये रखने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 1.33 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं ।

हमने इतना ध्यान ले लिया है कि उस का तथा उस पर ब्याज भुगतान हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय बन गया है । इस से हमारी ध्यात्मनिर्भरता नष्ट हो जायेगी । हमें इस ध्यान को कम से कम करना चाहिये नहीं तो घाने वाबी पीड़ी को इस से बड़ी हानि होनी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीबों के रहन सहन के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है । गरीब लोगों को अब भी उतना ही कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जितना उन्हें स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन के समय करना पड़ता था । एक सुदृढ़ तथा प्रगतिशील समाजवादी देश का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को तेजी से काम करना चाहिये ।

सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये कि चौबी योजना के अन्त तक प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक को न्यूनतम आय पांच सौ रुपये हो जाए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न अत्यन्त राष्ट्र को परेशान कर रहा है ।

2803 (a) LS-7.

हमारे देश के नवयुवकों में हीन भावना छा गई है क्योंकि उनके लिए नौकरी का कोई मार्ग खुला हुआ नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये और तस्कर व्यापार को रोकना चाहिये । काल धन को निकालने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारें और ग्राम सभायें कर लगाती हैं । संतुलित तरीके से कर लगाने के लिए एक ही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । ग्रामों की तुलना नगरों के विकास पर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया है । इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करना चाहिये जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की रक्षा के लिए अणु बम का निर्माण होना चाहिये । चाहे हम पर कितना ही बोझ क्यों न पड़े फिर भी इस के लिए धन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए 1965-66 में 9.45 करोड़ रुपये नियत किये गये थे । 1966-67 में उक्त राशि को बढ़ा कर 8.60 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया । 1965-66 में सुमारों की सहायता के लिए 28 लाख रुपये नियत किये गये थे । परन्तु 1966-67 में उक्त राशि को बढ़ा कर 24 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । न सिर्फ जितनी राशि इन पर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की जाए उस को खर्च किया जाए बल्कि इस में और भी वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये ।

अब मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वित्तमंत्री का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर से जाना चाहता हूँ । पटना से सीतामढ़ी की दूरी करीब एक सौ मील की है । अभी भी रेल गाड़ी से जाने में करीब चौदह घंटे इन दो स्टेशनों के बीच में लगते हैं । 1928 में इस एरिया का सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था

[श्री न० प्र० यादव]

घोर सिफारिश की गई थी कि उत्तरी बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर से मुनवरसा तक बाया सीतामढ़ी जिस की दूरी करीब 58 मील है, नई रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। उसके बाद फिर 1948 में इसके लिए सिफारिश की गई लेकिन अभी तक उस इलाके के लिए मुजफ्फरपुर से सोनवसी तक बाया सीतामढ़ी कोई रेल की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री तथा रेल मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर जाए।

घाप के द्वारा वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान मैं उत्तर बिहार की एक घोर आवश्यकता की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ न तो इंडस्ट्री है और न रेल की व्यवस्था है और न ही सड़क परिवहन की घन्ठी व्यवस्था है। सीतामढ़ी सब-डिवीजन के जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ उस का उत्तरी भाग साठ मील के करीब नेपाल से उस की सीमायें मिलती हैं। जनकपुर से मलंगवागोर तक नेपाल की सरकार की ओर से पीच सड़क, पक्की सड़क बनने जा रही है। सीमा की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मैं घाप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसेबेरगिनिया से मेजरगंज और मेजरगंज से बेला और बेला से सुरसंड और सुरसंड से जद् दूपटीबाजार होते हुए दरभंगा तक पीच सड़क, पक्की सड़क बनाई जानी चाहिये। इस सड़क की भी व्यवस्था चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में हो जानी चाहिये।

घापने जो मुझे समय दिया है, उस के लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Maurya wants to come back to the House. Is it the desire of the House that he should be allowed to come back?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since you have been able to give me only a few minutes, I do not want to deal with the complicated problems of finance in the budget. I would like to confine my attention to only a few projects which are of great interest not only to my State but to the whole of India. The project which is upper-most in the mind of Members of Parliament from Mysore and the Government of Mysore is the Upper Krishna Project, which is a very important one from the point of view of Mysore and also from the national point of view. When the project is completed it is going to yield 4 lakhs or 5 lakhs tons of foodgrains, and that too at a time when we need food most. It is going to benefit 7 lakhs acres of the famine-stricken Gulbarga, 2.7 lakhs acres of Bijapur and 3.3 lakhs acres of Raichur. The total cost of the project will be Rs. 120 crores.

Though Mysore has been the fore-runner in building hydro-electric work in the past, we are sorry to say that it has got only 7 to 8 per cent of irrigation. In no other State is the position so bad. In order to overcome the deficit in food and also to help the famine-stricken areas we want this project to be taken up. You all very well appreciate that a small State like Mysore cannot take up a project like this. So, I would request the House and the Government to pay a little more interest to this State and see to it that the necessary amount is provided by the Centre for the execution of this project.

I can quote examples without number of the projects in the States taken up by the Centre when they are national projects. The Rajasthan Canal Project, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the Nagarjunasagar are only a few of such instances. Can anybody deny that special grants or aids are given to the State of my hon. friends, Andhra, for the Nagarjunasagar project? Can anybody deny that they have been given Rs. 50 crores

or 60 crores I am not grudging that. I do not say that they should not get it. I am only saying that when others get it, we should also get it. That is all what I say. I do not want to come in the way of the Centre giving aid to the Nagarjunasagar project. I only say that the Upper Krishna Project, which is also of equal national importance, should be taken up by the Centre.

I am told that the Ministry of Irrigation has recommended about 9 projects to be taken up by the Centre. I understand also that Upper Krishna Project is one of them. If that is so, I feel that the Central Government or the Planning Commission must see to it that this project is taken up as a Central project.

If they cannot take up this project as a Central project, let them give financial assistance to the State so that the State can take it up. When Central aid is given to the various States, including the neighbouring States,—I am not grudging it at all—why should it be denied to Mysore? When other States are given 66 per cent Central aid, why should it be less for Mysore? This is the pertinent question which I want the Finance Minister to answer. Only the other day, the Finance Minister of the State stated on the floor of the House that the overdraft with the Reserve Bank is going up. Because of all this, Mysore cannot take up a big project like this without substantial assistance from the Centre. As it is a project of national importance, I am sure the Centre will come to the help of the State Government.

I understand that about 81 minor irrigation schemes have been sent to the Central Government for approval. I hope the Central Government will give approval to those projects very soon.

Mysore is rich in ores and it is a good foreign-exchange earner. We need foreign exchange very badly. Even now we are despatching a lot of ore to foreign countries to earn

foreign exchange. In order to increase the export of ore we have to develop and improve road and rail communication. The railways have to take up the Kottur-Harihar line. The national highways have to be improved for carrying ore to the railheads. I understand that about Rs. 4 crores have been spent on this account. It seems that the Central Government promised to give Rs. 2 crores for this purpose. The previous Finance Minister, for reasons best known to him, has not agreed to this proposal to sanction Rs. 2 crores even though his colleagues, Shri Manubhai Shah and Shri Raj Bahadur have pressed for it. I wish the present Finance Minister at least would do so. Whether it is one Ministry or another Ministry it is after all the responsibility of the Central Government and when an assurance has been given it must be fulfilled. I hope that it would be done.

Mangalore Port has already been sanctioned but very little work is going on. At this rate what time are you going to take to complete this project? Every attention should be paid to see that it is done.

Regarding the fertiliser plant, there are so many who are coming forward to take it up. The latest one—Duggal's project—has to be examined by the Government. I do not know why they take so much time when fertiliser is such an important thing.

To earn foreign exchange tourism is a very important thing. A five-star hotel has to be started in Bangalore and the Government has to sanction funds to the Corporation. I hope, they will soon give the Corporation sufficient funds to take this up.

Cement factories at Gokak, Sedam and Hosdurg have to be taken up. Sugar factories also—I have to go with a telegraphic speed because you have given me so little time. Their location at Hiriyur and M. Hubli are very, very necessary. Letters of intent have to be issued for these things.

[Shri Basappa]

More than all this is the Bellary steel plant. We have raised this question a number of times. There is first-class iron ore in very large quantities and it has been said that Dastur and Company, the Government committee and even the Anglo-American consortium have approved of this. I think, this must be taken up.

I do not want to take more of your time. The whole House is very eager to listen to the Finance Minister.... (Interruption). In this emergency questions like Goa and Belgaum should not be raised. After all, we are passing through very critical times. Justice alone will give peace to this country and to the whole world. Therefore, I hope that this sovereign Parliament will not give any other consideration except on point of justice and it will act boldly to see that these things are done.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट के प्रश्न पर इन थोड़े से मिनटों में बोलना सहल नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि आप को मेरे ऊपर दया आ गई इसलिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ इस के लिये।

मैं बराबर कई दिनों से बजट पर भाषणों का सुन रहा हूँ। मुझे ताज्जुब यह हुआ कि आज जो हमारे बहुत से ऊंचे नेता हैं, जैसे आचार्य कृपालानी, प्रोफेसर रंगा, जो कि हमारे साथ हैं, हमारे साथ जब पार्लियामेंट शुरू हुई तब से और जब कांस्टिट्यूशन असेम्बली शुरू हुई तब के साथी हैं, कृपालानी जी हमारे पक्ष प्रदर्शक थे और कांग्रेस के बड़े भारी उच्च नेता थे, उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा कि जो गवर्नर्स की पोस्टर्स हैं वह बड़ी खराब पोस्टर्स हैं, फजूल हैं और उन को जन्दा खाम हो जाना चाहिये। मैं विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय वह कांग्रेस में थे उन समय हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन बन रहा था, तब यह सर्वसम्मति से, एक राय से

बना था। उस समय उन को यह कह देना चाहिये था कि यह गवर्नर्स की पोस्ट आगे सफेद हाथी का रूप ले लेगी। उस समय उन्होंने नहीं कहा लेकिन अब चूंकि वह विरोध में चले गये हैं इसलिये उन्हें ऐसा कहने का मौका मिल गया।

दूसरे हमारे प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब हैं जो कि बहुत विद्वान और योग्य व्यक्ति हैं और हमारे साथ कांग्रेस में रहे, फिर कांग्रेस से किसान परिषद् में चले गये। उस के बाद किसान परिषद् से उन्होंने राजा जी की पार्टी ज्वाइन कर ली है। उस पार्टी में पहुंचने के बाद जरूर अब उन के विचार भिन्न हो गये हैं। जिस समय कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाने की कार्रवाइयां चल रही थीं, शिक्षा व्यवस्था को कायम किया जा रहा था तब वह शिक्षा कमेटी के मेम्बर थे, उस समय उन्होंने उसे ठीक माना लेकिन आज वह शिक्षा के बारे में कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया, शायद इसलिये कि वह विरोध में चले गये हैं। श्री रंगा ने इतना जरूर किया कि जहाँ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने बजट को पढ़ने में सवा या डेढ़ घंटा लिया वहाँ उन्होंने केवल 35 मिनट में सारे के सारे वित्त मंत्रालय के बजट को पढ़ दिया और उसके विपरीत जवाब भी दे दिया। यह जरूर उन्होंने बहुत जल्दी का काम किया।

जो हमारे जन संघ के विरोधी सदस्य हैं उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह टैक्स क्यों लगाये गये। उन्होंने कुछ बड़ी बड़ी बातें कह कर फिर कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया गया लेकिन प्राविशल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों की, जो कि करीब 80 लाख लोग हैं उनकी तन्काह वगैरह नहीं बढ़ाई गई। अगर सरकार उस को 10 रु० के हिसाब से भी बढ़ाती तो करीब 5 अरब रु० सरकार को और देना होता। लेकिन टैक्स के लिये वह लड़ाई करते हैं कि उसे नहीं

बढ़ना चाहिये। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि यह दोनों बातें कैसे चल सकती हैं कि टैक्स का तो विरोध किया जाये और बेतनों में बराबर बढ़ोतरी होती चली जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के भाषण पार्लियामेंट में देना केवल विरोध के लिये विरोध करना है, इस से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं।

गोकि यहां बहुत सी बातें सही भी बतलाई गई हैं जो कि मानने योग्य हैं लेकिन बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन के बारे में इतने छोड़े से समय में हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन जरूर करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो तीन महीने में संसार के भन्दर आठ राष्ट्रों में परिवर्तन हुआ। आठ राष्ट्र इधर से उधर तितर बितर कर दिये गये। क्यों तितर बितर कर दिये गये। राष्ट्रों के तितर बितर होने के दो ही कारण हुआ करते हैं। एक तो बाहरी कारण और दूसरे भीतरी कारण। भीतरी कारण हैं : भुखमरी, कानून की कड़ाई और आपस के झगड़े फसाद आदि। भीतरी झगड़ों के अलावा हमें बाहरी झगड़ों के ऊपर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये, लेकिन हम उन पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिये कि हमारे यहां के राजदूत अक्सर दिल्ली में मौजूद रहते हैं। जिस समय भिन्न में राज्य परिवर्तन हो रहा था, क्रान्ति हो रही थी, हमारे राजदूत उस समय दिल्ली में थे। उस स्थान की ओर उन का ध्यान नहीं था। घाना में जब अभी क्रान्ति हुई तो हमारे राजदूत यहां मौजूद थे। घाना की क्रान्ति की बात उन्होंने यहां रेडियो पर सुनी। जो हमारे राजदूत मुस्तैदी के लिये बाहर रक्खे जाते हैं उन को वहां पर इन बातों का पता नहीं चलता। रेडियो से सारी बात का पता चलता है। इसलिये आर्थिक स्थिति पर ध्यान देते हुए हम को इन बातों पर भी ध्यान देना है। भविष्य में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं मान्य होती कि यहां पर मिलिटरी की बगावत होगी क्योंकि उस का मार्ग अलाहुदा होता है, मगर अगर इस की ओर सतर्कता

न बरती जाये तो इस प्रकार का भ्रन्देशा हो सकता है और उस से नुकसान हो सकता है।

मैं केवल एग्रिकल्चर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ मोटे तौर पर कि जब भी एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर से एग्रिकल्चर की बात की जाती है तब वह कहते हैं कि खाद की कमी है, खाद का उत्पादन होना चाहिये। जब खाद का उत्पादन होगा तभी खाद्य बढ़ेगा। मैं इसे बिल्कुल गलत मानता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस देश के भन्दर जो 80 प्रतिशत किसान हैं आप उन के काम की क्षमता को देखिये। आप अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की उपज की बात कहते हैं। मैं अपने यहां की बात बतलाता हूँ। एक एकड़ में किसान पचास और साठ मन पैदा करते हैं यहां पर बशर्त कि उन को पानी मिले। हमारे यहां गांव में असाढ़ में फसल बो देते हैं और बवार की फसल काटते हैं तो दस बारह मन प्रति एकड़ हो जाता है। दूसरी फसल में भी बीस पच्चीस मन हो जाता है, तीसरी फसल में भी इसी तरह से होता है। बशर्त कि गवर्नमेंट इस ओर ध्यान दे। आप कहते हैं कि आप बहुत सी बातें कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे पुराने तरह की खेती के बारे में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस के बारे में आप को सोचने की जरूरत हो या जिस के लिये आई० सी० एस० अफसरों की जरूरत हो या अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की बात सोचने की जरूरत हो। आप तो सामान इकट्ठा कीजिये और किसानों को सहयोग दीजिये। यही सब से बड़ी चीज है। इस तरह से किसान बिल्कुल ठीक काम कर सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ :

“खेती पाती वीनती उर घोड़े को तंग,
आपन हाथ सम्हारिये, जो प्रिय बाहो रंग।”

मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि :

“हस्तन भरसी, चीतन बना,
स्वाती गोहूँ, बिसातन बना,
करत क्ने तो कर सेना,
नातर पीछे दुःख सहना।

[श्री रा० म० निबारी]

नखतन खेती, बखतन राज,
स्यानी बेंटी करिये काज।"

यह मैं अपने कार्य क्षेत्र अथवा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात कहता हूँ। लेकिन जब हम सदन में बैठते हैं तो सरकार कहती है कि फटिलाजर देंगे लेकिन असाढ़ में देंगे। हमें चाहिये जब वर्षा हो तब। तब होता क्या है कि आप के सरकारी कर्मचारी अनौपचारिक रूप से खाद देते हैं यहाँ की और उस से खेती की पैदावार होती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप खाद के ऊपर अपना रुपया खर्च न करें। आप तो खेती के लिये ट्रैक्टर दें, पानी दें। गाँवों तक पानी ला कर खेती को बढ़ाइये। अगर आप इस तरह से करें तो आप अगले साल ही आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे। लेकिन आप किसानों को सहयोग दीजिये। आप उन से पूछिये, उन की आवश्यकताओं को समझिये। अगर आप एक साल में आत्म निर्भर नहीं होते तो दो साल में हो जायेंगे। हम ने अभी तक अपनी खेती के बारे में कभी विचार नहीं किया और न अब करना चाहते हैं। दुनिया भर की प्लान बनाते हैं लेकिन जब तक आप खेती की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तब तक आप उस में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस समय हमारे यहाँ 6,000 ट्रैक्टर तैयार हो रहे हैं जब कि आप को 50,000 ट्रैक्टरों की हर साल जरूरत है। आप ने रूस के ट्रैक्टरों को रोक दिया है जो सस्ते हैं। अगर यह सारे ट्रैक्टर हमें एक साथ दे दिये जायें तो खाद्य का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ जायेगा। रूस के ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत भारतीय ट्रैक्टरों से आधी है, क्यों नहीं मंगाये जाते हैं।

आप ने डीजल पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है, डीजल किसान के काम में आता है। खंडसारी पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। आप शहर पर भले ही बढ़ा लेते लेकिन खंडसारी को इस से भलग रखना चाहिये। यह जो टैक्स आप लगा रहे हैं यह गरीबों पर पड़ता है, बड़े आदमियों पर नहीं पड़ता।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in rising to reply to the Budget debate, I wish first to express my gratitude to this House and specially to those Members who took part in it. Criticism there has been and I am grateful for that criticism. But I have felt, all through, from all sections of the House, a personal warmth towards me for which I am deeply grateful to the House.

I come from a place where the people say: *Tarkeshu Karkashadhiyo Varyatneva Nanye*. We are people who are harsh in our arguments but nothing else. An illustration of that is my good friend opposite, Mr. Mukerjee. I wish it to be understood that I have got no personal feelings against any hon. Member. I have got the greatest regard for all those who spoke on the Budget. In fact, I will try to avoid any reference to any particular Member of this House.

One of the things said is that my Budget is disappointing. Disappointment, logically, means that somebody at sometime raised a hope in some one that something will happen. What is the hope with which this particular Budget was to be framed? Who raised that hope. Certainly, I did not raise that hope. I spoke in public only for a few minutes when pressed by pressmen. I made it quite clear that, as far as I can see, in the present-day conditions of this country, the only one thing I can offer is, blood, sweat and tears. Have I disappointed anybody in that? I was also asked as to how I will be able to make the present-day Budget, and I said, "I can see the conditions of the country and seeing the conditions of the country, I know that I have to put harshness on everyone concerned and that my Budget, I am afraid, will be a harsh one." Have I disappointed the House in that? The other thing I was asked was. "In making the Budget, what will be your objective? Will it be distribution of affluence?" I said, "No, Sir. The utmost I can redistri-

bute is what I have got, namely, the poverty with which I have been left in this country. More than that I cannot do." Have I disappointed my friends in that? But I would certainly see that equitable distribution is done. I would put the burdens where the burdens could be borne to the best and I could even with a little bias relieve the burdens where the burdens have to be relieved. I am trying to justify myself on the last ground. It is in this atmosphere that I would like the House to approach my Budget. I do not apologise for what I have done because I have done it in the best of my conscience. If I have made mistakes, I am prepared to be corrected. If I have done something good, I do not want to be applauded. But at the same time I do want a certain amount of appreciation. As I said, I have felt a personal warmth towards me and I would ask for the same warmth, the same sympathy, to what I have got to say to day.

Sir, there has been a certain play of words on pragmatism, ideology and so on. 'Pragmatism' is a word which has come to me after I came here and not before. I have heard of realism, realistic approach, practical approach. 'Pragmatism' is a nice Latinised word and it, of course, is well to use it sometimes. I have not got the gift of the language as some of my friends opposite have and, therefore, I listened to the common, or ordinary, plain English through which I have been trained and which I use. I have tried to take a realistic approach and to see what is real, that is to consider the conditions in the country and then from that to go on to theories of economics and ideology and so on. In saying that, I do not say for one single moment that I have not considered that socialism, as I understand it and as is generally understood, has to be practised in this country. In other words, there should be more for sharing on an equitable basis. But before there can be a sharing, there has got to be something to share. To that end, I have got to have a Budget which is production-oriented.

Apart from that, I have got no theories, no fads, in so far as economic theories are concerned. The one economic theory that I know is that what gives the most relief and the most encouragement to the people of the country is good. That is the theory and that is the ideology:

"यदेव आरोग्याय कल्पते स एव भोजनं"

That which cures is the medicine. I say, I have not been able to cure. But have I not been able to give a few palliatives here and there? My friends say, "You have given a little here and not more than that." In trying to see what has been happening, I have tried to distribute the burden on the people. It has been said that relief is unequal, that we have made the rich richer and the poor poorer. I do not think anybody would blame me if I make the rich richer and in the process also make the poor less poor, if not rich.

I have heard the comments about the corporate sector and a little relief that I have given there. Yes, I have given a little relief in the sense of, say, the bonus tax. But at the same time I have given relief to the men, for whom so many have wept, who have got a few shares in the various companies and who, when they get the bonus, had to pay some tax. They have been given some relief.

Then, on the question of dividend tax, it has been said, "Why don't you free the entire dividend?" If I could follow a principle whereby I take no taxes for the next year, so long as I am here, I would be happy to do that. But could I do it? Taxes have got to come in order that we might have the wheels of Government, the wheels of economy of this country, going on. At the same time, I have to think in terms of increasing productivity. Could we increase productivity by putting money into their own hands? What I have taken by way of taxes is only Rs. 100 crores. Out of Rs. 100 crores, on different calculations, it is said that I have put taxes to the tune of about Rs. 42 crores more on the industries. I do not take the dim and poor view of things as my friends

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opposite do. I do not feel that the burden is such that this vast complex of industries that has grown up in the last 18 years, since Independence, cannot bear it. I have lived in the world; I have not come here from a cloister. Have the persons who manage the businesses reduced their way of life? I ask that question. Have they got the money to invest or have they not got the money to invest?

I have had the calculations made. Last year, even when import restrictions were there, the imports had gone up. I have got the figures from the Reserve Bank and if my friends want, I can quote them. I may tell you that in the calendar year of 1965, imports have gone up by Rs. 100 crores over what it was in the calendar year 1964. Even with import restrictions, the imports have gone up. That means the money is there and the capital formation is there. Or, it may be that revenue is there and it has been spent for the purpose of getting imports. Anyhow, whether it is the revenue or the capital, it is there.

Then, I find there is an account which is described as the household account in the banks, that is accounts above Rs. 1500 upto a certain limit. There are people, comparatively small people, who are considered to have the household accounts. The household accounts have increased year after year. In the present year which we are considering, they have increased to the tune of Rs. 325 crores as against Rs. 245 crores in the year before. If there had not been any capital, if there had not been any money, where would have that come from? I ask myself that question.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Black market.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Black market might be in big hands. But as I pointed out, this much money is saved by small people in the household accounts of Rs. 1500 upto a certain limit. So far as blackmarketing

is concerned, let us get down to blackmarketing if my hon. friend will have it. It is the utmost desire of this Government to try and control black-market to the uttermost we can. Whether it succeeds or not is a matter which has always got to be seen. The forces of God and the forces of the Devil have always fought in this land. God has always been troubled by the Devil and even when He has confined himself to His heaven and shot down the Devil to the other place, the Devil has risen from time to time to walk the face of the earth, and it has been the endeavour of good men, men of honesty, to try and see that that devil is contained. I am perfectly certain that my revered professor Acharya Kripalani will agree with me that he and I have got to join together for the purpose of trying to lay this devil of blackmarketing. And if he will join me in that and he will suggest any means, if any one of my friends opposite or on this side will tell me how I am going to contain that devil, I shall certainly take those steps. But what I was going to tell you and the House through you is this that not one single jot has been taken away from the provisions of law as they were; and heaven alone knows whether those laws, if properly applied, if they could be properly applied, could be called harsh laws. But we have been taking all steps to condemn, convict and punish black-marketing or tax evasion.

I am not saying that blackmarket should be encouraged. If there has been failure in that, that failure has got to be judged by this, namely that just as we are trying our best with the resources at our command to put this down, so are the other people who are the blackmarketeers who are trying to convert other people to their way of life.

There is one suggestion which has been made, and I shall not mention the gentleman who has made this suggestion by name. The suggestion that has been made is that the reason

for blackmarketing, the reason for tax evasion is that the taxes are too high, and that if the taxation is reduced, blackmarketing would go. I have got two answers to that. One answer is that I have worked in the field of taxation in my personal capacity and in my private life for nearly forty years. And when taxation was as low as two annas in the rupee in the old days, there was still tax evasion. I know people who made Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs, and they prided themselves on the fact that they paid only Rs. 6000 and no more. And during the war, I found this; when I asked the people—and by that time I got to know them a little better—‘Why do you do this?’, they said ‘We must not pay anything to the coffers of the alien government which rules us’. Now, I ask them ‘Why do you do it? Why do you not, now that there is no alien government, pay up your taxes?’. They say ‘Sir, we have got to live also; and we have a principle too, namely the fight of private enterprise against public enterprise’. I do not recognise that there is any fight between these two.

I said that I would give two answers. The other answer is this. However unpalatable it might be, it is said that I should go out with folded hands and on bended knees and say ‘You blackmarketeers, come here, I am going to give you tax relief; be kind of heart and pay up whatever is evaded’; if I feel that that would have produced the money, I would have done so. But it is a strange thing; it may not appeal to some of my friends, but it is a true thing that that would be giving an incentive to blackmarketing. I have heard of many things but I have never heard of giving incentive to dishonesty. The word ‘incentive’ has been used over and over again and as I say if this suggestion is shorn of its furnishings and fabrics, then it is nothing more than a bare rude nude suggestion that I should give an incentive to blackmarket by reducing taxes. Even if now they had come forward with the money and said ‘This is the money for you; you take

it, but do not punish us and others’, I might consider that. But I may tell you that I had better ask this Government of which I am a member to resign and go away than yield to such pressure. If it has got to come to that kind of compromise with the black-marketeers; I am not going to have it.

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): Publish their names.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Government are having it in very many other ways.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as I am concerned, I have said that I shall not give out the name of any Member of this House or of anybody else. The thing is this that there are countries where there is blackmarket; it is there in other countries as well. But there are people of honesty, decency and good conscience who get together to put that down. Although I dislike these ideas of travelling across the seas for merely the purpose of studying what their fiscal policy or any other policy is. I must say this that in the U.S. with which some of my hon. friends opposite are more familiar than I am, there is a body which has been set up by business people themselves; they have themselves set up a club with a small committee. Every man who belongs to that club—and it is a matter of prestige to belong to that group—sends his tax returns for himself and his corporations and companies to that body. They have a shrewd assessment as to what is happening in the world of business, and who makes how much money. There, what happens is this that the names are seen, the incomes are seen, and if in the judgment of those five or six people, the income which has been returned is something which is lower than what is expected, beyond 10 or 15 per cent, then that person is asked to explain that. If he cannot give a satisfactory explanation, then in that case, he is blacklisted, in other words, excommunicated. And after that, none of these decent people would associate with him and Government keeps an eye on him.

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Would my hon. friends opposite who have been so very staunch in the defence of the private sector be good enough and kind enough to organise some body like this and help me to find out who the blackmarketeers are, and help themselves also to get rid of this onerous burden which according to them is put on them year after year in the form of taxation? I would give this suggestion to them. I am throwing out the suggestion; I am not inviting any suggestion from them. Let them do it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You are in as much contact with that world as the people on this side.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): More.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have avoided personalities and I have avoided all personal references. But since the professor says I am, I ask: Who is not? Who is not? If I am, I have never denied it. But having done that, I have been like a duck which tries to swim in the water without having much water on its back. Neither in the sense of capital nor in the sense of, shall I say, degradation have I shared it with any of these gentlemen. I am not talking of the business world generally...

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): If my hon. friend would yield for a minute, I would say this. I think he has made an excellent suggestion. We would like to know more about it. Would he be good enough, later on, to send us some material about this club which he mentioned. Some of us would like very much that something like this should be done in this country, and we would like to go into the matter.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am grateful to my hon. friend opposite; I am grateful to him.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I had myself suggested it in one of the financial magazines of this country that the merchants or the businessmen should have a club not only for their rights but for their duties also.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am deeply obliged to the venerable professor, and I am so glad to find that ignorant as I am, unread as I am, associating as he says with the other side, I have to confess that I did not read that article of his in the journal, but I am glad to find that I share my small idea with such a great man as he.

Now, I shall go back to what I was saying. What I was saying was this. We have been talking about the distribution of the burden. So far as the distribution of the burden is concerned, as I have said, on the bonus issue and dividend tax a certain relief has been given, and a little relief in surtax also has already been given. I am not thinking in terms of the other marginal reliefs that have been given, nor am I saying that there is no possibility of considering questions such as tax credit certificates and so on to make the situation easier. But where I do disagree with my hon. friends from the other side is on this particular issue that I have done something so vitally wrong by adding on five per cent more to tax by putting up the tax by 10 per cent so that the 50 per cent has generally been put up to 55 per cent. I shall not now go into the question of the smaller companies which have got a little less tax and so on. Let us take this point that we have put up the tax by another five per cent, that is to say, from 50 per cent we have made the burden 55 per cent. With the other burdens of surtax and one thing or another, if my hon. friends would be good enough to calculate it, they will find that the tax burden does not go beyond 58 or 59 per cent. Therefore, if you are thinking in terms of percentages, 41 per cent of the income is left in their hands, and when I say 41 per cent of the income or profit, it is not related to the equity capital. It is related to the size of the business and the capacity to make profits, and that profit might well be very much more than the equity-profit relation. Out of that, the usual, normal practice here is—I think all my friends on the other side will agree with me—to distribute any.

where between a quarter and a third, no more than that. The other two-thirds is ploughed back into the company's business. That is prudent business management. If that is done, taking the totality of profits made by business in this country, the position is this that we would have two-thirds of 42 per cent which according to me—I may be wrong in my arithmetic; I have often been—would be about 28 per cent which can be put back into the business. I may be out by one or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—I would not quarrel about that. But that is more or less the quantum which can be ploughed back.

Of course, there is no capital formation. There cannot be any capital formation. Unfortunately, because of that association that Prof. Kripalani' was good enough to point out . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Acharya Kripalani.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Acharya Kripalani. But as I am speaking in English, 'Professor' and 'Acharya' do not make any difference to me. If I were speaking in Sanskrit, I would always have referred to him as 'Acharya' Kripalani. But as I am speaking in English, I would refer to him as Professor Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: 'Professor' is good enough for me.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am glad. May I also refer to him as 'my Professor'?

He had been kind enough to refer to that association I have had with people, people with whom I have sat, not blackmarketeers—I do not say I have anything to do with them—but honest business people. I know a little about these things.

Supposing we get more money in the hands of these business companies, how would the capital be formed? If the capital is there, that capital would be used for the purpose of expanding that. Would that be done? Would it be used for the purpose of creating

new business and so on? These are questions which we have to think of. After the capital has been obtained, they have to go in for licence etc. But I have not known so far, within the brief two months I have been here, that there is any dearth of capital for the purpose of starting new business. The difficulty comes in so far as the machinery etc. are concerned for starting a new industry. When I say 'business', I mean industry, not trading business with which I am not concerned.

There have been many applications saying that 'we have got money, we have got the collaboration; you kindly release to us the licence'. Of course, if the trouble comes, it is not due to dearth of capital. Capital becomes available, but where the trouble really comes in is that we have not got the foreign exchange to buy capital goods. We do not manufacture capital goods enough in this country; when I say 'this country', I mean that sector of the community which call themselves private enterprise. As I said, I do not see any difference between private and public enterprise; for me they are all machinery for production. But if you must give yourself a label, let that be 'private enterprise'.

As I said, the hunger is for the foreign exchange to buy the capital goods. They have got the rupee equivalent but they have not got the foreign exchange. If they cannot get the business going, it is not because they have not got the capital or money; it is just because the country has not got the foreign exchange to spare for the purpose of importing either raw materials or intermediates or components or bits and pieces of heavy machinery or capital machinery. That is the ill we are suffering from. I am quite conscious of that.

So far as the sharing of the burden is concerned, as I said, the total burden on the community of private enterprise that I have put is, on one calculation, Rs. 42 crores, and on another, Rs. 37 crores. I myself have

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greater faith in private enterprise than those who plead for them here. I believe that this burden they can bear, and bear happily, if they make up their mind. I have asked them in my budget speech, and I ask them now, to be good enough, to be kind enough not to be led or misled into thoughts of doldrums, thousands of unhappiness, thoughts that they are all overborne with taxation, but join in our common endeavour and think ways and means, of seeing that production goes on and using the money and resources they have with them for that purpose, and putting the machinery they have to the best use. If they did that, they would be helping the country and also helping themselves. I have always maintained that they are an essential and useful element in the sense that they cannot be ignored and they have the means of production which the country needs. If I know that they use those means of production well and put them to the best possible use, I will also endeavour to give them help to the extent possible for us to give. But if they do not do that, what is the alternative? I will not give the answer myself. My friends opposite can find the answer themselves, if and when they require it.

Now, so far as the burden in the field of private individual taxation is concerned, I must say that there is a class of people in this country for whom I have got the greatest sympathy, the people who are in the low income bracket, the small income groups, people who live in the country side, people who have got little in the shape of money. For them, I have always felt sad. They are people who are either self-employed or are working in offices, mercantile or government, for a little salary of Rs. 250, Rs. 300. They have got large families to maintain; they have got social obligations to discharge. For them, I am sorry I could not do any more than I have done. I have given them even in this stringent situation, a certain amount of relief, relief in the

sense that I have raised the exemption limit for tax by Rs. 500 and an additional allowance of Rs. 500. If we look at it very carefully, we see that the relief works up to about Rs. 7,400, which, judging the conditions of this country, is, I hope, not a bad relief. Beyond that, for the purpose of enabling those people to try and put a little money aside so that it may be used for the purpose of encouraging development and growth, particularly in the private sector, I have tried to relieve the burden on those having an income upto Rs. 25,000 by taking off what has been complained of as an onerous, cumbrous and clumsy thing, namely, the annuity deposit. I say this even though I know that they have been burdened by me with a further 10 per cent surcharge.

I well remember that certain very learned gentlemen, learned in income tax law, have said, here and outside, that we are the highest taxed people in the world. Sir, I do not subscribe to that view. When you talk of the highest taxed people in the world, you think in terms of what we take from the average person, having regard to the average needs of the country. Now, if you take taxation—fortunately I have had a list made out of how it works out in various countries—I find that so far as the incomes which industrialists dream of are concerned, that is, beyond Rs. 3—5 lakhs, we do not tax them more than in countries like the UK. We tax them more than what they do in the USA.

Taking the income group Rs. 25,000—30,000, I think many countries tax more than we do. But what I did say earlier, I am saying now. I do not wish to compare this taxation taking into account what they do in other countries, what their rate of tax is—may be a good rate, may be a bad rate. Conditions are different, society is different. If I could with the resources that Government has now ensure to everyone in this country

social security, security in old age, provision for taking care of him when he is sick, provision for education of his children, unemployment benefit, if I could do all that with what I have, I would not have the slightest hesitation in cutting down the exemption limit to the scale of Rs. 2,000. If I have not done that, it is because Government is not in a position now to provide these benefits. If these benefits are to be provided, we have got to be a little gentle to those that have little and a little stern with those who have more. Those people who get Rs. 25,000 a year in this country are not to be considered to be people in the poor category. They are people who are comparatively well off. How many persons get Rs. 25,000 a year? Leaving alone any private means I might have, I am not paid Rs. 25,000. Can it be said that the person who is getting less than Rs. 25,000 is a poor man? And if there has been a burden of 10 per cent put on him, can I accuse myself and those who are my colleagues in Government that they have done something which is outrageous. I do not find it in my heart to do that. As you go on in the scale, certainly taxes will rise. Having regard to the income in this country, what do we take? If we take the total national income of the country and the amount which we take as total taxes for the Centre and the States, it comes to about 14 per cent of it.

Again, I have taken figures, my calculations may be wrong, but the figures are that the total national income is somewhere about Rs. 21,000—may be 21 point something. And the total amount of taxation in this country is not more than Rs. 3,000 crores or so. And simple mathematics is that we have got one-seventh. There are many learned men on the other side, learned in Kautilya's *Artha Shastra* and so on, and even in those days it used to be the King's share or portion that he took one-sixth of the product. And if I take one-sixth, I would be able to put up the tax a little higher than Rs. 3,000 crores.

श्री मधु लिमये : पर कैपिटा इनकम में कितना फर्क है, यह भी तो जरा बतलाइये। इंग्लैंड में कितनी है और अमेरिका में कितनी है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The per capita income is about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, and if you take the per capita tax, on an average it will not be more than one-seventh of that.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: And the prices?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am talking of taxes, I am not talking of prices, but so far as prices are concerned, again, they are the same for everyone. By removing the taxation if I can bring down the prices, I would certainly do it. That is where I do not agree with them. That is the fundamental difference between myself and friends opposite, namely reduction of taxes is going to effect a reduction in the prices. On the contrary, what will happen is that those who have money will have more money in their hands, those who do not pay any taxes will not have their condition improved at all. The result will be that in a country, in a market where there is scarcity, those who have money will be able to buy, and those who have not will not be able to buy. Therefore, from that point of view, prices can be controlled not by easing of taxation, but by putting taxation on those who can bear it, and by increasing production, if we can.

Shri Ranga: Those who are poor will continue to be poor, those who are rich will continue to be rich. Everything is all right. We are safe.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know on what logic Prof. Ranga comes to this conclusion. If I take away from the rich, I am not making him richer, I am making him poorer. If I leave the poor without taxing him, he does not get poorer, he must be just as poor but not poorer. Should we merely follow these

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shibboleths and phrases? I know that Prof. Ranga has got far greater intelligence than I have, and he can interrupt me every time, but there should be some logic. In that case, my friend will do me to justice of considering what I am saying. That much I can expect from a gentleman like him.

An hon. Member: What are the figures in other countries?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Figures in other countries I have worked out. If it will please the House to have them read out, I will read out. So far as I am concerned, I tell you I do not believe in taking a journey across the seas, the oceans or deserts for the purpose of finding out what other people do. I have had enough of that experience, and I have come to the conclusion that have got to live, to die, to work for my own country and no other. Otherwise, I can go to the other countries where conditions are better.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I suggest to the Finance Minister that he talks so much of the Opposition, but the criticism that the Opposition has levelled against his budget has also been voiced by many people in the Congress itself?

An hon. Member: That why he is replying now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: And it will be more profitable if he addresses himself to his fellow members in the Congress.

An hon. Member: He is doing it.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: What I am doing, with all due respect to Acharya Kripalani, is addressing all my fellow members. I have sometimes referred to the Opposition, because certain statements have come from them.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The same criticism has come from the Congress Party.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If they have, in answer to that criticism, I have said I welcome the criticism from every one, however harsh they may be, and I beg of this House to let me be harsh because, as I said, I come from a part of the country where we believe in harshness in one thing only, in debate, and that is what I am indulging in. Once the debate is finished, I shall make myself a doormat for Acharya Kripalani or anybody else who wants to walk on me, I would not mind it, but at least for these few minutes you will have to tolerate me.

So far as the burden of taxation by way of personal taxation is concerned, I do not deny the fact that it is a burden, but a burden has been put on which can be borne.

Then we come to the question of indirect taxation. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, again those have been on certain considerations. There had been taxes, heavy taxes, I believe, till last year. I have not touched those commodities which are generally used by the very poor, the very much have-not. They are the people whom I have not touched. I have not touched gur, I may have touched khandsari, I have not touched kerosene, I have not put anything on it, I have not touched matches, I have not put anything on it.

Shri Bade: Sales tax.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as sales tax is concerned, I will come to that.

So far as the commodities are concerned, I have touched them for excise, three commodities have really been touched, apart from artificial silk and so on, which I understand, the poor in the country wear these days. I do not, I wear cotton when

I get it; if poorer people wear it, I do not know, but I have certainly taxed artificial silk and fine and superfine cloth. What I am told is that fine cloth today is worn by the ordinary man. If I have been able to achieve this, if my party which has been in power for some time has been able to achieve this, that the ordinary common man in this country wear fine cloth, and any imposition on that fine cloth is an imposition on him, I am very glad to hear that; it does not hurt me in that event to put a little tax also on fine cloth.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

उसका घसर क्या हुआ है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The next thing I shall say is this, so far as sugar is concerned. I have already said that we have got to get foreign exchange, and sugar is one of the commodities which we subsidise, heavily subsidise. Whether we ought to do it or not is another matter, but if we do heavily subsidise it, it has got to come from somewhere, and the excise duty that is levied goes partly to that.

Whether there should be decontrol of sugar or not is a matter about which I and my good colleague Shri Subramaniam are having talks; if we can do it, we shall certainly try and decontrol part of it, not the whole of it perhaps, but certainly part of it. Our endeavour will be to see that there is proper distribution of that.

We have taxed khandsari, but if you take the consumption units of a particular man or family who is buying it, the price will go up, but it will only be a little more. I have been reminded, and I bear that in mind, that there is no use my saying that sugar will cost only 8 paise more per kilo, or it will be only one paisa more on cigarettes, that so far as the shopkeeper is concerned, he passes on very much more. Where does black-marketing start? It starts there. And what are we here for? As we or are we not, as citizens, entitled to say

that we will not buy at that price and bring that man to book? What has been argued against me is this that wherever there is any taxation, it is encouragement to profiteering and Government is to be blamed because people in this country, and that is the allegation—I am not making the accusation, it is the accusation of those who argue this way, and everyone has done this—that people in this country are such that given the slightest excuse, they are prepared to exploit the people of this country. Shall I weep, "Cry, My beloved Country", and say that if this is the condition, we are going to be demoralised? But I do not believe that we are being demoralised. I believe the strength and growth of this country is such that we will survive this as we have survived many other things.

16 hrs.

One of my hon. friends here said that the budget had nothing but gloom and darkness. I wish I could tell him: "Lead kindly light, Lead Thou me on; For the night is dark and I am far from home." Unfortunately, I am afraid that it is a kind of light which goes in conflagration, which burns itself. I would much rather have the little lamp and go on with that; I will much rather use that for this purpose of lighting. Believing in the innate capacity of the country, believing that the country has got one goal and we all work toward that one goal, namely, to get something better, we have got to go on. I have faith and belief in the people of this country. Interruptions.) It seems that these remarks have to me made. I know I am here not that I wanted to be here, not in this position, in this House. So far as this position is concerned, it is no more my choice than somebody else's. Now, Sir, these things are things to which I am used to in other spheres; they do not hurt me; they do not excite me. They only make me sad that when a person starts attacking, he is being told things not against his argument, but against his person. I

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have been here long enough to know this is something which has got to be tolerated and I do tolerate it. (Interruptions.) You may ask my friends on this side not to bother about protecting me; I can protect myself. Now, Sir, I was on the question of taxation. There has been increase in indirect taxation. I believe the light diesel oil has gone up in price—some hon. friends will correct me if I am wrong by one anna per litre. We have been told that this is something which the cultivator uses in the villages. If I may make a digression, I can say this. I do not know about this. But I come from a rural area. Not only that, I still have connections with the village. I go there. I have seen the changing conditions there. In my own area which is not one of the most progressive ones, there are villages of 200 or 300 families with 50 or 60 bicycles, with torches, transistor sets even and clothes to wear.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Take them away.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: We have to wait for another government to be formed to take them away. Now, what I am saying is this. A person who buys a diesel engine to lift water for irrigation purposes does not do it for irrigating half an acre or a quarter of an acre. He has got much more area. He has to spend money for getting water perhaps by digging a well or constructs a tank or perhaps draws water from some irrigation plan. So, he spends a certain amount of money. I do not know how much, may be it is Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of acquiring a diesel engine. Having done that he gets oil, mobile oil and diesel oil for running it. He has got a man to start if he himself cannot start it and he pays all that. If the one anna added per litre to this oil is going to make all the difference to him and all the difference to the crop he produces, I am afraid we

will have to think in terms of paying him that one anna per litre more in the price of his food. As I said, if we realise that emotions have got to be kept on one side and we have to think in terms of the burden we are putting, we find that what we are putting on is a little burden. Lastly, I say this. I am not saying that this is not putting some burden on the really poor man. It does. There is no getting away from it. We are a people who are not rich. Many of us are very poor indeed. In that poverty, we also have the pride that this is our country and we are contributing our widow's mite, no more than that but only the widow's mite in the shape of taxes. I had a clear recollection of the day when I was a young child. At that time, the people of my village would say—they asserted their rights—"what are you talking of? Do I not pay my tax in this country?" The tax he had to pay would be just eight annas per half an acre of land. But he was conscious of that fact. He had that right. "I pay a tax and therefore I must have the right to say it." So, I do not want to take away that dignity from the people. I do not want the people to depend on the charity of others.—(Interruption)—not from the rich from whom I extract and I spend. They also have the right. They do contribute and I know this is hardship to them, but I ask them to share that hardship for the progress of the country for the next generation which I hope will be built up.

Shri Bade: What about the sales tax?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as sales-tax is concerned, it is also an indirect burden. The sales tax has been raised from two per cent to three per cent; that is by one per cent. When one pays 100 paise, one has to pay one more paise.

An hon. Member: What about diesel oil?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: About diesel oil, there are two reasons. I had already mentioned one reason just now, namely, the revenue reason. The other reason is this. Light diesel oil unfortunately can be used for the purposes of propelling automobiles, buses and things of that kind, and because of that this is diverted, and the oil which is really meant for the purposes of helping certain industries and also the cultivators is taken away for the purpose of running the buses and since they use much more of it than would be used by the small lift-pumps, that would add ever to the cost or to the price of the diesel oil. I am informed that—and I believe that is correct—it is only 30 per cent of this oil which is used for agriculture and the rest is not used for agriculture.

So far as sales tax is concerned, I have already mentioned it. These bear comparison, and I have got the figures here. If anyone wants to see them, I would be very happy to show it to them at the end of the day.

The next question that arises is this. "It is all very well for the Finance Minister to say that these taxes are there, but are they necessary?" I have literally turned a hair to find out whether they are necessary; nobody likes such a thing and certainly not myself. And, therefore, I have turned a hair for the purpose of finding out whether it is possible to go without any deficit and to find out what advantage I could get out of that. But I could not do it without leaving a deficit financing. Deficit financing is a matter of high economics about which many of the hon. Members have known. But one thing also arises from this: that when you have deficit financing, let us say, borrow more, you have this difficulty also, namely, that we put up prices to help inflation. What has been suggested in this connection is this: that you need not have even this deficit if you could have borrowed that money, and you could have spared us this taxation, because your revenue income was surplus to revenue requirements.

Well, from the purely narrow business point of view, nobody borrows all that he needs for the purpose of augmenting the power of production or his capacity to produce. It is a well known fact that in business management when you have got revenue, you prough back so much of the revenue for the capital purposes into business, and distribute only so much and no more than thit. If you are to follow that, in the first place, it would be difficult for the purpose of finding out whether or not this method of borrowing would be useful to go into the examination of the country's resources. Secondary, if I could not raise these Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 102 crores by taxation, where should I get it from? By borrowing? I would have to borrow the same amount, but who would give me the loan.

श्री सचु लिपये : सर्वा कम करो ।

Shri Sachindra Chandhuri: That is a very good suggestion; I am coming to that. I am grateful to him for pointing that out. So far as expenses are concerned, as I have tried to explain in my budget speech, these expenses have been there by reason of there being monies to be paid to the States, monies which have to be used for the purpose of building up our plans, monies which are meant for the spreading of our social welfare institutions and monies which we spend on administration.

So far as the States are concerned, I have already recognised that the States have been spending more than they should. I informed the House—and I shall do so again—that I have tried to get them to cut down their expenses, at least their borrowing. This year the budgets of all the States have not come back to me, but I have had before me practically the budgets of all the States except one or two. There I find that against a deficit of Rs. 71 crores in the budget for 1965-66 for which in some shape or from the States have come back to the Centre, we have got a deficit

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of Rs. 34 crores only in State budgets for next year. There is greater realism in the States this year. It is hoped by better collection, by more vigorous means of limiting expenditure, they would be able to cover some of this. If a habit has grown up, good or bad, it is not easy to eradicate. If one has got to eradicate it, one has got to take a little time. If what we have started this year bears some fruit, we shall see where pruning is possible next year. That is not the only thing I have done.

I will take the House into confidence, as I always want to do, and tell the House that early after I took office, I tried to get the Reserve Bank to cooperate with me and find out ways and means of stopping the overdrafts being drawn on the Reserve Bank. We are actually at this moment engaged in trying to find out how best we can stop the overdrawings from the Reserve Bank. We are also trying our best to find out ways and means of getting back from the States in the next 3, 4 or 5 years, monies which they have overdrawn or borrowed from the Reserve Bank. That is so far as States are concerned.

So far as monies spent on things like health, education, social welfare, family planning, etc. which do not pay dividends in the shape of money or goods, I do not think hon. members would like to cut down expenditure there.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Super-structure!

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: These are mere words. If my good friends should say something concrete, I can understand. This also is super-structure—am I to bring it down?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The super-structure is empty there!

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The expenditure on the plan falls into two

parts. One is, we have got to provide for the purpose of carrying on—I will not use words which are becoming odious like growth development—for carrying on those projects which are meant to produce heavier goods, power, irrigation and so on. Those have got to go on. Even there, as I have said in my budget speech, I have cut it down. But there is something built-in. We are to deal with the transitional stage from the third to the fourth plan. What was plan expenditure last year has become non-plan expenditure this year. That non-plan expenditure, I cannot cut down, because that is built-in into the third plan. I cannot take that away. Even then, I have tried to make a certain saving there and in doing that, I have tried to see if there can be any credit taken for anything manufactured here. If we can do without having certain elements from other countries, that is the utmost that I can do.

I have been told, and this has frightened me, that the Planning Commission is like—I am paraphrasing it, this is not the language that has been used and this is my language or the impression which I got from what I heard—an old women's council, that they sit down; in the council, talk among themselves and produce nothing.

Shri Ranga: They are your masters.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am glad my hon. friend says that they are my masters; at least they are not my mistresses. . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: He says 'mistresses'. He must have got some. I do not know.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If I have got some, I would not be ashamed in confessing it. I do not feel ashamed as Professor Ranga: What I have done I have done fairly openly (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: Your predecessor John Mathai had to resign because of that. I do not think that you are stronger than Mathai (*Interruptions*). I am told there are people who are entitled to have four people.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know. Professor Ranga has got greater knowledge than I have in these matters.

Shri Ranga: My friends on the other side are laughing. Do have some sense of humour. I have never been to plead before the courts in order to bring down the tax burdens and then to come here and to justify higher taxes.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, when I plead before courts I plead for a fee.

Shri Ranga: What do you plead for there?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: When I plead before courts I plead for a fee.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: You plead here for election funds.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not plead for election funds. Probably my good friends will not find me here after the next elections. I will be neither here nor there. I plead here for the country and its progress. Sir, there is an old story. I do not in any way compare myself with that. Emperor Akbar one day went out and heard a beautiful song sung by Tansen in the field. He asked Tansen: "How is it that you sing so beautifully when you sing to yourself and when I pay you a thousand rupees"—which meant a lot of money in those days—"you sing only the stereotyped tones?" The answer he gave was: "when I was singing out in that field I was singing to God and to my conviction, and to you I sing only for a thousand rupees." So also, when I plead in the courts I plead for a fee which was

given to me. Today, I plead here for the country, for myself and for the progress of the country. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: You had your money. Now you are pleading for this gang.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I have tried to avoid personalities, but if my hon. friends must have it I can only tell them that there I pleaded for money and here I plead for my country.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नानंदा) :
माननीय सदस्य, श्री रंगा, ने कहा है कि
क्रिमांस मिनिस्टर गंग के लिए प्लीड कर
रहे हैं। यह सर्वथा अनुचित है। उन को
यह बात विदग्धा करनी चाहिए।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, the time of this House is very valuable. I have dealt with two items. The third item is administrative expenses. So far as the Centre is concerned, if my good friends had done me the courtesy, kindness of reading the first part of my speech, they would have found that I have stated there what was the position. If some further clarification is needed, I am prepared to give it here.

Now, Sir, I have examined it for three years; I have not gone beyond it. During the last three years what has happened is this. The cost of public administration has increased in one year, I think from 1963-64 to 1964-65, by nearly Rs. 7 crores. In the next year, the increase was about Rs. 10 crores. In this year, if you take off Rs. 2½ crores, which is estimated to be the cost of elections, we have got Rs. 3½ crores more. It is not unnatural or very large increase. Then in these administrative expenses also a certain quantity goes for the purpose of assisting in an indirect way the development plans of this country.

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I could have gone round with a sword in my hand to each one of the Ministries for whom I provide the expenditure and said "off with this head, I am not going to provide for this". It is said in this House that there are 25 lakhs of people employed by the Central Government and if I cut down the strength by 5 per cent I think it would affect the lives of 1,25,000 people. Assuming that those 1,25,000 people have an average of four family members to feed, it would make it nearly 5 lakhs people. Sir, I am a weak person. I do not have the heart to say that by one stroke I must sacrifice all of them. But it is our goal. We have to take time to reach that. It is a matter under constant observation of Government, whether we can make a saving, how we can bring down the administrative cost. As you are probably aware, the Administrative Reforms Commission has been set up. It is going into it with one of the very very hon. and senior Member of this House as its Chairman. Therefore, we are not unmindful of the task or situation facing us.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Please say something about the devaluation of the rupee.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: One of the items of taxation about which there has been debate—some have said it is good; some have said it is bad—is the expenditure tax. I have said it in my budget speech, and I say it again, that in principle the expenditure tax is the only sensible tax we have. But, then, there is again a difference in theory and practice. Not from pragmatic but from practical point of view I would like to introduce or maintain the expenditure tax if I could, at the same time, also reduce the personal income-tax to a level of 40 per cent or so. So long as I could do that, I could maintain that. Otherwise it is a share; nothing else. It hurts very few people in the sense

of having to pay this tax. At the same time, it creates a great deal of work for those who administer this tax. Those citizens who have an income of over Rs. 36,000 have to fill in a large number of forms, apart from the waste of paper and all that. Therefore, I have done away with it. There is no justification beyond that, so far as expenditure tax is concerned.

There are one or two matters on which I think I should say something. The time is running against me and my colleague, Shri Nanda has to make some statement.

On the question of return from public sector enterprises it has been suggested that the public sector enterprises are not paying as much as they should. Here again I will have firstly to put before this House this consideration that there are certain undertakings which are classed as public sector undertakings like education, health, social services and things of that nature which are of necessity and which by their very character are not able to produce any dividend in the shape of money. The dividend that we get from is the betterment of the life of our people and building up the next generation, and those are returns which I value more than money; but they do not augment the coffers of this Government.

So far as industrial projects are concerned, they are complex and heavy ones. I am prepared to grant that we have probably made a little mistake in our calculations, by six months or a year, and the result has been this, that they have not come to full production at the anticipated point of time.

Maybe, there has been also some hold-up somewhere by reason of things beyond our control like strikes in other countries, prices going up in other countries and so on, and because of that we have not come to full pro-

duction. I am not certainly pleading for those particular individual industries in the public sector which have not produced more money, but those who have dealt with the private sector also know that there are cases even in the private sector where the anticipated production or the anticipated build-up is not made by reasons outside the control of those that have planned it. That is the reason why in the immediate future, in the next six months or so, we cannot see any remarkable or spectacular rise in production from these public sector enterprises.

As I said, I fully take the blame for this; but perhaps we might have, had we been perfectionists, been able to see into the future and produce a better phasing in time in these enterprises. But what I do feel is that assisted over a year or two or three years these enterprises will produce more and there is no question whatsoever, if we could wait or tide over our difficulties, that we would have the production which is desired. This is a decision, which is a hard decision, that comes before anybody who is put in charge of the finances either of a private individual or of a corporation, namely, are we to say good-bye to what has already been brought in because we find it rather difficult to produce the money, or are we to continue it by putting greater burdens on ourselves. I am afraid, this Government has chosen the latter course, namely, to put more burdens on ourselves in trying to carry on with it so that in the end we may have better results.

The last item that I have, apart from devaluation about which my hon. friend talked, about which I would like to say something in this House, is the question of foreign aid. I have been sitting in this House for five years now. I did not have any bias one way or the other but I must say that somehow instinctively I felt that there was a resentment against foreign aid. I can understand that. We have emerged from a colonial

state and those foreigners who ruled over us in the past had come in in the guise of merchants. If I may be permitted to say something in Bengali—I will translate it—*Banikar mandanda dekha dilo raj danda rupa puhale sarvari*; at the end of the night we found that the light has dawned and at the same time the measuring rod of the merchant had become the sceptre of the king. That feeling in our hearts we had. We did not have that same faith that we had perhaps before in what was coming by way of foreign assistance. But because there was that feeling in all our minds and because it was a lesson we learnt from history, our late revered Prime Minister, Prime Minister Nehru, had made it practically an article of faith to see that we shall be non-aligned. We have followed that faith in truth, in fact and in spirit. Having followed that we have not scorned or spurned help from foreign countries, the foreign aid that comes from other country, taking care to see that such aid as comes comes from wherever friendly people come. We should not—I beg of this House—entertain in our minds this feeling that the hand of the world is against us. Let us have the feeling rather that as we have done no harm or injury to anybody, as we had not raised our hands against anybody, as we are determined to carry on our way of life with peace and honour, so also those who come to help us recognise that and come to help us because they want to help us.

I am not saying that the commercial feeling is away from it. When a country comes with aid, it does not mean that they are doing it for the benefit of their health. Nobody does it and I certainly do not delude myself into it; but what I do believe is that when they enter into a bargain for the purpose of giving aid or help, they look at it from the point of view that this is a country which is progressive, this is the kind of progress that we have made and that this aid that they are going to give will make for more progress and they will get a return on their money. And we see also

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investing goodwill, that it produces actually for ourselves both in the business sense and the political sense. That is the thought which is in the minds of the people who give aid. We should not spurn it.

I have heard in this House over and over again that we go round the world with a begging bowl. Sir, I hang my head in shame when I think that our endeavour at international cooperation is looked upon as a journey with a begging bowl. I do not feel that this is so. We take it for the purpose of giving it back in good time. We have contracts and agreements under which we take this money. Whatever comes has got to be put on a business basis and it is on that basis that we take it. We have a good bargain or a bad bargain or an advantageous bargain. That has got nothing to do with the psychology of begging at all. If I say so, in all humility, without any pretence of being a knowledgeable person in high economics, that this is something which is recognised everywhere, that is, the aid, in the shape of loans, is necessary for the purpose of building up any business. In private enterprises, people go to banks, people go to relations and people even go and borrow money from hundi brokers. Having borrowed that money, they spend it for the purpose of building up their businesses and when they have made their profits, they return the money. We are not going to any brokers. We are going to international banks and we are going to friendly countries of the world who are our friends and who try to give assistance in difficulties. These difficulties will not always be there. If we have got nothing else, at least we have the goodwill and the determination of the people to go on fighting, not against anybody else but against the real enemies, poverty, dissensions, misunderstandings and things of that sort. If we do that, I am certain we shall come to an end which will be pro-

fitable to us and we shall be really able to take the place in the world which is ours.

Again, in connection with the foreign aid, two questions arise. They have been debated over and over again. Although they do not concern me directly because they do not come within the purview of my duties, these are questions which have got to be considered. One of them is in regard to the Bokaro Steel Plant and that is that when we thought of building up this plant, there was a certain amount, Rs. 600 crores as the estimated cost, and in the time that has gone by that cost has gone up. In accepting the assistance or aid from a very friendly country, the U.S.S.R., with gratitude, we have not lost sight of the difference in price. But the difference in price has been caused by reason of our wishing, to a certain extent, to fabricate some of the component parts in this country. The fabrication of these parts is going to cost us more than what would cost if we imported them from other countries. The question is: Why do you fabricate them? The answer is two-fold. The first answer is that we want to conserve our foreign exchange to the extent we can. Secondly, this will give our local industries, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, something to do and also the experience that is necessary for the purpose of building up similar plants.

The justification for building up that plant is also questioned. Why have the Bokaro Steel Plant? Why have steel at all? These are the questions raised. In regard to steel, so far as this country is concerned, we have got not only deficiency in that but there are certain types of steel, special steels, which we have to import. I admit that certain types of steel are cheaper in the world than what we get here. It is purely because of this that so far as steel in this country is concerned, it does not, in all its aspects, provide what is necessary for the needs of the

country. It is not only that. We have got to think in terms of not today, not tomorrow, not the day after, but the years after. Steel is a basic material and a very necessary material to build up anything, be it bridges, be it machinery, be it houses and what not. In consequence of that, I think, it is a good determination that we produce steel in this country even if it is not justified by the rules of economics which are mentioned in this House sometimes.

And the other reason for the prices going up is that when we import these machinery they bear a large amount by way of import duties or import tax. That is really taking the money out from one pocket of Government and putting it into another. Therefore, when we think in absolute terms the cost of this, while we have got to take this into account, these two things have got to be remembered namely that by and large, the excess of expense is incurred because we want to produce the things here or in other words keep the money in this country and the other reason namely that part of the cost goes only from one Government pocket into another.

The other thing which has been equally criticised in this House is the fertiliser deal. My hon. friend the Food Minister is here. He would in good time be able to give you a more detailed explanation. But not on request, but as a matter of curiosity, when the matter was being examined and the question was being raised and discussed so often. I have given it a look; I have given it a bird's eye view and a third mans look at it, and honestly I cannot condemn this as being an uncommercial adventure.

What has happened is this. In a particular stated case, with a private enterprise abroad, Government have proposed to enter into an agreement whereby the manufacturing rights and distributing rights for a limited period of seven years from production are going to be given to them, and this has been characterised as being some-

thing which is going to allow this particular private enterprise to interfere with the life of the people. One thing is certain that we need more fertiliser here. Either we have got to build all the capacity for producing fertilisers in this country out of our own resources, which in other words means free foreign exchange, or else we have got to get fertilisers year to year by imports. The production of foodgrains in this country has to increase....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): You may give them a reasonable profit. But why give them the distribution rights?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I may tell my good friend that I am coming to that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Can you justify a sell-out in the name of need and necessity? How can you justify a sell-out of our interests?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I wish that my hon. friends would listen to me; they may agree with me or disagree with me, but they should at least hear me.

What I am saying is this is that so far as this is concerned, we are entering into a great venture not for the entire production of the needs of this country in fertilisers, but for one type or part only. Then the thing which arises is this that we feel that when we shall give them the right to distribute, it is intended and it is hoped that by the time this fertiliser plant comes in and within seven years thereafter, we shall have production ourselves; our intention is to have at least two-thirds to be produced in this country which will be either by the labour of Government or by the labour of private enterprise in this country, situated in this country, with the management in this country. When we have a concern like that, I forgot to mention this earlier, 30 per cent of the production of this company or this enterprise is going to be bought by Govern-

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

themselves. And only 70 per cent of the distribution is left to these people for seven years with the probability of Government also building in resources and capacity for the purpose of getting the fertiliser. And then, if they try in any way to interfere with the life of the people of this country by raising the prices, those prices can be held on a competitive basis firstly by what is produced in the country and secondly by the imports from abroad. If we were to fix a ceiling on the price or profit—I think I am not wrong in saying that one of the hon. Members here said 'Give them 25 per cent, I do not mind, by way of profits' then in that case, with an inducement to that foreign company (which comes for collaboration) to come and set up the enterprise, which would give them 25 per cent, one may not want to do that; that is why I say that apart from politics, from the commercial point of view, I would have entered into an agreement or bargain like that tomorrow.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is not convincing at all.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I can only give arguments. I cannot carry conviction. Conviction is in one's own mind. Arguments are with me (*Interruption*). I thought that the fiscal and financial conditions of this country for the time being are such that what we have done is in the best interests of the country. There is no other answer I can give.

Now, coming to another point, I have been asked by several friends here about devaluation. I do not know what more can be said than what has been said. In reply to an unstarred question, I have given a written answer saying no devaluation is contemplated. My colleague, who spoke the voice of not himself only but of the whole Government, said: no devaluation. I can only endorse that and say no more. Therefore, I do not see what discussion or debate

there can be if it is not in the mind of Government, unless it be that I should start a discussion on whether it is good, bad or indifferent . . .

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That was not the question. Government's intention not to devalue is well known. What was tried to be pointed out was this, that there is a selective devaluation by the impost of import duties, by encouragement of exports; and the actual devaluation unproclaimed, unaccepted in the world market is that our rupee does not compare even with the Pakistani rupee. This is the reality. Government's intention is known to us. We wanted to know what is being done to stop this actual depreciation of the rupee in every market in the world.

Shri Tyagi: It will require a little discussion.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: A very good question and very well put. In as clear a language as I can command, I will give the answer. My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, knows so much about the world, so much about the rupee and so on. May I tell him that the only way we can tackle that is by getting more production in the country so that we export more? What we can do is to produce more and carry on a vigorous promotion of exports.

I think the House has heard me with enough patience. I do not wish to incur the displeasure of the House by making the House impatient of me. If in my speech I have given offence to any of the revered friends, Prof. Kripalani, Prof. Ranga and others, I fully and freely apologise. It was farthest from my intention to offend anyone. I have got the great reverence for them, the greatest respect for them. But in my arguments, I do not spare anybody. Thankyou.

Mr. eputy-Speaker: There are two formal items to be disposed of, intro-

duction of the Demands and contingent Bill . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad): Only introduction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There will be no discussion.

बी बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साढ़े चार बजे चले हैं। साढ़े चार बजे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को पानीपत के दुःखद कांड के बारे में स्टेटमेंट देना था। अब यह दोनों आईटम्स कल कर लिये जायें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Let us hear the Home Minister.

16.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENT AT PANIPAT

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I stand before you and before the hon. Members of this House, my mind is haunted by the thought of the three martyrs . . .

An hon. Member: Four.

Shri Nanda: brave sons of the soil of India who met their death in circumstances ghastly beyond world. If we could imagine the last moments of their agony, the harrowing experience when their breath was being extinguished by the fumes and smoke in a godown, from which the dead bodies were recovered after the debris had been removed. Death will overtake everyone of us. But such death is a heart-rending tragedy in the extreme. There can be no words to give expression to the poignancy of our feelings and the anguish of our souls.

We, all of us should express our deep sympathy and send our condolences to the bereaved families. And we have to tell them that in their overwhelming grief all of us share.

I have with me a statement from the Government of Punjab regarding the facts about this tragedy.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): You are not mentioning about the boy.

Shri Nanda: According to a report received from the Government of Punjab, at about 2.30 PM. on 15.3.1966 a procession of about 500 persons including Jan Sangh workers and students was moving towards the Police Station Panipat en route to Purana-kila ground to hold a meeting there. As the procession was in defiance of prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C., it was asked to disperse. It refused and started shouting provocative slogans and hurling brick-bats. As the procession was becoming unruly, the Sub Divisional Magistrate ordered the use of tear smoke. As even the use of tear smoke did not have the desired effect, firing was resorted to. The mob thereafter dispersed at about 3.30 P. M. one person was injured as the result of the firing. He was taken to hospital where he died subsequently.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Did he die before that?

Shri Nanda: While this person was being taken to hospital, he was followed by a procession of about 1000 persons. This procession was also shouting provocative slogans. Apprehending danger from the mob, Diwan Chand Kakkar, a prominent Congress worker ran into his shop. Two more persons Kranti Kumar and Sant Ram Lamba who were also congressmen followed him for protection against the mob. The processionists set fire to the shop after sprinkling petrol on it.

Some hon. Members: Shame.

Shri Nanda: When the debris was searched, the bodies of these three persons were found. In this connection, seven persons have been arrested.

[Shri Nanda]

Sir, this most reprehensible incident is not an isolated act. In the past few weeks the time and the energy of the House have been devoted on several occasions to matters arising out of large scale violence in different parts of the country. The time has come for all of us to ponder seriously over unhealthy trends which are developing and assuming menacing proportions. No democratic Government would like to use force against the citizens but at the same time it must be clear to everyone that no Government can abdicate its responsibility of protecting life and property.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What have you done so far?

Shri Nanda: Preservation of public order is a sacred task and I want to say here and now that this Government will not flinch from any action, howsoever unpleasant it might be, to stamp out violence, hooliganism and rowdism which are not only marring the fair name of the country but are putting in serious jeopardy the precious structure of democratic freedoms as well.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Only words.

Shri Nanda: Punjab Government have already taken a series of steps to deal with those groups and persons who are indulging in this insensate violence, and I can assure the House that the sternest possible action will be taken against these anti-social elements.

There is, however, Sir, one important aspect to which I feel it my duty to draw the attention of the House. It is not enough on the part of political parties and leaders of public opinion to profess faith in peaceful and constitutional ways of action in a democratic society. They have to realise, and not only realise but express through the kind of action they organise, the dangers inherent in arousing passions of the population whose

irrational manifestation they are unable to control. The moral guilt of the loss of valuable lives and the destruction of property lies squarely on those who feed the masses on a vicious kind of propaganda. The responsibility of all political parties in this respect is clear and compelling. Not merely by passing resolutions or issuing statements criticising violence, but also by purposefully avoiding exploitation of issues with emotional overtones, they must co-operate with Government in ensuring the proper functioning of the democratic system in the country.

I would, therefore, Sir, appeal to all sections of the House, and particularly the opposition parties not to encourage, by word or deed, actions which have the possibilities of violence. I have to say one word more, Sir. This dastardly and heinous crime has for us a painful lesson. It is for us here a warning. It is possible to ignite the spark in a moment and to consign to flames a whole place. Maybe, at that moment, nothing can be done about it. But behind the hand which started the fire, there was a mind which had been poisoned for days, weeks and months . . . (An hon. Member: Years) which provided the impulse to the hand for that atrocious act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the Government doing?

Shri Nanda: We have to deal with the dark and subterranean forces. It is for all of us to combat the evil of these sinister forces. We have to make a beginning, here in this House. If a Member of the House says anything which has the semblance of the advocacy of violence, it has vast consequences. It has a large multiplier effect. What we sow here, people have to reap in the streets. Therefore, everything possible has to be done to see that a bad example is not set here. We have to fight this battle for India, for the soul of India, for its freedom and

for its integrity and we have to start here and also in the homes, institutions and schools and everywhere because what faces us now is not a question of the breakdown of administration in a State. What we are confronted with is the danger of the breakdown of the social and political system. It is in the setting we have to see this problem. Government will take and has been taking stern action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Very late always.

Shri Nanda: It does not come in very well from those who any time action is taken start blaming the Government. . . . (Interruptions.) This is a solemn occasion and I do not want to spoil it by political bickerings. I want to make an appeal. We have to join together in ensuring that such heinous things which had happened do not disfigure the pages of history of this country in the future.

श्री रामसेवक णादव (बाराबंकी) : लुधियाना में जो घटना हुई है, हम उस के बारे में श्री गृह मंत्री से सुनना चाहते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में किसी भी सदस्य की हमदर्दी इस बात के साथ नहीं हो सकती है कि किसी को मारा जाये या ज़िन्दा जलाया जाये । इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं । लेकिन यह घ्राणा ज़रूर की जाती थी कि गृह मंत्री इस सदन में सच बात कहें । उन्होंने ऐसी ग़लत बात कह दी कि पुलिस की गोली से एक लड़के को चोट पहुँची, उस को अस्पताल ले जाया गया और वहाँ पर वह मर गया । उन के मुँह से यह सच बात नहीं निकल सकी कि उस लड़के को गोली मारी गई, वह मर गया और उस की लाश को अस्पताल से जाया गया । अगर वह यह बात कहते, तो लोगों को विश्वास होना कि वह सच बात कह रहे हैं । उन्होंने सच और झूठ को मिला कर जो कुछ कहा है, वह ग़लत है । उन को

सच बात कहनी चाहिए थी । किसी को भी यह सोचने का अवसर नहीं मिलना चाहिए कि गृह मंत्री के द्वारा इस हाँउस में ग़लत बात कही गई है । मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री ऐसी आपत्तिजनक बातें नहीं कहेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (अवधान)

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, on a point of order. May I make a very humble appeal to my hon. friends on this side of the House? Now, it is a moment of sorrow, not a moment for bickerings. In Punjab, most of the places are on fire, not only places, but the hearts and minds. As the Home Minister very wisely appealed, let us not add to that fire. In fact the Home Minister and the Government of India are too anxious to settle these matters at informal meetings. I beg of them not to raise any controversy, not to further aggravate the troubles that already afflict the country. I appeal to you not to allow any more speeches or remarks on this issue.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपा कर के माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह घटना मेरे चुनाव-क्षेत्र में हुई है, इसलिए आप मेरा निवेदन अवश्य सुन ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. I would appeal to all Members on either side not to aggravate the situation. Let us not by asking questions or by doing anything try to aggravate the situation. We should try to pour oil over troubled waters. I along with the Home Minister would appeal to the House to lend every hand to bring about a calmer situation and bring peace to Punjab and to the rest of the country.

Some hon. Members: We all agree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request everyone of you not to ask any questions which would not help the situation.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, please.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I rose to appeal to you and others. But you did not give me an opportunity. I wanted to say a few words, but even that, you did not allow. Then what should I do? Let me only say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would not allow questions.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : पुलिस की धोर से लोगों पर गोली चलाई जाती है और यहाँ पर धाप सवाल नहीं पूछने देते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जिन सदस्यों ने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है, उन को मौका दिया जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: Sir, you do not want to allow any questions. You do not want to allow us to make any statement. You allowed the Home Minister not only to express sorrow and sympathy in regard to those horrible deaths that have taken place as a result of those disturbances but to give homilies. We are all feeling the same sympathy. We are also shocked. But my hon. friend the Home Minister had not contented himself with that. He gave a big homily and drew a lesson from all the things that have happened. Then he gave us abjurations, threats, all sorts of

things, and you do not want me to say anything. Though I am the leader of my party here, you do not want me to say anything at all. All right; you have your own way.

But I can only say this. (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members rose—

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको बोलने तो दीजिये ।

Shri Ranga: I am extremely sorry and unhappy, and I am sure every one of the Members on this side, the Opposition, has feelings of sorrow and feels sorrowful over what has happened in regard to those three martyrs to our social unrest. This is happening, it is likely to happen. My hon. friend the Home Minister says we should consider the consequences of what we say here and what we do here, in the larger context of the whole of the nation and the national affairs. We are fully aware of that. I do not know why he thought that he has a higher sense of responsibility just because he is fated to be the Minister of Home Affairs than anyone of us here. Anyhow, it is within his right to appeal to us, as it is within my right also to appeal to you and to him. But why he should stand up and give us his homily, I do not know.

One thing is clear. Things are not well in this country. Who is responsible? My hon. friend seems to think in a vicarious manner that the Opposition is responsible to a larger extent. But, to a larger extent and more principally the Government is responsible. I am not bringing in the question of the ruling party. No. The Government is responsible.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): On a point of order.

Shri Ranga: I am not going to stand in your way.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : The order is this. The Home Minister has

made a statement. How can any Member be allowed to make a speech? The hon. Member is making a speech on it. Further speeches are not allowed. He can ask for any information; but he is making a speech. It should not be allowed. That is the point of order. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are not giving the opportunity to me to say a few words. I am coming from Punjab.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): We should get some time to put at least some questions. That opportunity is not given to us, but the hon. Member over there is making a speech. Never before after we achieved freedom had there been four adjournment motions within one month of a session. It has taken place now. Is it our fault?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Ranga: If you say 'yes' with a due sense of responsibility, I have no objection. I hope those on the Treasury Benches do not agree. For any quarrel, dispute or debate, there are always two parties. That government has so much greater responsibility when 500 people gathered there, according to his own information, and they were going in a procession. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow them. I have called Mr. Ranga.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You cannot take action against them because you belong to the ruling party. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: I have very many things to say, but I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything more than express my sympathy and condolences also to the bereaved families. I was shocked and amazed by the statement of my hon. friend. I do not wish to prolong this; it is a miserable experience for him and for me; more so for me.

Standing as I am here, after having been their partner in fighting for our freedom, I am now witnessing all these things.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोति ार) : किस को ये उपदेश दे रहे हैं ? उपदेश देना हम भी जानते हैं ।

Shri Ranga: The time has come for the government to make a heart-searching to see whether they are capable of providing enough, decent, satisfactory, soulful leadership to this country, and whether it is not because of the inadequate leadership that all these things are happening. Let them think about it—we would also think about it—and realise the responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We are the persons concerned primarily with this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your leader has spoken.

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes, but I come from Punjab. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : उनको चुप कराइये जो चिल्ला रहे हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : किसी काफ़ेसो को भी निकालें तो पता चले ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Everybody would be in agreement with the sentiments expressed by the Home Minister. There is no doubt about that. I think a tragedy like this is unprecedented not only in the history of Punjab and India, but in the history of the whole world. We have heard of people who have immolated themselves. I know the threat of self-immolation carries great weight in this country and other countries also. But I have yet to come across any instance in any country where people have been shut in a room, kerosene

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

oil has been poured upon them and they have been burnt to death.

An hon. Member: It is a shame for those who allowed it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What pains me most is this that it is becoming an ever-continuous process. What happened at Panipat is being repeated in Ludhiana; what is being repeated in Ludhiana may be repeated in other places. I want to ask one question: Is the nation going to live upon the homilies that are being given, on the beautifully-worded statements prepared by the Secretary of this Ministry or that Ministry? Is this nation going to live upon the communique that will be issued? That will mean something or perhaps nothing. And I want to ask the question. How is law and order going to be restored in the Punjab?

An hon. Member: In the whole country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How is law and order going to be maintained in the whole country? I do not want to talk in terms of the country now. I want to ask, Sir, how is the Punjabi going to breathe freely and without hindrance, without restraint and without the sword of death always hanging over his head? What are we doing about that? That is the question that should have been answered. On the other hand, the hon. Home Minister has given us a beautiful essay. We are happy about that essay. I am a teacher. I am used to reading such essays. I will give very high marks for this essay. But we do not want such essays at this time. We want deliberate action, calculated action, we want action which will not end today or tomorrow but action which will bring peace not only in the Punjab but in the whole country. I say, Sir, it is not only Punjab that is under fire. Tomorrow Delhi will be on fire and day-after-tomorrow Uttar Pradesh will be on fire. This fire will spread like a conflagration over all the States of India.

Therefore, I want to make an appeal to the Prime Minister. I do not have any faith in other persons. I want to make an appeal to the Prime Minister of India, a noble lady, the inheritor of noble traditions and noble policies. I want to make an appeal to her to get up and say to us that this will not occur in other States of India and that Indians will be able to live freely without fear, without intimidations and without any kind of violence. I want her to make this statement. These Ministers come and go. I know how some of them who adorn the treasury benches have created this trouble. I do not want to take their names. They have adorned the Treasury Benches. I do not want to say anything about them. They are holding very high positions.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (मज्जर) :

सब पर आप यह इल्जाम नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I appeal to this noble lady to get up and give hope to the people, give courage to the people and give everything necessary by which they can live.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : हमारे इलाके का मामला है हमें जरूर बोलने दीजिये। बाहर के, बंगाल और गुजरात के बोल रहे हैं। हमें भी मौका दीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे भी मुन जें, उपाध्याय महोदय।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, Professor Ranga has spoken in a manner which was representative of the feelings of most of us. I wish to add that when this morning I was, at least, partially responsible for securing that the Home Minister should come before the House and give us some details about the calamity which has taken place, I had no idea that a solemn and sorrowful occasion would be turned by the Home Minister into an opportunity for pronouncing the kind of homily which he is making in such large numbers that an anthology of

them could be very easily prepared. It is a cruel shame that in our country today there are miscreants who do such dastardly things as burning fellow human beings to death, and it is also a cruel shame that they appear to get away with it.

It is a terrible thing to remember. When the Chauri Chaura incident happened and some policemen were burnt to death Gandhiji had said that Swaraj was stinking in his nostrils. This is the kind of thing which stinks in our nostrils. We all want.....
(Interruptions).

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): To whom are all these sermons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not know why the hon. Members here get excited about the responsibility as if I am asking for punishment to be meted out to a particular person who is over there or anywhere else. It is not that. What I feel shame about is that the Government of the country, at the Centre or the States, has failed in securing conditions where such dastardly crimes, which in no part of the country are countenanced, do not happen in the way they have happened. That is not what we wanted to hear from Shri Nanda about. We all wanted to be told about the circumstances in which this crime took place and the steps which Government are taking in order to prevent such crimes taking place in the future.

But he took the opportunity of saying other things which have very serious implications—it has gone on record—which is why we have to say certain things. He says that we should feel anguish and sorrow, which we do. We feel sorrow as much, as if not more than, what Shri Nanda does in regard to this matter. Some of us personally have been looking forward to the reconstruction of Punjab on a more rational and popular basis. And when I see this kind of criminal dastardliness, passing muster from day to day, I

feel sorrower than I can express in words. We have much more sorrow than Shri Nanda conceivably has over the death of these martyrs who have had to embrace this kind of utmost insufferable annihilation. But he has gone out of his way, to give a ponderous homily to us. He has gone out of his way to ask us to behave; he has said that by implication. As Shri Ranga has pointed out very capably and very relevantly, he has gone out of his way quite gratuitously in order to mar the solemnity of this evening's occasion. He has gone out of his way to say by implication that some Members of this House, by word or deed, gave connivance to actions of the dastardly sort which he has quoted from Panipat. This is not playing positive, this is not playing in a sportsman-like manner, this is not cricket, this is hitting below the belt.

If Shri Nanda wants us, on this side of the House, any of us, any section of us, to give an omnibus undertaking to him that we shall not be standing with our people when they are in suffering, in anguish, in agony and when they in their anger rise in upsurge, we shall not stand with them but shall be dancing attendance with the authorities which justify, with the arguments which the authorities always bring forward to support all that action they undertake, he will never have that undertaking from any part of our population which is self-respecting; he will never have that kind of undertaking. Nor even the British under the worst days of imperialist rule could take from our people who were fighting for freedom the kind of undertaking, implicit or explicit, in order not to stand by the side of our people. When there was the Mopla Revolt and certain other things took place even after, even Gandhiji with all his peculiar predilections about non-violence, stood by the people. We have to stand by the people....
(Interruptions) Sir, I want to say this to you. I do not know why the Home Minister went completely out of his way to tarnish the factual, ob-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

jective nature of his report, which we all wanted, tarnish it by all kinds of implications and insinuations which we throw back at them, with compound interest if he wishes to have it. We behave on the basis of the principles of probity which we consider to be right. We are not going to be deflected from the path which we consider to be in the interests of the people merely because people in authority make this kind of statement which they have made now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With great respect I have to say that such statements will not help. Now Shri D. D. Puri.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मुझे आप एक बार सुन लीजिये। यह घटना

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. I have called Shri Puri.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं बोल कर जाऊंगा, यह मेरे इलाके का मामला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I deeply regret that the Opposition benches should have chosen this of all the opportunities to take political advantage of a very solemn occasion.. (Interruption). Our heads bend down in shame when we see that our own countrymen, people belonging to the Punjab, can commit such dastardly crimes in broad daylight. We condemn this without any reservations at all. I take this opportunity of taking the time of the House to ask only a limited question. In view of the fact that this shameful dastardly crime has been committed in broad daylight, are Government not of opinion that the arrest of only six or eight people is a grossly inadequate step to meet the situation?

Shri Nanda: Hundreds have been arrested in that connection.

Shri D. D. Puri: Have Government considered the possibility of imposing punitive tax and collective fines in Panipat and other places in the Punjab..... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Swami Rameshwaranand.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, do you realise that we are the people who are primarily concerned with it and you are distributing your favours in a manner which would do, perhaps, more than justice to the members of your own party?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must be fair to all the parties. Your leader has spoken.

Shri Kapur Singh: He may be the leader of my party.... (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: I have not spoken for the Punjab..... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go on like this. If there is one from every party, I can understand..... (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: Why is it that other Congressmen have been allowed to speak when he spoke for the whole of the Congress Party?

Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Nanda has spoken; then why did you call two Congressmen from the Punjab?..... (Interruption).

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: मुझे भी बोलने दीजिये। मेरे इलाके का मामला है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हमारी तादाद 314 है उनकी तादाद 114 है, हम को ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लियये : उनको आप क्यों इजाजत दे रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भगवान् को साक्षी करके कहता हूँ इस सबन

में कि मैं कोई पार्टी पर दोष लगाने वाली बात नहीं कहूंगा। मेरा हृदय रोता है, मैं लज्जित हूँ कि मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में यह दुःखद घटना घटी है। लेकिन जैसा हुआ है जैसा मैंने जाकर अपनी आँखों से देखा है, मैं ठीक बारह बजे गया हूँ और रात्रि तक था... (व्यवधान)।

श्री मधु सिमये : उनके चुनाव क्षेत्र की बात है, आप को सुनना चाहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं हाथ जोड़ता हूँ, आप मेरी बात सुन लें, उसके बाद चाहे आप मुझे फांसी पर चढ़ा दें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह घटना किस तरह से घटी है। 14 तारीख को स्कूल और कालेज के लड़कों ने और नगर के लोगों ने हड़ताल की। नगर में एक जलूस निकला। उसमें पुलिस साथ साथ थी। सारे नगर में फिरा, कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई। 15 तारीख को दिन के लगभग 2 बजे जब जलूस निकला जा रहा था तब, गुड़ मण्डी पानीपत में, जलूस जाते जाते गुड़ मण्डी से बाजार में जाने लगा, तब पुलिस के कुछ जवानों ने, एक दारोगा था उसने और ए० डी० एम० ने उसको बाजार में घुसने से रोक दिया। उधर से प्रदर्शनकारी बाजार में जाना चाहते थे। लेकिन वह जाने नहीं देते। इसी पर वहाँ जो दारोगा थे श्री मल्लिक, उन्होंने गोली चलाई। न अश्रु गैस छोड़ी, न लाठी चार्ज किया, न हवा में फायरिंग की। कुछ नहीं। एक विद्यार्थी, जिसका पड़ोस भी कभी जनसंघ में नहीं रहा था, मुझे पता है उनके सारे परिवार का, वह लोकल वैश्य हैं और कांग्रेस के साथ चलते रहे हैं, उनका एक विद्यार्थी जो बी० ए० में पढ़ता था, उनकी दूकान इस घटना स्थल से लगभग 60 गज के फासले पर है, वहाँ पर दशक के रूप में था। जब जलूस वहाँ गया तब उसे रोका गया वह विद्यार्थी एक दूकान में भाड़ लगाये खड़ा था जिस समय दारोगा ने उस पर तीन गोलीयाँ चलाई, धकेले पर, और जब तक वह विद्यार्थी जमीन पर नहीं गिर गया तब

तक उसकी पिस्तौल ध्यान में नहीं रखी। इस पर जलूस निकालने वालों ने जलूस को शान्त कर दिया और कहा कि भागे नहीं बढ़ेंगे जलूस, इसलिये कि भागे और भी दुःखद घटना थी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब कहता हूँ जो मैंने अपने कानों से जाकर सुना है।... (व्यवधान)।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घाबरें, घाबरें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वहाँ पर इस घटना स्थल से ठीक तीसरी दूकान की छत पर कुछ लोग जमा हो रहे थे। उनके पास बन्दूक और लाठी थीं और अच्छा हुआ कि जलूस भागे नहीं गया। वहाँ से उसके परिवार के लोग और अन्य कुछ लोग उस लड़के को उठा कर जी० टी० रोड पर एक हमारा भ्रस्पताल है उसमें ले आये। अब उस लड़के के मरने पर नगर के सब लोग उमड़ पड़े भ्रस्पताल में। भ्रस्पताल वालों ने कुछ लोगों को तो भन्दर बुला लिया और काफी लोग उस जी० टी० रोड पर खड़े रहे। जहाँ यह भ्रस्पताल है उससे कोई 60 गज के फासले पर टक्कर साहब की दुकान है साइकिलों की। टक्कर साहब की दुकान पर वहाँ कुछ लोगों ने जाकर निवेदन किया...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी अब आप ख़तम कीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बिल्कुल समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। उन को जाकर निवेदन किया कि टक्कर साहब आप ने कल भी दुकान बन्द नहीं की थी और आज भी बन्द नहीं कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान) आज तो वह बी० ए० में पढ़ने वाला लड़का मर गया है कृपा करके आज तो दुकान बन्द कर दो तो वहाँ पर क्रान्ति कुमार ने कहा कि अभी एक ही मरा है अगर 7-8 मरते तब कोई बात बनती (व्यवधान)।

श्री बी० बं० शर्मा : उसने यह नहीं कहा... (व्यवधान)।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपस में जब उन्होंने कहा तो जलूस वालों ने यह समझा कि यह गोलियां उन्होंने चलवायी हैं... (व्यवधान) उनको यह बहाना हो गया कि शायद यह गोली चलाने वाले हैं और इसलिए वह गोली आज उन्होंने चलवायी है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I appealed to the Members not to add anything to aggravate the situation. These speeches are not called for. These things are not going to help the situation.... (Interruptions). Order, order.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस तरह से कहानियां यहां पर मत सुनें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपस में इस पर कहा सुनी हुई गाली गलौज हुई, दोनों तरफ छे ईंट पत्थर फेंके जाने लगे...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। यह तीनों व्यक्ति दुकान के भन्दर चले गये और उन्होंने भन्दर की कुंडी लगा ली... (व्यवधान) भीड़ में से कुछ लोगों ने दुकान में आग लगा दी। पुलिस कई घंटे यहां घाई नहीं और यह दुकान जलती रही...

एक माननीय सदस्य : गलत बयानी की जा रही है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : परन्तु उसके ऊपर चौबारा या बहुत से लोगों का ख्याल था कि वे ऊपर चले जायेंगे किन्तु जीना न होने से ऊपर नहीं जा सके और दूसरे वह जो साइकिल का सामान है वह भाग को बड़ी जल्दी पकड़ता है इसलिए निकलने का जो रास्ता था उससे भी नहीं निकल सके और उनका भन्दर दम घुट

गया। रात के 8-9 बजे तक लोगों को यह पता नहीं चला कि वह भन्दर है या बाहर है। बहर हाल जो यह दुखद वारूया पेश आया मुझे इसका बड़ा दुःख है। मैंने ए० डी० एम० से कहा और श्री रामकृष्ण से भी कहा कि मैं इस सारे मामले की न्यायिक जांच चाहता हूं, पुलिस जांच में नहीं चाहता हूं और न्यायिक जांच के उपरान्त जो भी अपराधी हो उसे फांसी पर लटका दिया जाय। यह मेरे क्षेत्र की घटना है और यह जो चार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई उसका मुझे बड़ा दुःख है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I requested the Members, even before I allowed one or two Members, not to aggravate the situation. These speeches will not help the situation. I expected the Members to throw some oil on the troubled waters. But this is not the way in which we should go on. (Some hon. Members rose). No more speeches.

Some hon. Members: We want to have our say.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All of you should sit down. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.... (Interruptions).

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): On a point of order, Sir.

As you have just now ruled, I entirely agree with you that no type of partisan attitude should be exhibited here....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called you.

Shri Khadilkar: On a point of order, Sir....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No point of order. He is a senior Member. How can he go on like that? Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....(Interruptions).

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): I move closure motion.

Shri A. S. Saigal: I move closure motion. You take the sense of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can you go on like that?

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Closure has been moved.

श्री राम सेवक दादव : सदन के नेता और प्रधान मंत्री जी दोनों मौजूद हैं व स्थिति को सम्हालें वरना वह बेकाबू हो सकती है । (व्यवधान)

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I think you should allow some Members to put questions, but not to deliver speeches.

श्री जयु लिये : यह पहले क्यों नहीं कहा जाता है ? पहले क्यों खामोश रहे ?

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to make a few observations.

Shri Khadilkar: No, no; only questions. (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: If you can control the House, I will finish my observations within a minute.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Kapur Singh: If the House does not wish to listen to me and you are incapable of controlling it, I have no option but to resume my seat.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): I rise on a point of order under rule 372. It says:

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall

be asked at the time the statement is made."

Therefore, this should be closed. Closure has already been moved.

Shri Sheo Narain: Closure has been moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have permitted some Members. I have called Shri Kapur Singh. He should finish in two minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly read the rule.

Shri Kapur Singh: There are two hon. Members still standing on the other side.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह कहां का न्याय है कि उधर के लोगों की ही आप बुलाये जा रहे हैं ? चार घादमी उधर से बोले हैं तो आप को हमारी पार्टी स्टैंड के अनुसार 12 घादमियों को उधर से बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए । हमारी पार्टी के मेम्बरों की तादाद बहुत अधिक है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When ever a statement is made by a Minister in response to a call attention notice, some questions are allowed. This was a statement by the Minister. I have allowed some questions. Now I have called Shri Kapur Singh.

Some hon. Members: No, no. You should not allow it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed two or three Members. I have called Shri Kapur Singh. Let us go on. (Interruptions).

Shri Parashar: In that case, I would like to know whether you have suspended rule 372.

श्री राम सेवक दादव : अगर इस तरीके से बहुमत के बल पर हमें अपनी बात कहने से बाधित किया जायगा तो प्रागे यहाँ पर कार्य करना मुश्किल हो जायगा ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Unless you control the House, how can we go on? Unless the House is controlled, I will not speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In spite of my appeal, voices are raised against what I have suggested. Please be calm. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसा) : भ्राप भगर इस सदन को चला नहीं सकते तो बेशक बन्द कर दें लेकिन यह तरीका तो नहीं है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called you. Please sit down.

श्री बागड़ी : उन का बालने के लिए बुला रहे हैं और हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं यह बेइंसाफी की जा रही है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी बैठ जायं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : हमें बठने से पहले उधर उन को भी तो बैठालिये जो कई, कई खड़े हो रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, though I am not altogether happy at the tone and tenor which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has, perhaps, inadvertently, introduced into some portions of his speech, I must say that every Member, every right-thinking Member on this side of the House, not only shares in the agony which is the Home Minister's at this time, but also shares the general sentiments he has expressed with regard to the implications of the tragedy. But patriotism is not the monopoly of one party, not even of the ruling party. We on this side....

An hon. Member: What is the question?

Shri Kapur Singh: We on this side also wish the country well. What has

happened does not put at stake any question of Hindi vs. Punjabi or Punjabi-speaking region vs. Hariana region or Hindu-Sikh relations. But what is at stake is the entire foundation of free India that we have built up ever since 1947.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Is this a question?

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not putting a question. Please ask the hon. Member to sit down.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is the hon. Member putting a question or making a speech?

Shri Kapur Singh: Let my hon. friend sit down. I am not yielding.

What is at stake is the entire foundation and the structure which has been built in this country after 1947; and what is at stake is the integrity, if not the future of those who have presided for fourteen or eighteen years of the era since Independence.

It is with this objective in view that I wish to promote the same interests and the same ends which the hon. Home Minister has at heart, and I wish to make the observation that he ought to know, and I am sure he knows, for, it is his business to know, that there are one or two impressions which exist abroad; there are two impressions in particular. One of them is that the focus of triggerment of this trouble does not exist in the towns where the trouble has developed, and the second impression is that there have existed, ever since the trouble started in the Punjab and a few days before that, some kind of instructions that the police and the executive authorities should not use necessary force to quell the riots and to control the situation properly.

Shri Khadilkar: Question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I request the hon. Home Minister to do his utmost to see that these two impressions are dispelled in the minds of the public.

Shri Khadlikar: I want to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry that I cannot allow any more questions now.

Shri Khadlikar: The hon. Member Shri Kapur Singh has made a very serious allegations, and, therefore, I want to ask one question.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Hem Barua: May I put one question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let Shri Hem Barua have his say for one or two minutes.

Shri Khadlikar: I want to ask one questions. Shri Kapur Singh has said that the law and order forces are not being used. That is a very serious allegation. Kindly bear with me for a minute. What I say is that after listening to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the Prime Minister wants to say something....

Shri Khadlikar: I shall finish in a minute....

Shri M. B. Krishna (Peddapalli): Let us hear the Prime Minister now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already, we have spent forty minutes over this. Can we go on like this?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्राप ने सब दलों को मौका दिया है। प्राप हमारे दल को भी भवसर दें।

श्री बागड़ी : हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से किसी भी सदस्य को मौका नहीं दिया गया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can we go on like this? I would call only one or two more hon. Members and not more than that.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्राप ने सभी दलों को मौका दिया है लेकिन प्राप हम को मौका न दे कर प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाना चाहते हैं, यह प्रनुचित है।

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संयुक्त समाजवादी दल की तरफ से किसी सदस्य को नहीं बुलाया गया है। हमारी ओर से डाक्टर लोहिया को बुलाया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी।

श्री बागड़ी : डा० लोहिया खड़े हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हमारी तरफ से डा० लोहिया बोलेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने श्री बागड़ी को बुलाया है। श्री हेम बरुआ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप ने उधर से पांच सदस्यों को बुलाया है। इस लिये प्राप हमारी तरफ से पन्द्रह सदस्यों को भवसर दीजिए, क्योंकि इस सदन में हमारी संख्या तीन-चौराई है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : ये गोली भी चलायें और यहां बोलेंगे भी।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इन लोगों ने गांधीजी को समाप्त किया। अब ये कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ताओं को मार रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can you not name the hon. Member?

Shri Hem Barua: I extend my sense of sorrow and shame and at the same time associate myself with the sentiments universally expressed, particularly by the hon. Home Minister, over the death of those persons in tragic circumstances. This is a very sad thing to note that violence is growing in dimension in this country and everyone of us has a responsibility, as the hon. Home Minister has said. As a matter of fact, I do not find anything that can be described as a homily in his statement. What

[Shri Hem Barua]

ever that might be, we are concerned with one basic fact that Indian unity must be preserved. India must live. If India dies, who lives?

We are for communal amity and national unity and democracy in this country, and in that light I would say that I welcome the sentiments expressed by the Home Minister in his statement that he is going to take stern steps against these fissiparous tendencies. I only want that he must be very strong, and take strong measures to see that all these fissiparous tendencies are nipped in the bud, so that India may live.

In that connection, if I may be permitted to offer an advice, I would go this far to tell the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister also that if necessary the Government of India should take direct responsibility for the State of Punjab so as to bring peace to that part of the country.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे दल की तरफ से किस को मौका मिलेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I called Mr. Bagri. He did not speak. If you want, I will give you two minutes. I am sorry, Dr. Lohia. Mr. Bagri.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : दो मिनट मुझे भी दिये जाय ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे दल से एक सदस्य बोलेगा । कौन बोलेगा, यह हम देखेंगे । आप इस बारे में जबर्दस्ती क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling Mr. Bagri.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप का तरीका बहुत गलत है । हमारी तरफ से एक सदस्य ने बोलना है—कोई भी बोल सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : भ्रगर डा० लाहिया बोलें, तो आप का क्या नुकसान है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं एक दुख, और महान् दुख-की तरफ ध्यान दिलाता हूँ— कि क्रान्ति के लड़के जिन्दा जलाए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वह खाली नाम से “क्रान्तिकुमार” नहीं थे, बल्कि भ्रंशजों से लड़ते हुए उन्हें भ्राजीवन कारावास मिला था और मुझे यह भी बताया गया है कि एक दफा उन को फांसी की सजा भी दी गयी थी । जिस ने यह राज्य बनाया वह भ्राज जिन्दा जलाया जा रहा है, लेकिन उस जमाने में जो भ्रंशजी राज का समर्थन कर रहे थे, वे भ्राज सरकार चलाने में शिरस्त कर रहे हैं । भ्रंशरह बरस के क्रम में यह नतीजा निकल पाया है ।

लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि आप चार पक्षों की तरफ ध्यान दें । यहां पर सिर्फ दो पक्षों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । एक पक्ष मैं ने बताया है ।

दूसरा पक्ष हमारी संस्कृति का है । पिछली कुछ सदियों से हमारी संस्कृति ऐसी हो गई है कि जो घटना पानीपत में हुई, वैसी ही घटना कृष्णनगर में दस पन्द्रह दिन पहले हुई थी, जब कि दस बारह पन्द्रह बरस के बच्चों ने एक पुलिस दारोगा का कपाल ईंट से कूट कूट कर तोड़ दिया था । और आप वहीं पर न रुक जाइये । उस से पहले ऐसी ही घटना तामिळनाडु में हुई थी, जब कि लोग अपने आप जिन्दा नहीं जले थे, बल्कि उन्होंने ने दूसरों को, पुलिस वालों को, मारा था, जिन्दा जलाया था ।

कहीं ऐसी कोई चीज हमारी संस्कृति में आ गई है, जिस से अपने से कमजोर भ्रादमी पर हाथ उठता है चाहे वह पुलिस वाला हो, नागरिक हों मंत्री हो या मेरे जैसा भ्रादमी हो । अपने से मजबूत भ्रादमी पर हाथ उठाते हुए हम को डर लगता है । हम, क्रूर नृशंस और घाती हों गए हैं और हम राज्य को चलाना नहीं जानते हैं । इस लिए इस संस्कृति के बारे में व्यापक ढंग से सोचना चाहिए और

कोई नतीजा निकालना चाहिए कि क्या घटनाक्रम और संस्कृति में कहीं कोई खराबी है, जिस से

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझे इस समस्या को घन्टी तरह से व्यापक परिस्थिति में रखने दीजिए ।

तीसरी बात विरोधी दलों के सम्बन्ध में है । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि पुलिस के या इन मंत्रियों के भ्रष्टाचार के कारण भ्रमली चीज सामने नहीं आ पाती है । और भ्रष्टाचार और दमन इनके अनगिनत हैं । अगर सिर्फ उस पर मुझे अपनी बहस चलानी होती, तो मैं कहता कि एक सैकंड में इन लोगों को खत्म करो । लेकिन उसके सबब से हमारा कोई प्रीचित्य नहीं हो जाता कि हम ऐसे काम करें या करवायें । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह जो घटना पानीपत में हुई, उसके पीछे किसी दल का हाथ था या नहीं था । शायद था । शायद कृष्णनगर में भी था । शायद तामिलनाडु में भी था । लेकिन इन सब चीजों को ये विरोधी दल कब दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे ? खाली यहां पर लेक्चर दे देने से और कह देने से कि ये घटनायें बड़ी दुखद हैं कुछ नहीं होगा । सबको पर निकल कर हम लोगों को इन घटनाओं को रोकना पड़ेगा । यह तीसरी चीज है ।

चौथी चीज यह है कि सरकार अपने दामन को देखे । सरकार के दामन पर खून के छींटे पड़े हुए हैं । जो नन्दा जी ने आज यहां कहा बीसी बात नहीं है । खाली ला एंड घ्रांडर का, भ्रमन चैन का ब्रेकडाउन नहीं है । मैं आपके उन शब्दों को दांहराये देता हूं । उन्होंने ब्रेकडाउन शान्ति का, ये शब्द प्रयोग किये हैं ।

अपने बयान में ब्रेकडाउन आफ सोशल एंड इकोनोमिक लाइफ कहा है, पता नहीं उन्होंने पोलिटिकल भी कहा है या नहीं । मैं चाहता हूं कि वह बतायें कि क्या उन्होंने यही कहा है कि ब्रेकडाउन आफ सोशल एंड इकोनोमिक लाइफ । पहले वह यह बता दें, फिर मैं भागे चलूंगा । लेकिन वह चुप हैं ।

ब्रेकडाउन आफ सोशल एंड इकोनोमिक लाइफ की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं । सामाजिक आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक जिव्दगी भारत की भ्रष्ट और नष्ट हो चुकी है । अगर उस पर भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव नहीं आता है तो किस बात पर आएगा ? इसलिए आप मेहरबानी करके इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें जो बागड़ी जी ने दिया है और इसके ऊपर खुल कर बहस होनी चाहिये । उस बहस में हमारे भी दोष सामने आयें, और आपके भी आयें, भारतीय संस्कृति के दोष भी आये ताकि किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचा जा सके । वर्ना क्या होगा ? आरोप प्रत्यारोप मजे में सब लगाते रहेंगे, आप हंसते रहेंगे, हम हंसते रहेंगे और सारा मुल्क जनता रहेगा और नन्दा जी और प्रधान मंत्री इस देश को बचायेंगे ? क्रान्ति के लोगों को तो जिन्दा जलाया जा रहा है और ये सरकारी लोग सरकार की गद्दी पर जा कर बैठे हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्नी : दो मिनिट में मैं खत्म कर दूंगा । मुझे भी अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिये । यह मेरे इनाम की बात है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाबी सूबे और हरियाणा का यह सवाल नहीं है । सरकार को चाहिये कि कठोर दण्ड वह हाथ में ले । उठ करके ऐसा कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । जो ऐसे तत्व हैं उनको आप सकती से दबाओ । यह पंजाबी सूबे या हरियाणा का सवाल नहीं है ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, I fully support what has been said, and I would like first of all to express my deep sorrow at these occurrences and also pay homage to these three martyrs.

श्री रावसेवक यादव : लुधियाना में एक आदमी जला दिया गया है। उसको भी शामिल कर लें।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: . . . who have died in a cause which is dear to the whole country and who have followed in the footsteps of our greatest leader, Mahatma Gandhi; this is a cause which, as the hon. Members have pointed out, is also, essential to the survival of our nation, of our democracy and our secular setup. I am glad to know that most hon. Members stressed the need for controlling the situation. We ourselves feel that way. I am sorry if we have not dealt with the situation as strongly in the beginning as we should have. This is perhaps—I must point out as Shri Khadilkar or somebody else said the other day there is so much talk of police excesses that this has a hampering or hindering effect on the police themselves. Therefore, special instructions have to be given where they must deal adequately with any situation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्री गोली चलाने ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I was sorry to hear what Shri Swamiji said here, because I myself sent some people down to Panipat this morning and my report is that the words supposed to have been said by Kranti Kumar were not said by him.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्री गोली चलाने का इरादा है क्या ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have only supported the words said by the hon. Members of the Opposition. I

want to say just a word about Kranti Kumar. He as well as the others, were good Congress workers. Dewan Chand Kakkar was the secretary of the state congress committee; Sant Ram Lamba was an important congress worker of the area. Kranti Kumar was very close to most Congress workers of Delhi. And indeed all people associated with the Independence movement. Immediately after the non-co-operation movement, he left college and joined the National College founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, along with Bhagat Singh and others. He went to jail several times spending nine years in prison. He was Secretary of the Committee of Defence for Bhagat Singh in the Lahore Conspiracy case. Actually his real name was Hans Raj, but Bhagat Singh gave him the name of Kranti Kumar to reflect his assessment of Hans Raj's character. I thought the House should know this.

I had wanted to say some other things, but most of those points, especially the abhorrence of violence, the need for all of us to try and stop this trend, have already been expressed by hon. Members of the Opposition, and I can only support them there.

I was sorry to hear some Members suggest or rather allege that in some way Government was responsible for these happenings. This is not at all true. As I said, you can say that perhaps action was not adequate at a given moment. The situation now is under control. It is true and I have to say with sorrow that violence has grown in this country. It has not grown just lately; it has been growing gradually. It is naturally the prime responsibility of the Government to arrest this growth. But I must appeal to hon. Members of the Opposition that this is a matter which has to be taken up with all parties.

श्री किशन पटनायक : देश चलाना सीखो।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We have seen even before Independence; we have seen after Independence, how the spreading of a particular ideology, of an idea, does lead to certain situations. Such situations do not suddenly rise up or suddenly happen. The poisonous seed is sown little by little and it is this that we have to fight. There may be a violent deed here and there. I do not condone it in anyway. The deliberate sowing of seeds of discussion, the deliberate sowing of ideas which create dissipated tendencies and which create and encourage violent action, these, I believe, should not be condoned by anyone either is this House or outside. This is what I wanted to say here.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विचार नहीं रहता तब जिन्दा जलाये जाते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The Government is fully aware of the situation and we will take every possible measure to deal with it with all the strength at our command.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. We will take up the next item of business.

श्री बागड़ी : जब लोग जलाये गये उस वक्त पुलिस कहाँ थी ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहाँ पर मौमला खत्म हो गया ? प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ जनाब ?

श्री बागड़ी: सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष दोनों ने कहा है कि सरकार अपनी जिम्मेवारी निभाने में फेल हुई है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे काम रोको प्रस्ताव को मंजूर किया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको एडमिट नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : आपको करना चाहिये। सभी ने माना है कि सरकार फेल हुई है। आपको उसको एडमिट करना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. It has been disallowed; the Adjournment Motion has been disallowed.

17.49 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1966-67

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to move:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 146."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 146."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, there would not be any speeches at this stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is no argument and that is no reason why I should not rise to make some observations. I would, Sir, invite your attention to rule 214.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Rule 214(3) says:

"Discussion of a general character may be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved there-to. . . ."

So, under this rule, not only on the amendments, but on the motion itself, discussion must be allowed.

And rule 214(4) says:

"In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant."

I am dealing with it in the same manner as if it were a demand for grant.

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

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is nothing normal nowadays; we are in an abnormal situation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There is emergency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Article 113 provides that. . . I will read it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary; you go on with your speech on the demands.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At the outset, I would refer to their carelessness, remissness so that the new Finance Minister might pay more attention to these errors in drafting or printing or finalising the heads of demands. We have got here a demand for grant on account, under the head "Ministry of Transport and Aviation." But here in this question list, the ministry is described as the Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism. I do not know which Ministry really functions, whether this or that. They must have the same identical description for a particular ministry throughout in all government documents.

This is not my document; here is the question list published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat on information from the government which shows what the ordinary description of the ministry is. My hon. friend, Mr. Ponacha, the Minister of State is here. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Bhagat, is also here. The senior Finance Minister is also here.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The Cabinet Minister is also here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not notice him; he is hiding his lights under a bushel. The first thing to be clarified is whether the demand is for the Ministry of. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a printer's devil.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know how many devils are here; let not hell be empty, and all the devils, let loose here; The first thing to be clarified is whether this demand is on account of transport and aviation only or on account of transport, aviation, shipping and tourism.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is your suggestion?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is up to you; it is your demand, not mine. You have to be careful about this matter. I am pointing out your remissness, carelessness. They have been sitting there for 15 years and still careless. It is not my look-out. I will do it on some other occasion. The senior minister should know what the correct thing to do is.

I now take up the demand for grant on account of Rajya Sabha, Demand No. 11 at page 8. Part of this demand, which is charged, is given as Rs. 14,000.

Now, if you will refer to this Summary of Demands for Grants, you will get a comparative figure for the last

two years. You will find that while the amount charged on account of Lok Sabha is constant, uniform, for 1965-66 and 1966-67—and there is a very trivial difference, a trifling difference—the amount charged on account of Rajya Sabha has shown an inordinate tendency to rise.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is good. I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

The bell has stopped. There is no quorum. It is also six o'clock. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 18th, 1966/Phalguna 27, 1887 (Saka).