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**Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 7, 1966/Chaitra 17,  
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियों का  
हटाया जाना

+

\* 1011. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री उटिया :

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लार्ड इरविन की मूर्ति के  
तोड़े जाने के बाद ही विदेशी शासकों की  
मूर्तियों के हटाने का निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली में भूतपूर्व  
विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियों के हटाने  
की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में क्या  
प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) ऐसी सब मूर्तियों के कब तक  
हटाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास  
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क)  
जी नहीं। विदेशी शासकों के बुतों को हटाने  
का फैसला 1957 में किया गया था।

(ख) दिल्ली में 12 में से 9 ऐसे बुतों  
को हटाया जा चुका है।

(ग) सरकार की नीति बुतों को धीरे  
धीरे हटाने की है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बाकी तीन  
मूर्तियाँ सरकार कब तक हटा लेगी, क्या इस  
महीने में हटा लेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास  
मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाला) : जी नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कब तक  
हटा लेंगे, या नहीं हटाएंगे ?

श्री मेहर चन्द लाला : 12 बुतों में से नौ  
तो हटाए जा चुके हैं, तीन बाकी हैं, उनको  
भी धीरे धीरे हटा लेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, धीरे धीरे का मतलब बतलाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कब तक हो  
जाएगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द लाला : मेरे लिए इस  
वक्त यह कहना, कि दो चार महीने के अन्दर  
यह हो जाएगा, तो मुश्किल है। मैं हाउस को  
यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो नौ बुत हमने  
हटाए हैं उनके नाम हैं : जनरल टेलर,  
जनरल जान निकलसन, क्वीन मेरी ग्रीर किंग  
जार्ज (प्रेसीडेंट एस्टेट से), लार्ड इरविन,  
लार्ड वेम्सफोर्ड, लार्ड विलिंगडन, लार्ड  
रीडिंग और लार्ड हार्डिंग।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बाकी तीन  
के बारे में जवाब दीजिए।

श्री मेहर चन्द लाला : मेरा जवाब आप  
को समझ नहीं आया। तीन जो बुत बाकी हैं  
इन में एक है किंग जार्ज का जो इंडिया गेट के  
ऊपर है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** खन्ना साहब, ध्याया आप कोई मियाद बता सकते हैं कि कब तक इन तीन को भी हटा लिया जाएगा ?

**श्री मेहर खन्ध खन्ना :** भाज तो मैं इस का जबाब नहीं दे सकता ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जब लाड इरविन के पुतले को हटाने के लिए कुछ लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए थे उस दिन मैं श्री इरविन के पुतले के हटाने के दिन में क्या फर्क था ?

**श्री मेहर खन्ध खन्ना :** जहां तक पहले सवाल का ताल्लुक है वह तो मैं नहीं जानता । वह तो दिल्ली की पुलिस को मालूम होगा । लेकिन लाड इरविन का बुत 12 जुलाई, 1964 को हमने हटाया था ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** “दिल्ली की पुलिस को मालूम होगा” क्या ऐसा जबाब यह दे सकते हैं ?

**श्री मेहर खन्ध खन्ना :** जी हां, दे सकता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसका तो मुझे फैसला करना है । उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस को पता होगा मुझे पता नहीं है । फिर उनसे क्या पूछा जा सकता है ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** दिल्ली की पुलिस तो उनके मातहत है, उनको उससे पता लगाना चाहिए । ऐसा जबाब तो नहीं दिया जा सकता ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं उनसे कहूंगा ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप उनका जबाब पढ़िए, कैसा जबाब दे रहे हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं सुन रहा हूँ, पढ़ने की क्या जरूरत है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** लाड इरविन और जार्ज साहब के बुतों को हटाने के बास्ते संबुक्त समाजवादी दल के कार्यकर्ताओं ने संघर्ष किया

था । अब जबकि उन बुतों को हटाने का फैसला कर लिया गया है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर खोच रही है कि उन लोगों को, जिन्होंने इन बुतों को हटाने के लिए संघर्ष किया था, जेलों में रखने का कोई फायदा नहीं है ?

**श्री मेहर खन्ध खन्ना :** जिन्होंने एजीटेशन किया मैं उनको नहीं जानता । किस पार्टी के से उनका ताल्लुक है शायद माननीय सदस्य को यह ज्यादा मालूम है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने पार्टी का नाम बताया है ।

**श्री मेहर खन्ध खन्ना :** बाकी कितने मुकदमे चल रहे हैं इसका मुझे इल्म नहीं है, न मैं उनकी रिहाई के बारे में जानता हूँ ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** सवाल को इस तरह तोड़ मरोड़ कर उसका जबाब दिया है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने कहा था, कि क्या उनको रिहा कर दिया जाएगा चूंकि गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला कर लिया है कि जो बुत हैं उनको हटाया जाएगा । उन्होंने कहा कि अभी उन्होंने फैसला नहीं किया है और नहीं बता सकते ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** जब हटाने का फैसला कर लिया है . . .

**श्री मेहर खन्ध खन्ना :** मैं नहीं मानता इस बात को कि कैसे वापस ले लिए जाएंगे ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** माननीय मन्त्री जी ने यह साफ नहीं बताया कि क्यों नहीं हटा रहे हैं, क्या कुछ बुत परम्परी का मोह हो गया है, या इस काम के लिए उनको इंजीनियर नहीं मिल रहे हैं । हम तो चाहते हैं कि उनको हटाया जाए और सरकार उनकी मरम्मत करवा रही है, ये दोनों तो मृतजाद बातें हैं । जिन्होंने इस देश को दो सौ साल तक गुलाम रखा उनके बुतों की रिपेयर क्यों की जा रही है ? क्या बुत परस्ती का मोह बढ़ गया है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहां तक हटाने का सवाल है, मैं और नाननीय सदस्य एक ही ब्याल के हैं। 12 में से नौ हटा दिए गए हैं, तीन बाकी हैं। मेरी कोमिशन यही होनी कि उनको भी जल्द हटा दिया जाए।

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether the decision taken by the Government to remove foreigners' statues in Delhi will apply to the removal of all foreigners' statues in other parts of India also?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: These statues that have been removed from Delhi, excepting one or two—I am talking from memory—have been sent either to Calcutta or abroad. We are going to keep the rest in Delhi, and we propose to instal some of them in the new colonies as and when they are set up in Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The question is, whether such statues would be removed from other parts of India also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not concerned with that. That would be a matter for the State Governments to consider.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : प्रोल्ड दिल्ली में भी कुछ मूर्तियां हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको हटाने का भी प्रयत्न हो रहा है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : तीन मूर्तियां बाकी हैं, एक नई दिल्ली में और दो पुरानी दिल्ली में। पुरानी दिल्ली में एक किंग एडवर्ड की और दूसरी क्वीन विक्टोरिया की मूर्तियां हैं और नई दिल्ली में एक किंग जार्ज की मूर्ति है। इन तीनों के भी हटाने का हमारा इरादा है।

Shri Hem Barua: That Britain ruled India is a fact; and that they withdrew from India gracefully is also a fact. In that context, may I know, while deciding to remove the statues of foreigners, if the Government have made it clear to political goondas who are also responsible for damaging Lord Irwin's statue in Delhi, that by hammering off the nose and the ears of the foreigners' statues, an estab-

lished chapter of Indian history cannot be written off?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not catch it; if somebody would tell me what the question is, I shall answer, Sir. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: I will repeat it. That Britain ruled India is a fact; that she withdrew from India gracefully is also a fact.

An hon. Member: Not gracefully. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: I think they withdrew gracefully.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: In my opinion, I think like that.

Shri Shinkre: They cut the country into two and then they withdrew.

Shri Hem Barua: Why accuse other people? He says that they cut the country into two and then withdrew. But the Congress people...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would he put his question?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. In that context, may I know, while deciding to remove the statues of foreigners, whether the Government have made it clear to political goondas responsible for damaging Lord Irwin's statue in Delhi, that by hammering off the nose or the ears of the foreigners' statues an established chapter of Indian history cannot be obliterated?

Mr. Speaker: What should he answer? (Interruption). Order, order. There is one thing that we must remember. He might have his own opinion about persons who might have damaged that statue, but as has just been put by another Member, he associated himself and his party with the damaging of that; then, to call those persons as goondas is not proper. (Interruption). That is not fair. Because, just earlier, one party and a member of the party had associated their party with this. Therefore, in

the phraseology of Shri Hem Barua himself, in that context, it does not look nice that these words should be used.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I make a personal clarification?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Excluding that party, there may be other goondas. (Interruption).

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

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am sorry to say that I have been misunderstood by you. I do not have any such intention.

**Mr. Speaker:** I might have misunderstood.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I did not cast any reflection upon any Member of this House. How can I think that the party of Dr. Lohia, which is so eminent, can be responsible for this sort of vandalism? (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If Shri Hem Barua begins to speak, in spite of my pleading, request and beseechment.—(Interruption).

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां बैठा हुआ हूं और आदरणीय सदस्य ने मेरे नाम का इस्तेमाल किया है। मैं उनकी शब्दावली का तो अनुसरण नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इतना बता देना चाहता हूं कि विदेशी शासकों के पुत्रों और स्मारकों को सार्वजनिक जगहों पर रखने वाले लोग देशवासी तो हैं, लेकिन देशप्रेमी नहीं हैं—उनके लिए और कोई शब्द इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, please; this cannot go on endlessly.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Here is an hon. Member who doubts my patriotism...

**Mr. Speaker:** No, please. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Has this removal of statues—9 of them have been removed and 3 are to be removed—taken place because of the agitation carried on by a political party or has the government before it a programme for removing them gradually?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been already said that the decision was taken in 1959.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** A statement was made by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in this House on this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** लोहिया जी के ग्यारह पर मेरे बारह।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह कोई सवाल पूछने का तरीका है कि "डा० लोहिया के ग्यारह पर मेरे बारह" ?

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह प्रश्न पूछने का तरीका बहुत गलत है।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** डा० लोहिया का प्रश्न 1011 है और मेरा 1012 है।

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know why hon. Members are developing this habit. It is objectionable. What has Dr. Lohia to do with your question? The hon. Member can put his question by making a reference to the number only.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Some hon. Members are sitting on the extreme left also.

**Mr. Speaker:** They are standing also.

## कम्पनियों के लाभ

- +
- \*1012. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :  
 श्री भागवत झा आजाब :  
 श्री सुबोध हंसबा :  
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे तथा बड़े उद्योगों में विदेशी उद्योगपतियों, विशेषज्ञों अथवा निर्माताओं के साथ किये गये विभिन्न सहयोग समझौतों के अन्तर्गत कितने प्रतिशत लाभ तथा कुल कितनी राशि प्रति वर्ष विदेशों में भेजी जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या सहयोग देने वाले व्यक्तियों फर्मों तथा निर्माताओं की सूची, उनके लाभ तथा उनके अपने अपने उद्योगों में हुई प्रगति को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि सहयोग समझौतों (कोलेबोरेशन) के परिणामस्वरूप कितने प्रतिशत लाभ हुआ है। लोकसभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा। दलिये संख्या एल टी-6004/66] जिसमें बताया गया है कि 1956-57 से 1964-65 तक के वर्षों में चालू लाभ और लाभानों की कितनी रकम बाहर भेजी गयी। लेकिन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक मार्च 1964 के अन्त तक भारतीय उद्योगों के साथ किये गये विदेशी सहयोगों (कोलेबोरेशन) की समीक्षा कर रहा है। तकनीकी सहयोगों के कारण अलग-अलग उद्योगों द्वारा बाहर भेजी गयी रकमों का व्योरा यह समीक्षा पूरी होने के बाद ही मिल सकेगा। समीक्षा के परिणामों को, प्रकाशन के लिए तैयार करने में समय लगेगा।

(ख) चूंकि जिन कम्पनियों की समीक्षा की जायगी, उनसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक गोपनीयता के आधार पर आंकड़े प्राप्त करेगा इसलिए समीक्षा पूरी होने के बाद भी बैंक के लिए अलग-अलग कम्पनियों सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों का बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा। जिन विभिन्न कम्पनियों को विदेशी सहयोग प्राप्त है उनकी प्रगति के बारे में भी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस प्रकार की सूचना इकट्ठी करने में जितना समय लगेगा और जितना परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा, वह परिणाम की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक होगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इन उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में, चाहे वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हों और चाहे निजी उद्योग हों, कारेन कोलेबोरेशन खुले रूप से प्राप्त किया गया है, तो इस में गोपनीयता की बात कहाँ प्राती है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा है कि रिजर्व बैंक सभी तरह के जो आंकड़े इकट्ठे कर रहा है, वह उनको गोपनीयता के आधार पर, कॉन्फिडेंशल आधार पर, इकट्ठे कर रहा है, इसलिए हर एक कम्पनी के अलग अलग आंकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं है। कई हजार कम्पनियाँ ऐसी हैं—1960 से 1965 तक, इन चार सालों में, दो हजार से ज्यादा कम्पनियाँ हैं—जिनमें इस प्रकार के कोलेबोरेशन हुआ है। इसलिए अलग अलग कम्पनी के बारे में आंकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं होगा। लेकिन यह समीक्षा पूरी होने के बाद पूरा आंकड़ा कम्पनीज, जैसे प्लांटेशन, मैनुफैक्चरर्स वगैरह के आंकड़े बताए जा सकते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो आपन पटल पर रखा गया है, उससे विदित होता है कि जहां तक करेंट प्राक्टिस का सम्बन्ध है, वे 1956-57 में 9.0 करोड़, 1961-62 में 10.3 करोड़ 1962-63 में 10.1 करोड़ और 1963-64 में 7.3 करोड़ हुए, अर्थात् करेंट प्राक्टिस बढ़ने के बजाये

गिरते जा रहे हैं। इस की तुलना में डिबिडेंडज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि करेंट प्राफिट्स के बिरने और डिबिडेंडज के क्रमशः बढ़ने के कारण क्या हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : करेंट प्राफिट्स मामूली गिरे हैं। 1962-63 में वे 10.1 करोड़ थे और 1964-65 में 9.4 करोड़ हो गए। यह फ्रक बहुत माजिनल है। करेंट प्राफिट्स तो टोटल प्राफिट्स, ग्रास प्राफिट्स के आधार पर होंगे। लेकिन अगर किसी कम्पनी का शेयर कैपिटल कम है, तो भी डिबिडेंडज ज्यादा हो सकते हैं। इसलिए इसमें कोई बिरोधाभास नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रत्यक्ष है कि प्रतिशत बराबर विभिन्न कम्पनियों की वास्तविक हालत को नहीं बताता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में विदेशी सहायता से जो कम्पनियाँ बन गई हैं, जो अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठा रही हैं, क्या सरकार के पास वाकई उनके बारे में कोई धाँकड़े नहीं हैं और क्या सरकार लोक सभा को यह बताने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट करती है कि इन वर्षों में विभिन्न कम्पनियों ने भलग भलग रूप से कितना लाभांश कमाया और कितना बाहर भेजा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में धाँकड़े तो होंगे। एक के मुताबिक कम्पनीज की तरफ से रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज को हर साल बैलेंस शीट दिया जाता है। ये धाँकड़े तो होंगे कि कितना कैपिटल लगा और कितना प्राफिट हुआ है, ग्रास कैपिटल का रेशो क्या है और डिबिडेंड का रेशो क्या है। लेकिन यह धाँकड़े देना बहुत मुश्किल होगा कि बाहर से आने वाले कैपिटल से कितने प्रतिशत डिबिडेंड और प्राफिट हुआ है, क्योंकि इसके लिए बहुत तकलील में जाना होगा और वह नियम के अनुसार भी नहीं होगा। रिजर्व

बैंक जो समीक्षा कर रहा है, उसमें भलग भलग कम्पनी के बारे में धाँकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं होगा, लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि ये धाँकड़े दे दिये जायें कि भलग भलग ग्रुप्स आफ कम्पनीज में क्या प्राफिट हुआ, जिससे पता चल जायेगा कि क्या हालत है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बतायें कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय वह कह सकते हैं कि वह भलग भलग कम्पनियों के धाँकड़े नहीं देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह सकते हैं कि नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का नोटिस दो महीने पहले दिया गया था। इसके बावजूद मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह यह सूचना नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर हम आप से यह नहीं पूछेंगे, तो किस से पूछेंगे ? अगर वह इसके लिए समय चाहते हैं, तो वह कुछ समय के बाद ये धाँकड़े दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मेम्बर जो यह सलूक करने लग गया है कि वह बोलता चला जाये, मैं कहता रहूँ, मिश्रत करता रहूँ, समझाता रहूँ, लेकिन फिर भी वह न माने, यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर हर एक मेम्बर का यह एटीट्यूड हो गया, तो यह कहाँ तक ठीक होगा ? अगर गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हम भलग भलग कम्पनियों के बारे में किंगज नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो मैं कैसे उस को मजबूर कर सकता हूँ ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, we want your ruling on this point. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Six persons are speaking at a time. I cannot allow this. Unless a person is called his words would not be recorded.

What does Shri Vasudevan Nair want to say?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** We would like to know, Sir, under what rules or under what pretext the Minister is trying to keep this information from the House. He is not asking it in public interest. He only says the Reserve Bank of India is taking some information from these companies confidentially. Only because of that he is hiding that information from this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a question of concealing the information. What he said was that this information cannot be collected.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** May I remind you, Sir, that in the statement which he read out in the beginning that even this information when it is available cannot be placed before the House.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Sir, may I explain the position? The Companies Act provides that the profit and loss account and balance-sheet are to be prepared in a certain manner. The dividend and the gross profits are determined on the total capital employed. All the information that is submitted to the Registrar of Companies is on that basis. The question asked was as to what is the relation of profit and dividend to the capital participation by foreign companies, and not the total capital employed? That information is not available. That information cannot be available in the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet. What we are doing now is, the Reserve Bank is conducting a survey over a period to find out how much collaboration is there in those companies where collaboration has been agreed to. The number is very large. As I said, in four years the number is more than two thousand. After some years it would be several thousands. Sir, you will appreciate the enormous amount of work that has to be gone into. That is why I suggested that although it may not be possible to give this detail in the case of each company, it may be possible to give this information

for a group of companies so that the trend may be known. More than that it would be difficult.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Over and above the amount shown in the statement about remittance of profits and dividends, may I know whether any amount has been invested in the country by the collaborators which has not been mentioned in the statement?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Sometimes the profit or dividend is ploughed back. The question of remittance arises in the case of non-residents.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The hon. Minister stated that it will not be possible to give the company-wise figure. What is the difficulty? Is it administrative or in public interest?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has tried to explain in such detail why it is not possible.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I am asking a specific question.

**Mr. Speaker:** To hammer it again and again, in spite of the answer of the Minister....

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** What is the reason—administrative, public interest or in the interest of the companies?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said that.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether it is a fact that some Indian Directors of private companies do not remain in this country continuously for 90 days in order to avoid taxation and that their profits are accumulated in foreign countries?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Whatever the Companies Act allows can be done. That may be possible.

**Shri Shinkre:** What is possible? What sort of answer is this.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The Companies Act defines who is a non-resident.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is this also provided?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have to look into it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Minister explained that he will be able to furnish information according to certain sectors of industries. But when he gives this information regarding the sectors, it will be compiled or it can be compiled only when he has information regarding each company. Then he can total them up and give the information. Otherwise, how is he going to give the information industry-wise? Or is there some other method? We have not been able to follow that.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I do not know the method employed by the Reserve Bank of India. I said that under the Act they are not called upon to give this information on that basis.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has stated that for a group of companies he will be able to give the information. The question is whether that would be arrived at by simply totalling the amounts for the individual firms.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** How else?

**Mr. Speaker:** Or is there any other method that is applied by which the information can be had for a group of companies? Can you get the information for a group of companies without separately arriving at the figure for each company and then totalling up?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That may be so. An attempt will be made. But I was pointing out that under the Act this information was not being collected... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** If that be so, it implies that Government will have information in regard to each company.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It cannot be otherwise.

**Shri Hem Barua:** If that be so, then the Government stands condemned.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister might look into the matter.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** In order that the Indian Shipping companies should not gain any profit and the Indian tankers should not be employed, the oil companies in India are chartering foreign tankers of foreign shipping companies. May I know how much amount we have paid to the foreign shipping companies for tankers?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I want notice for this question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether it is a fact that the foreigners who are still in some of the companies here are remitting regularly their amounts to foreign countries and whether the hon. Minister, while laying a statement on the Table of the House, will also give the figure of remittances by the foreigners, who are employed in those companies and getting fabulous salaries, and conserving foreign exchange there.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Remittances relating to the fabulous salaries that they get?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Yes.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That comes under the technical fees. We will get information about that also.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किरा देश की पूँजी अधिक से अधिक लगी हुई है और किस देश की पूँजी कम से कम लगी हुई है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** यह सूचना पहले दी जा चुकी है, अगर नोटिस मिले तो फिर दी जा सकती है ?

**Shri Tyagi:** As the question of foreign aid by way of foreign investments in India is a controversial subject, while we welcome it on the one side, the country wants to be vigilant about the investments, may I know if the hon. Minister would be pleased to collect the information in due course and let the House be acquainted as to what the real result of these collaborations has been?



**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have said that the Reserve Bank is collecting it and we will try to get the information in that manner.

**Pay Commission for Central Government Employees**

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\*1014. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to appoint a Pay Commission for the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, its composition; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is premature to consider the matter at present.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Premature after six years? Even after 18 years of independence this Government, unfortunately, failed to bring down or even check the rising prices, as a result of which the Central Government employees throughout the country are demanding a national minimum need-based wage. I would like to know whether Government will consider this demand and refer the entire question to arbitration and see that the Central Government employees get a national minimum wage.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is advice to us and not a question. As regards the second part of it, the matter is under active consideration. I cannot tell the hon. Member immediately that we are going to have an arbitrator appointed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I want to clarify this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My question is that.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that that is under consideration whether they can appoint one.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees, on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission and of the Das Commission, have also demanded a bipartite or a tripartite meeting to discuss the linking of dearness allowance with their need and the hon. Minister promised to consider this matter. I would like to know whether that matter will also be referred to arbitration.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** The hon. Member is quite right in saying that there has been a demand by the Central Government officers and employees in the manner that he has stated. I would also inform this House, through you, Sir, that we are considering this question. The hon. Member knows that I have undertaken to him and generally to this House....

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Why to him only?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** "and to the House", I said. To him because he personally wrote a letter to me; he saw me several times and made several representations. Because of that I have already undertaken an inquiry to find out whether there is any possibility of meeting the demands of the employees of the Central Government which would be acceptable to them by negotiation with them or their representatives. If that cannot be done the question of arbitration will have to be considered; I do not say that I will certainly appoint one.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** माननीय मन्त्री जी ने धाड़बानन दिया है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में एक धोर तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में वृद्धि होती रही है, दूसरी धोर राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन बहुत

कुछ बैसे ही रहे हैं और इससे असन्तोष फैलता जाता है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर विचार करते समय सरकार राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान को भी ध्यान में रखेगी और इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी कि दोनों में बहुत अन्तर न रहे ?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I agree with the hon. Member that any improvement in the conditions of service of the Central Government employees might result in a difference between the conditions of service of the Central Government employees and the State Government employees and that is a matter which will have to be seriously considered when considering the question of emoluments of the Central Government employees.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** Yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister's colleague, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, said that because of the low wages, most of the Government employees are corrupt because they cannot live on such a low wage....

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** I never said it.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** In view of this, may I know whether the Finance Minister considers it necessary to constitute a pay commission to revise the pay-structure of the Central Government employees?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** What has been put into my mouth is not correct.

**Shri Daji:** He said that they would be angels if they were not corrupt. These were his words.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I am not responsible for the statement which has been made personally....

**Shri Daji:** How can he say that it was a personal statement? On a point of order, Sir. The Minister replied to the debate yesterday. Is it personal or private?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not made that statement. What can I do?

**Shri Daji:** He has said it.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I make it clear that if it is a statement made on behalf of the Government, naturally I am responsible for it. But my colleague said just now that he did not make that statement. So, that question does not arise. So far as the question of referring the matter to a pay commission is concerned, I have already informed the House that the time is not yet ripe for doing that. We are trying to see whether we can in some way or other neutralise, to the extent it is possible, the rise in the cost of living.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The hon. Minister has said that the time is not yet ripe for setting up a pay commission. The last Pay Commission, that is, the Second Pay Commission, was set up in 1957. In view of the persistent demand of all the labour organisations of this country, particularly, the National Federation of Railwaymen, I want to know what is the reason that this Government is not in a position to set up a pay commission.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Wage Board.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Is the Government waiting for a countrywide agitation and movement by the workers and then only they will set up such a commission?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** We are not waiting for any countrywide movement by the workers. We are hoping that the workers will see that the time is not yet ripe for doing it because the Pay Commission does not fix only the difference between whatever was their pay at the time it was fixed and what should be the pay now.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Wage Board.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Mr. Banerjee suggests a wage board. But that is a different thing.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kachhavaia.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** My question has not been replied to....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said that, according to the Government, the time is not yet ripe for it.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I wanted to know what is the idea behind this.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow that. He cannot argue the case.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि राज्य सरकारों ने अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन बढ़ाने से इंकार कर दिया है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है कि जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी मदद नहीं करती है, तब तक वे अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन नहीं बढ़ायेंगी ?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the State Governments are concerned, the State Governments have got their own reasons for not increasing the emoluments of the workers. On that, I cannot make a statement. So far as we are concerned, the State Governments have not written us to say, "Unless you assist us, we shall not do so". (Interruption).

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In view of the fact that all the time on the floor of the House and outside this House we are paying lip-service to the socialistic pattern of society, may I know whether the Government will consider only the grievances of the Central Government employees because they have to deal with them every minute and every hour of the day, or they will try to abolish the disparity which exists between one category of employees and other categories of employees in the matter of education fees and other things? Is the Government giving any consideration to that or not?

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** That can only be done by a Commission.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as Government is concerned, Government is aware that there are differences between different sets of employees—Central Government employees, State Government employees, private employees, public sector employees and so on. Naturally Government wishes to see that there occurs no positive difference between one set of employees and another. If I may inform the House, in doing that one has got to take into account the type of employment in which one is employed; some are in clerical employment; some are on the mechanical side. Then there is the question whether a particular type of employment is available or not. These are broad questions which are to be considered and Government is considering these.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** May I ask the Government whether it is not high time to think seriously about the principles and terms of references of having a Wage Board and whether the minimum wage should not be based on the minimum needs of life, i.e., the purchasing power of the workers instead of the capacity of the industry to pay which has been the guiding principle till now for fixing the wages? Because....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has put the question. The reasons need not be given.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have had a little difficulty in understanding the question. The question is what is the economic principle behind fixing the wages. So far as the economic principle is concerned, it has been stated over and over again not only by Government but also by various labour tribunals, including the Supreme Court, and I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat it here. (Interruption).

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

His question was this: it should not be the capacity of the industry to pay the wages that should be taken into account while determining as to what wages are to be paid, but it is the

desirability of fixing at least the minimum wages or desirable wages for the workers that should determine as to what wages are to be paid.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the point as to what should be the minimum wage is concerned, there are many considerations and one of these considerations is the industry's capacity to pay; if the industry is not capable of paying, it will fold up and then there will be trouble to all those people who are employed by that industry. So, that is one of the considerations but not the sole consideration. There are other considerations, for example, what is the standard of living, whether there should be anything more. As my hon. friends know, there are three different types of wages—the minimum wage, the living wage and so on. So, there is not one standard.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** None of the three is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should now be content with that reply.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सामाजिक न्याय सब को दिया जाएगा। एक ही सरकार के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार भी है और एक ही सरकार के अन्दर स्टेट सरकारें भी हैं। एक ही शहर में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा तनकबाह मिलती है और उसी शहर में काम करने वाले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों को कम तनकबाह मिलती है...

**श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :** काम भी बराबर कर दीजिये।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The MLAs are getting Rs. 250....

**Mr. Speaker:** The Member should be allowed to put his question.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The MPs get Rs. 500. Why this discrimination?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Leader of the Group may hold him back.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** For this purpose, setting up a wage board for Central Government employees should not be postponed....

**Mr. Speaker:** He should behave in a better manner. I have been asking him to sit down but he continues. I will have to take action against him.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** ...by comparing with the State Government employees....

**Mr. Speaker:** Now he will go out.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I am going out. But please do not put my leader into the wrong box. If I am wrong, you can take action against me.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right; I need not trouble him.

*Shri Priya Gupta then left the House.*

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** This is not fair.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have asked him so many times. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He is the leader of the Central Government employees and, therefore, he was excited. He sat down when you asked him to sit down. Kindly call him back.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि उनको वापिस बुला लीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप बैठ जायें।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी:** उनका कोई कसूर नहीं है।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I humbly submit that you should call Shri Priya Gupta back, because he has not defied your order, and he had immediately sat down when you had asked him to sit down?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not in such a hurry.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** एक ही शहर में केन्द्रीय सरकार के एम्प्लायी रहते हैं और उसी शहर में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लायी रहते हैं। दोनों भारतीय यूनियन के अन्दर हैं, लेकिन उनकी तनख्वाहों में फर्क है। इसलिये क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बतला सकती है कि क्या यह नाबराबरी नहीं है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लायी को ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लायी को कम मिलती है। क्या सरकार इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कोई योजना बना रही है जिसमें सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों के एम्प्लायीज के साथ एक जैसा न्याय हो सके।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह कांग्रेस का समाजवाद है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Under our Constitution, there are two sets of Governments; one is the Central Government and the other is the State Government with different functions, with different obligations and with different duties, and for the purpose of discharging those duties, different sets of employees are kept; and there cannot be, in my most humble submission the same consideration given to the wages of both these parties without there being also an examination as to the onerousness of the duties and so on.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Have a national wage.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Those suggestions or recommendations will certainly be remembered.

**Shri Banga:** In view of the fact that all the organisations catering to the needs of the Central Government employees have been pressing,—whether you call it a wage board or a pay commission—for a reconsideration of their pay scales and allowances in order to enable them to keep pace with the rising spiral of prices, may I know whether the time has not

come for Government to reconsider the position, especially in view of the long duration that has elapsed between the last consideration and the present demand?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** No; the consideration which has got to be given is to the rising spiral of prices that the hon. Member has spoken of, and, therefore, the question of neutralisation is the first question which has got to be considered. As I have already informed this House earlier and as many Members of this House know, we are considering that question. We have already neutralised the rise in the cost of living to a certain extent....

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Only 75 per cent.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** ...and as for the balance, we are having a second look into the matter. I have promised that before any final decision is taken I shall try and get the representatives of the employees to come and meet me.

#### Assistance to States

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\*1015. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have indicated their inability to give the promised Central assistance to the States for their schemes for the year 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**श्री भगवत झा आजाद :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों को जो सहायता इस वर्ष दी गई है वह उनकी मांग के आधार पर है या उस सहायता में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कोई कमी की गई है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** यह सहायता इस वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जितनी क्षमता है उसके आधार पर दी गई है।

**श्री भगवत झा आजाद :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के पूर्व क्या यह बात देख ली जाती है कि जिन राज्यों ने सहायता में दी गई रकम का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया, जिन्होंने बैंक पर धोवर ड्राफ्ट किया या जिन को सिर्फ केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई सहायता को खर्च करने में धानन्द आता है उन के ऊपर पूर्ण नियन्त्रण रह सकेगा, और इस को देखने के बाद ही मदद दी जाती है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** जहाँ तक धोवर ड्राफ्ट का प्रश्न है, वह भलग बात है और उस पर भलग से विचार किया जा रहा है...

**श्री भगवत झा आजाद :** चूँकि यह एम्बैरेसिंग क्वेश्चन है इसलिये भलग से विचार किया जा रहा है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** पहले मुझे पूरी बात कह लेने दीजिये। उस पर भलग से विचार हो रहा है कि कैसे धोवर ड्राफ्ट को कम किया जाये। जहाँ तक इस वर्ष दी जाने वाली सहायता का प्रश्न है, पिछले पाँच साल में जो सहायता दी गई है उसको भी देखा जाता है और सबसे जरूरी चीज यह है कि योजना के इस साल में उनके क्या प्रोग्राम हैं, उनकी क्या प्रायोरिटीज हैं और उनको पूरा करने की उन की क्या क्षमता है और उसमें कितनी सहायता देने से उस प्रोग्राम को पूरा किया जा सकता है। इन तमाम बातों को देखा जाता है।

**श्री ब० रा० द्विवेदी :** सन् 1966-67 में जो सहायता सरकार ने दी है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों की जितनी मांग थी और जितनी उन की क्षमता थी उसके अनुपात में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धन राशियाँ दीं और कम देने के क्या कारण हैं।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** जिन राज्य सरकारों ने सहायता की मांग की, जब इस साल का प्लान बनाया गया तब उनसे बातचीत की गई और बातचीत करने के आधार पर यह तय हुआ कि हर राज्य सरकार को इतनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The hon. Minister said that in 1966-67 there was no cut. May I know whether there was any over-all cut for the plan period, and if that was indicated to the State Governments?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** This is not a question of cut. When we fix the amount of Central assistances for the States as a whole, we take into account the over-all capacity of the Central resources. Also, in this particular year the transfer of funds from the Central resources to the States as a result of the Finance Commission's Award is another factor, because that makes a dent into the Central resources. And most important of all, we go into the plan of each State, the priorities and the programmes that are undertaken, the States' own resources position and their capacity to raise further resources, and then the balance we try to meet so that the programme and the rate of growth in each State is maintained.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the Central Government has given some special grants to the backward States and the backward areas of various States, and if the answer is in the affirmative, what is the amount?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** When we take into account the resources and the

capacity of the States, backwardness and other factors also come into it.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** जैसा कि पहले मालूम हुआ था केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कहा था कि जो पिछड़े प्रान्त हैं, खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश जिस ने अपने पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये और अपने विकास को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ज्यादा सहायता की मांग की है, उन की मांगों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता देगी, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सन् 1966-67 के लिये ज्यादा धनराशि प्रदान की है उत्तर प्रदेश को ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने ज्यादा सहायता मांगने के लिये जापन दिया है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** What is this? I have been standing up. You are giving preference only to others.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only four questions during these 45 minutes.

**श्री गुलशन :** पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब की जितनी हानि पहुँची है उस हानि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के लिये कुछ करेगी ।

**अभ्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं अगले प्रश्न पर चला गया हूँ ।

**Shri Buta Singh:** We have not been given a chance.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not a signatory. I have not called anybody who is not a signatory.

#### Post Office Savings Bank

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\*1016. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**

**Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri Rameshwar Tania:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shri Tula Ram:**

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

**Shri P. K. Deo:**

**Shri D. J. Naik:**

**Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:**

**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

**Shri Murl Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Office Savings Bank is proposed to be reconstituted into a separate Government Savings Bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the broad details of the proposal?

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

(a) and (b). Government have constituted a Committee to make a comprehensive study of the problems involved in the reconstitution of the Post Office Savings Bank into a separate Government Savings Bank, and to report to Government. A copy of the Government's Resolution No. F.3(14)-NS/65 dated the 18th December, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6005/66].

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Appreciating most thankfully the ability of the Government to multiply organisations so that bureaucracy may be multiplied, may I know if anything of that kind exists in any other part of the world where the savings are tremendously large?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** In the other countries, because of their capacity and economic position, savings are large. So far as the question of multiplying; is concerned, this is not multiplying; this is reorganising an existing organisation so that it is able to discharge its functions better.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What are the advantages visualised by the Minister of State by contemplating this new reorganisation? I mean he has some vision, and he must tell me what vision he has got about it.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The existing organisation is part of the P. & T. Deptt. There were complaints that several facilities which would accrue under a commercial organisation are not available. The saving is very large, over Rs. 500 crores and the annual accretion also is very large. So, it is thought that an independent organisation like a bank which provides various facilities to the depositors will be better. There were other complaints about procedures also. So, to look into this, so that this organisation may function better, a committee was appointed.

**श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :** बहुत साधारण लोगों के रुपये पोस्ट ऑफिस सेविंग बैंक में जमा रहते हैं, तो क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि आज जो बढ़ती हुई ब्याज की दर है उस हिसाब से पोस्ट ऑफिस सेविंग बैंक की ब्याज की दर को वह बढ़ायेगी ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** अभी हाल में उसे बढ़ाकर 3 से 4 परसेंट किया गया है ।

**श्री विद्मनाथ पाण्डेय :** जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है और सभा पटल पर विवरण रखा है कि एक पूयक सरकारी बचत बैंक बनाने के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी का गठन करने के पूर्व क्या मंत्री महोदय ने या मंत्रालय ने संचार मंत्रालय से भी इस पर परामर्श किया है ? यदि हाँ, तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** केवल परामर्श ही नहीं किया है उनका प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें है ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सेविंग बैंक में छोटे छोटे घादमियों के पैसे जमा रहते हैं, सेठों के पैसे जमा नहीं रहते हैं, तो पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये की जो यह बचत है उसके लिए कमेटी को निर्देश देना चाहिए कि कमेटी ऐसा सुझाव दे कि इस रुपये से गांवों में छोटी छोटी जगहों में

कारखाने लगाये जायें ताकि उनकी घादमनी भी बढ़े ।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** कमेटी के जो टर्म्स ग्राफ रेफरेंस हैं वह रेखोल्यूशन में हैं । माननीय सदस्य उसको देख लें ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैंने टर्म्स ग्राफ रेफरेंस देखा है । टर्म्स ग्राफ रेफरेंस में नहीं है, इसीलिए मैंने पूछा कि क्या सरकार इस तरह का निर्देश देगी ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** वह उसमें नहीं है । वह कहाँ कहाँ इंडस्ट्री लगाये इस मामले की छानबीन यह कमेटी नहीं करेगी ।

**Shri D. J. Nalk:** Will the government consider starting post office savings banks in the remote areas of our country?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Post offices are in all the rural areas.

**Shri D. J. Nalk:** Savings banks are not there.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** In 351 centres savings bank accounts are operating. They can be enlarged.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उस से मालूम पड़ता है कि समिति में केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों को या विशेषज्ञों को रखा गया है । ऐसे एक भी व्यक्ति को नहीं रखा गया है जिसको देहात की कठिनाइयों का पता हो और देहात में जो पोस्ट ऑफिस सेविंग बैंक हैं उनकी कमियों का पता हो । तो उसकी सिफारिशों में कैसे इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायगा कि जिसमें देहात की सेविंग बैंक की कमियाँ दूर हो सकें ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** इस कमेटी में उन सभी हितों को रखा गया है जिनका तात्त्विक पोस्टल सेविंग्स से है और जहाँ तक देहात का तात्त्विक है पोस्ट ऑफिस देहातों में बह चलाते हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधि भी उसमें हैं, इसलिए उनकी विषयों को भी समझेंगे और उसे हल करेंगे ।



**श्री राम हरख यादव :** क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि डाकखाने में 11 करोड़ ऐसी रकम है जो कि लावारिस खाते में शुमार की जाती है और जो कि डाकखाने की भाषा में साइलेंट एकाउंट कहा जाता है तो क्या इस रकम के इन्तजाम का कोई जरिया निकाला जायगा जबकि यह पोस्ट ऑफिस सेविंग्स बैंक एकाउंट एक प्रलाहिदा बैंक में रखा जायगा ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** कौन सी रकम ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** प्रनक्लेम्ड एकाउंट ।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** प्रनक्लेम्ड एकाउंट के बारे में तो इस कमेटी के सामने कोई सबाल नहीं है ।

#### Power for Agricultural Purposes

\*1017. **Shri M. L. Jadhav :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of remission of minimum charges for the use of electric power during the ideal period for agriculture purposes has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

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

#### Statement

While considering the question of incentives to be provided to the farmers for use of electricity in agricultural production, the Chairmen of the State Electricity Board at their conference held in November, 1965 had *inter alia* recommended that during the period when there is no water in the well or during rainy season when

water from the well is not required for irrigation purposes, minimum consumption guarantee may not be insisted upon from the agricultural consumers. This and other recommendations made by the conference were brought to the notice of State Governments and State Electricity Boards and they were requested to take action for their implementation. So far replies have been received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board, the Orissa State Electricity Board, the Gujarat Electricity Board and the Mysore State Electricity Board. The decisions of the Boards in the matter are indicated below:—

**West Bengal State Electricity Board.**—The Board have agreed that minimum charge would not be realised when non-utilisation of pumps was due to non-availability of water.

**Orissa State Electricity Board.**—This particular recommendation is being examined and the Board do not anticipate any difficulty in implementing the proposal.

**Gujarat Electricity Board.**—Minimum guarantee is fixed on annual basis taking into account the non-consumption in the off period and higher consumption during the period when water is drawn.

**Mysore State Electricity Board.**—The minimum charges to be paid by the agriculturist is fixed as annual minimum charge instead of a monthly minimum.

**Shri M. L. Jadhav :** May I know whether the policy regarding the minimum charges can be adopted throughout the country?

**Dr K. L. Rao :** That is the intention. The minimum guarantee charges must be charged throughout the country.

**Shri M. L. Jadhav:** Has the government taken any decision to have uniform rates adopted for agriculture throughout the country?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** There is no such uniform rate for the country for agricultural purposes. What was decided was that in States where the rates are more than 12 Np, they will be given subsidy.

**Shri B. S. Pandey:** It is found that the rate differs from one State to another. Is the central government going to do anything by which electricity supply rate to agriculture will be uniform throughout the country?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I have already submitted that it is not possible to have uniform rates throughout the country in the absence of a well connected grid system. What the Government is doing for these States is this. Where the rates are more than 12 paise, which is considered to be an economic rate, for these States, the Government is going to give a subsidy.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** The statement says that it is the decision of the State Boards to see that water charges would not be made for electricity and yet, only four Boards have replied. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is being done by the other Boards to implement the same decision.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** At the Conference of November, all the States have agreed and we only hope that all the States will still agree, and we are constantly reminding them to convey their decision to us.

**Shri Kandappan:** I would like to know whether the Government have ever considered or will consider the advantages of abolishing this insistence on minimum consumption—guarantee?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I think the decision taken now, of having Rs. 35 per connected horse power per annum as the minimum guarantee, is not really a hardship.

**Shri Ranga:** Whether this causes a hardship or not is a matter of opinion. But have the Government considered

the possibility of at least reducing that minimum which they have fixed now for consumption and also the maximum which they have fixed for the rates to be charged beyond which alone the Government of India is prepared to give some subsidy to the States so that the maximum may be reduced and also the minimum may be reduced?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The payment of a minimum of Rs. 35 as a guarantee is considered fairly good, because there are some States like Gujarat which are charging Rs. 60 per horse power per annum. We are requesting the States to fall in line and come to Rs. 35. It is also our intention that this Rs. 35 shall not be charged in the case of those wells where there is no water or when there is excessive rainfall. Under those conditions, I think the minimum guarantee that we have specified is quite a good incentive. As regards the rate charged, I have already submitted that for the present, in view of our not having a very good grid system throughout the country, it is not possible to have a uniform rate throughout the country and the only thing we can do is—

**Shri Ranga:** I suggested the lowering of the maximum.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Where the rates are high the States are allowed to charge 12 paise. More than that, it will be given as a subsidy.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जब जब यह सवाल आता है तभी तभी सरकार गोल कर जाती है तो बीच में जो डिसपैरिटी है वह कब दूर की जायगी ? बिरला साहब को बिजली मिलती है 3 पैसा प्रति यूनिट और किसानों को मिलती है 19 पैसे प्रति यूनिट, तो यह डिसपैरिटी कब तक ख़त्म की जायगी या ऐसे ही चलती चली जायगी ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is not possible to remove the difference in the rates for industry and agriculture. That is not possible to be removed. What I submitted was that throughout the coun-

try in the course of a few years it may be possible to have one uniform rate throughout the country. For example, for Madras they charge eight paise, whereas in some other States it is going to be more than 12 paise, and so on. It may be possible to get a uniform rate of eight paise or less when we have a good grid system, but between industry and agricultural pumping, I am afraid there will be a difference always.

**श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने किसानों को बिजली देने में कमी की है और जो कमी की है उसका परसेंटेज क्या है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** So far as agricultural pumping is concerned, there is no cut even in the States where there is shortage of power.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि खेती के पेशे को भी उद्योगधन्दा समझा जाय जिससे कि किसानों को ट्यूबवेल आदि की सिंचाई करने के लिए बिजली की दर उसी आधार पर कम की जाय जो शहरों में इंडस्ट्री के लिए है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am afraid it will be a very difficult thing to do, because there is a lot of difference between industrial load and agricultural load. Industry takes lesser number of lines and the power is concentrated in a particular place, whereas for agriculture, we have got to put in so many lines and long distances have to be covered. Also, the load is not constant for agriculture; agricultural load is only for a few hours in a year, whereas industrial load is always throughout the year. Therefore, I am afraid we have got to make a distinction between industry and agriculture in this matter.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### D.V.C. Headquarters

\*1013. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of shifting the Headquarters of the Damodar Valley Corporation from Calcutta to a place in its area of operation has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The question of shifting the headquarters of the D.V.C. from Calcutta to a place within its area of operation was considered in the Conference of the participating Governments held in 1959 and it was decided to move the headquarters of the D.V.C. from Calcutta to Maithon gradually subject to the availability of funds for construction of buildings, etc. Accordingly the D.V.C. has so far transferred the headquarters of the operation and maintenance wing of the Electricity Department to Maithon.

### Accommodation for Central Government Employees

\*1018. **Shrimati Ramfulari Staba:**  
**Shri Kajrelkar:**  
**Shri Parashar:**

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

(a) the number of Government employees in each Ministry at present and

(b) the number of employees in each Ministry who have been provided with housing accommodation?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Allot-

ment of accommodation from the General Pool is not made on the basis of the number of employees working in different Ministries. For this purpose, common lists of all employees paid from the Consolidated Fund of India, who are serving in eligible offices at different stations, where General Pool accommodation is available, are prepared according to the type of accommodation, to which they are entitled. All available accommodation is offered to the applicants on the basis of their priority date. Upto the 1st January, 1966, about 42,600 employees had been provided with accommodation from the General Pool as against a potential demand of about 1,48,400 quarters.

#### **Economy in Public Sector Power Projects**

\*1019. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Dr. Bhanu Sen:**

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

(a) the arrangements now in vogue for effecting economy in construction, operation and maintenance of various power projects undertaken during the three Five Year Plans to keep down the cost of power production to minimum and whether the Government of India have recommended any steps in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the principles laid down for the private companies for expenditure control are also applicable to the public sector electricity undertakings?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8006/68].

**स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की समाधि**

\*1020. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**  
**श्री मेहरेश्वर नायक :**

**क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 7 मार्च, 1966 के "नवभारत टाइम्स", नई दिल्ली में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की समाधि अत्यन्त उपेक्षित दशा में है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उसे शोभनीय स्थल बनाने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) उनकी समाधि का क्या नाम रखने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरेश्वर नायक):** (क) जी हां। लेकिन मैं इसे मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

(ख) समाधि के डवलपमेंट के लिए एक बड़ी योजना अभी तैयार होनी है, लेकिन 1½ लाख रुपये की लागत से डवलपमेंट की पहली योजना शुरू की जा चुकी है। इसमें समाधि के चारों ओर के गड्ढों को भरना, समाधि तक जाने की सड़क का बनाया जाना और उस पर रोशनी का प्रबंध तथा गाड़ियों को खड़ा करने का इन्तजाम बगैर शामिल है।

(ग) कमेटी की उस मीटिंग में जो 5 अप्रैल, 1966 को हुई यह फैसला किया गया है कि समाधि का नाम विजय बाट रखा जाय।

#### **Income-Tax raids in Calcutta**

\*1021. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**  
**Shri P. B. Chakravarti:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

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

Starred Question No 340 on the 3rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the papers seized regarding the Income-tax and Customs duty evasion and 45 lakhs Hundis found out in searches in Calcutta have been scrutinised;

(b) whether the investigation has been completed and the names of persons involved and buildings searched could be given; and

(c) the action, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(a) The seized papers are still under scrutiny.

(b) As the investigations are not yet over it would not be in public interest to disclose the names of persons and the premises involved in the searches.

(c) Action will be taken when investigations are completed.

#### U.S. Investment in India

\*1022. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri Bagri:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks with the Standing Committee on India of the U.S. Business Council for international understanding have been resumed to explore possibilities of investment of U.S. capital in India; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in the talks and the prospects of U.S. investment under the Fourth Plan period?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Although there was a press report to the effect that the Standing Committee on India of the U.S. Business Council for International Understanding wanted to resume talks with the Government of India, there has been no approach as yet from the Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Review of Structure of Controls

\*1023. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri Firodia:**

**Shri Mohammed Koya:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce some changes into the present structure of controls on different commodities in the country;

(b) whether it is also proposed to set up some machinery to examine the present structure of controls; and

(c) if so, when a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Government keeps under constant review the structure of controls on different commodities. Any change can be announced only after a decision on it is taken by Government.

(b) There is already a regular machinery in Government to examine the structure of controls and no fresh machinery for the purpose is envisaged.

(c) Does not arise.

#### M/s. Golcha Properties Ltd., Delhi

\*1024. **Shri Warior:**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Dr. U. Misra:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Messrs. Golcha Properties Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi have collected huge amounts to the tune of several crores of rupees by way of fixed deposit from public on attractive rates of interest;

(b) whether the aforesaid firm has invested these amounts in their own concerns;

(c) whether the firm has now refused to make repayment of the

deposits to the public on demand on the maturity of the hundis in contravention of the conditions laid down in the documents; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) According to the particulars disclosed in the latest balance-sheet of the company, a sum of Rs. 103.24 lakhs was due from the company to various persons. This amount, it is understood, was obtained by the company against hundis at varying rates of interest.

(b) Yes.

(c) Certain complaints regarding the non-payment of deposits have been received, but it has not been possible for Government to ascertain the extent to which the company has defaulted in making payments.

(d) It will be open to the claimants concerned to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the amounts due to them. The question whether any other action should be taken will be considered in the light of information which has been called for by the Reserve Bank.

#### **Allocation for Irrigation and Power in U.P.**

**\*1025. Shri Vishwa Nath—Pandey:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the allocation for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) and (b). Allocations for Plan outlays for Irrigation and Power are based primarily on the specific needs of the investigated projects in respect of Irrigation and on the basis of load surveys for Power projects. The per capita approach is not altogether appropriate in making allocations for this sector. With the resources available, an attempt has been made to make the best possible allocation for Irrigation and Power projects in the last three Plans to meet the needs of the Uttar Pradesh. The total outlay for the three Plans is Rs. 110 crores for Irrigation and Rs. 225 crores for Power as against an all India outlay of Rs. 1,141 crores for Irrigation and Rs. 1,751 crores for Power.

(c) The allocation for the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

#### **Advance Insurance Company, Bombay**

**\*1026. Shri Hukum Chand Kachhavalya:**  
**Shri Daji;**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen;**  
**Shri Maurya;**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair;**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 445 on the 10th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the reasons for not renewing the insurance licence of the United General Trust Private Ltd;

(b) whether in order to safeguard the interests of the policy-holders and other sections of the public, the Controller of Insurance, Bombay has kept the Advance Insurance Company and Shri Goenka as its Director under close surveillance; and

(c) whether in view of his statement that under the existing Companies Act and Insurance Law, the aforesaid individual and the Advance

Insurance Company of which he is a Director, cannot be prosecuted, he has instructed the State Bank and other Government Agencies/Departments/Institutions not to accept or to accept after very careful examination, bonds and policies of this company?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) Registration of the United General Assurance Trust, as it was formerly known, was cancelled by the Controller of Insurance for contravention of certain provisions of the Insurance Act. The registration was not revived by the Controller as the contravention was not rectified within 6 months, as required under the Act. After cancellation of registration, the company in its present name engaged itself in non-insurance activities;

(b) Yes, Sir. A watch was kept on the Advance Insurance Company as some of the former Directors of the United General Trust Private Ltd. joined the Board of Directors of this company. Nothing serious, however, came to light to warrant any action under the Insurance Act, against the company, or against Shri Goenka in his capacity, as the Director of the company;

(c) No, Sir. There was no occasion to issue any such instruction.

#### Foreign Exchange to Industrialists

**\*1027. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 448 on the 10th March, 1966 and to supplementaries thereon and lay on the Table a statement showing the names of industrialists together with the amount of foreign exchange released in each case, and the results that flowed from their activities abroad during 1965?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** The necessary information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### P.L. 480 Fund

**\*1028. Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have recently made a proposal to set up an investment body in India to handle the rupee funds under P.L. 480 Wheat Sales;

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

(c) the attitude of Government thereon?

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

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

#### Over-drafts by States

**\*1029. Shri Jaashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ways and means have been found out to stop drawing of unauthorised over-drafts by the States from the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

#### राममंगा परियोजना

**\*1030. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालागढ़ में बन रहे बांध के कई हजार मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और उन कारणों पर सरकार अब तक विचार क्यों नहीं कर सकी; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को प्रतिदिन कितनी हानि हो रही है ?

सिचाई और बिजुत्त मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश की रामगंगा बांध परियोजना के लगभग 3000 कर्मकों ने अपने संघ को मान्यता दिलाने और मुफ्त कर दिये गये एक कर्मक को बहाल करने आदि की अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिये 3 मार्च, 1966 से हड़ताल की थी। यह हड़ताल 14 मार्च, 1966 को बन्द हो गई। ये मांगें राज्य सरकार को पहले नहीं भेजी गई थीं और इसलिये राज्य सरकार को इन पर विचार करने का अवसर ही नहीं मिला।

(ग) चूँकि कर्मचारी संघ के नेताओं के साथ समझौता हो गया है कि आगामी तीन महीनों के दौरान उपरि-समय काम कर के खोये गये समय की पूर्ति कर दी जायेगी, काम की गति में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। इसलिये कोई खास नुकसान नहीं होगा।

#### Idikki Project in Kerala

\*1031. **Shri Maniyangadan:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warior:**

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

(a) whether tenders were invited for the construction of the power tunnel of the Idikki Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any tender has been accepted;

(c) the authority which accepted the tender and whether it was stated in the documents relating to tender that same would be accepted by the Chief Engineer;

(d) whether some other tenders had quoted lower amount than the one which has been accepted; and

(e) if so, the reasons for rejecting the tenders quoting lower amounts?

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

(b) to (e). The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

#### Development of Backward Districts of Eastern U.P.

\*1032. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri Balkrishna Singh:**  
**Shri Rajdeo Singh:**  
**Shri Ganpati Ram:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to stop the special grant which was given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for some development works in Deoria, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Gazipur districts in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh in accordance with the recommendations of the Patel Committee;

(b) if so, whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have expressed inability in continuing those development works which were started with the special grant from the Central Government; and

(c) whether the development measures already started in these districts would be stopped immediately?

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

(a) The four districts covered by the recommendations of the Joint Study Team led by Shri B. P. Patel are Gazipur, Azamgarh, Deoria and Jaunpur. The Government of India have not decided to stop the assistance, as such. The intention, on the other hand, is that earmarked assistance should be found for this purpose within the States Annual Plan.

(b) The State Government have not expressed such 'inability'. They have however made a request for additional resources for this purpose.



(c) This is a matter for the State Government.

#### **Tungabhadra Project**

\*1033. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation and power potential so far created under the Tungabhadra Project in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States;

(b) the irrigation potential expected to be created in the two States under the first stage of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme;

(c) the progress made in the execution of the Scheme and the reasons for the delay in implementing it within the target period; and

(d) when water will be allowed for irrigation under this scheme and the expected yield of foodgrains therefrom?

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

	Andhra Pradesh	Mysore
	acres	acres

#### **(a) Irrigation—**

Low Level Canal	1,48,725	92,345
Left Bank Canal		4,96,436

TOTAL	1,48,725	5,88,781
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	Right Bank	Left Bank	Total
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Power

(Installed

Capacity): 72MW 27MW 99MW

#### **(b) High Level Canal, Stage I**

Andhra Pradesh—1,19,000 acres;  
Mysore—70,000 acres.

(c) In the first reach of the High Level Canal Stage I, up to mile 69, about 95 per cent of earth work and about 90 per cent of side wall and lining have been completed. Out of 148 masonry structures, work on 106 has been completed. On the remaining, more than 60 per cent of the work has been done. In the reach below 69th mile, about 80 per cent of the earth work has been completed.

The work is in an advanced stage and there has been no serious delay in execution of this scheme.

(d) July, 1966.

About 30,000 tons per annum in both the States.

#### **Acme Finance Pvt. Ltd., Delhi**

\*1034. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri N. N. Patel:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a company under the name and style "Acme Finance Private Limited" is functioning in Delhi;

(b) whether the Directors of this company have refused to pay back the moneys due to its several hundred depositors;

(c) whether the representatives of the depositors met the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on the 9th March, 1966 and have filed written complaints against the Directors with the Delhi Police; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**  
(a) to (c). Yes.

(d) It is open to the depositors and other persons with claims against the company to institute suits for the recovery of the amounts due to them and to file a petition, if necessary, for winding up the affairs of the company. The question whether any other action should be taken will be considered, if necessary, in the light of the investigation of the affairs of the company.

#### **British India Corporation, Kanpur**

\*1035. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1956-57 British India Corporation,

Kanpur applied for the remittance of an amount in excess of Rs. 78 lakhs in foreign exchange to London for the purchase of shares of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) whether they revealed in the application that shares are to be sought not for themselves but for someone else;

(c) the circumstances under which permission was granted; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India made proper scrutiny before permission was granted?

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

(b) An application was made on behalf of British India Corporation by an authorised exchange dealer, Netherlands Trading Society, which gave no particulars of the parties to the sale, although an inference could be drawn that the buyer was B.I.C., nor were such particulars required by the law in force.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India made enquiries about the proper valuation of the shares, obtained the consent of the Central Government, and granted permission for the remittance since it was in accordance with the normal policy governing repatriation of foreign capital.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Raids on Business Houses in Bombay**

\*1036. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Firodia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officials of the Enforcement Directorate of his Ministry recently raided some business houses in Bombay and have discovered unaccounted money and incriminating documents, on 16th

and 17th March, 1966 pertaining to violation of foreign exchange rules; and

(b) if so, the names of the business firms raided and the nature of documents discovered?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**  
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the matter is under investigation, it would not be in the public interest to disclose details at this stage.

#### **National and Coordinated Transport Policy**

\*1037. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Firodia:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national and co-ordinated transport policy has been worked out;

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

(c) the action taken to implement it?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) to (c). The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has recently submitted its Final Report. The Report, which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 17th February, 1966 is at present under consideration.

#### **Importance of Architectural Designs of Government Buildings**

\*1038. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a study made by a British Orientalist about the influence of the

architectural designs of Government buildings on the shape of Indian politics;

(b) the main features of his study;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated and studied by Government; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The news item in the press, in which reference has been made to the study of the British Orientalist, has come to the notice of Government. Architecture at any period and in any country is a direct and to a certain extent an accurate reflection of the economic, social, political, religious and technological trends and the cultural aspirations of the people of that country. However, history does not tell us that architecture has ever influenced the shape of future politics of any country.

भारत में डाक्टरों की कमी

\*1039. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में डाक्टरों की कमी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि प्रकेले ब्रिटेन में 1600 भारतीय डाक्टर हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनको विदेश से वापिस बुलाने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

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

(ख) 12 जनवरी, 1966 को ब्रिटेन के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में काम कर रहे भारतीय डाक्टरों की संख्या 1813 थी । वहां निजी

रूप से चिकित्सा करने वाले भारतीय डाक्टरों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) विदेशों में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों तथा टेक्नोलॉजिस्टों को भारत वापिस आने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं इसका एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा—गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-6007/66] .

U.S. Experts on Stock Exchanges

3377. Shri Kolla Venkalah:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2699 on the 23rd September, 1965 regarding U.S. Experts on Stock Exchanges and state:

(a) whether the U.S. experts have been deputed to study the problems suggested by the U.S. Experts Team that toured the country in 1964-65;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in their study; and

(c) who will bear the expenditure?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. The United States Agency for International Development in India have lately informed the Government that it would not be possible for them to secure the services of any of the experts before September, 1966. In view of the delay that has already taken place in securing the services of these experts, the United States Agency for International Development has since been advised that the Government would not need the services of these experts. Government is, however, now considering the question of setting up a small committee of Indian experts to examine the matter.

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

### Low and Middle Income Housing Schemes

**3378. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rental houses constructed under the Low and Middle Class Income Group Housing Schemes by the various State Governments and allotted to the Central Government employees;

(b) the number of Postal employees who come under low and middle income groups;

(c) how many of them are provided with houses as per the said housing schemes;

(d) is it a fact that great shortage of houses is felt by these employees; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Posts and Telegraphs Department has constructed about 4,150 units of staff quarters during the Third Plan period and propose to construct about 8,000 units during the Fourth Plan.

### Shifting of Government Offices

**3379. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to discourage further expansion of Delhi by shifting some offices from Delhi to nearby townships or other towns of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impediments that stand in its way of quick implementation?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Yes. A list of 16 offices proposed to be shifted out of Delhi is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6008/66].

(c) As many as 13 offices are proposed to be shifted to Faridabad. It has not yet been possible to shift these offices to that station as the office accommodation so far constructed at that place has been allotted to the Ministry of Defence to meet emergent needs. As and when this accommodation is released or further accommodation becomes ready for allotment, the offices in question will be moved out of Delhi. In fact one of the offices has been allotted some residential quarters for use as office accommodation temporarily and that office is in the process of shifting.

Of the remaining three offices the Punjab Government had recently been requested to shift one of them out of the Capital. They have, however, intimated that it will not be possible for them to do so at present. The cases of the other two offices are being reconsidered in view of the lack of suitable office and residential accommodation in Calcutta and Simla to which places the offices were proposed to be shifted.

### Development of Industries in Mysore

**3380. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the development of Industries in Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much of it has been spent on large-scale and small-scale industries separately so far?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) Total approved outlay for the Third

Five Year Plan in the State sector on large and medium industries and village and small industries was Rs. 146.4 millions.

(b) Amounts likely to be spent during the Third Five Year Plan period (1961-66) are:

(Rs. millions)

Large & Medium Industries 96.177  
Village & Small Industries 38.985

#### Grants to T.B. Patients in Ernakulam

3381. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether there are any cases of T.B. patients in Ernakulam district, Kerala State, waiting for months together without getting the grant sanctioned to them; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the speedy disbursement of grants to them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There were 329 T.B. patients in Ernakulam district in Kerala to whom payment was due. Out of these, payment has already been made to 308 patients. Immediate steps are being taken by the State Government for payment to the remaining patients.

#### National Bank of Pakistan and Habib Bank

3382. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any special rules for the disposal and appropriation of property belonging to the National Bank of Pakistan and Habib Bank; and

(b) if so, the details of the rules and their enforcement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Custodian of Enemy Property for India, in whom the assets in India of the National Bank of Pakistan and the Habib Bank have been vested, has been requested to arrange for—

- (i) the payment in full of trust liabilities and all other claims, which are normally entitled to preference or priority;
- (ii) the payment of the amount due up to Rs. 250 in the case of each depositor; and
- (iii) the payment of 60 per cent and 75 per cent of the total amounts due to the unsecured claimants (including depositors with claims in excess of Rs. 250) from the National Bank of Pakistan and the Habib Bank respectively.

The Custodian is taking steps to realise the assets of the two banks in India for making payments to the extent indicated.

#### T.B. Beds for Industrial Workers

3383. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beds reserved in the various District Hospitals in Kerala for the industrial workers suffering from T.B.;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of persons are not getting admission to the T.B. Wards due to lack of sufficient beds and facilities in the hospitals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 94 T.B. beds are reserved in the district hospitals in Kerala for the indus-

trial workers covered by the E.S.I. Scheme, as detailed below:—

- (i) T.B. Hospital Pulayanarcottah, Trivandrum—51 beds,
  - (ii) K. V. Sanatorium, Mulankunnathukavu, Trichur—37 beds.
  - (iii) T. B. Hospital, Pariyaram, Cannanore District—6 beds.
- Total .... 94 beds.

(b) At present there is no patient under the E.S.I. Scheme in Kerala in the waiting list for admission.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Kurichi Homoeopathy College

3384. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the students of the Homoeopathy College at Kurichi, Kottayam, in Kerala State have gone on strike; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b): The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Trivandrum Ayurvedic College Union

3385. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the union of the Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum has been dissolved by the authorities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b): The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Multi-vitamin Tablets

3386. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of 10 million multi-vitamin tablets meant for the drought stricken areas in the country arrived on the 2nd March, 1966; and

(b) when the work of their distribution is likely to start?

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

(b) A consignment of 206 cartons etc. containing 1,10,44,500 multi-vitamin tablets was received as a gift from the Danish Inter-Church Aid Committee, Copenhagen through the National Christian Association of India, New Delhi. Out of this quantity 98,78,000 tablets have been despatched to the undermentioned drought affected States for distribution to the vulnerable groups of population e.g. children (0—5 years) and nursing and expectant mothers, in the drought stricken areas:—

1. Maharashtra	.. 14,68,000
2. Gujarat	.. 14,88,500
3. Madhya Pradesh	.. 14,84,500
4. Rajasthan	.. 14,64,000
5. Mysore	.. 14,94,000
6. Andhra Pradesh	.. 14,79,000
7. Orissa	.. 10,00,000
	<hr/>
	98,78,000

महाराष्ट्र की सिचाई और बिजली की समस्या

3387. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :  
श्री कांबळे :

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने वर्ष 1966-67 में सिचाई और बिजली की अपनी समस्या को बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रतिरिक्त सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**सिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कल-  
वहीन ग्रहमद) :** (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**महाराष्ट्र के लिये सहायता**

3388. **श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :**

**श्री कांबले :**

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिये 1965-66 में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये कितनी खनराशि नियत की गई; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उस राज्य ने उस राशि का किस प्रकार से उपयोग किया ?

**योजना और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री  
अशोक मेहता) :** (क) 1965-66 या किसी अन्य वर्ष में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, पृथक आवंटन नहीं किया गया है । पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास समस्त राज्य योजना का एक भाग है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**महाराष्ट्र की सहायता**

3389. **श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :**

**श्री कांबले :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अपनी अर्धोपाय स्थिति सुधारने के लिये कोई ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री सचिन्द्र चौधरी) :**

(क) जी, नहीं ।

137 (ai) LS—3.

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

**Quarters to employees of C.S.I.R.**

3390. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been informed that no quarters will be allotted to its employees in future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The cases of all Public Undertakings/Corporations previously declared eligible for allotment of general pool residences on payment of standard rent under F.R. 45-B were recently reviewed in the light of the continuing acute shortage of residential accommodation in the general pool. A general decision was taken that the staff of these organisations may be declared ineligible for future allotment of residences from that pool.

**Family Pensions for Kerala Government Employees**

3391. **Shri Warior:**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family pension facilities sanctioned for the Central Government employees have been made applicable to the Kerala State Government Employees also; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme made applicable to Kerala Government Employees?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Yes, Sir. The family pension scheme for Central

Government employees introduced from 1st January, 1964 has been extended to the employees of Kerala Government, but the recent liberalisation of family pension in respect of those dying in service after putting in

7 years service or more, has not yet been so extended.

(b) The main features of the family pension scheme applicable to the Kerala State employees are:—

- 
- (i) Date of effect . . . 1-4-1964.
- (ii) Eligibility . . . Families of Government servants who have completed one year service, permanent or temporary, at the time of death while in service, and families of retired Government servants who were in receipt of pension.
- (iii) Rates of family Pension : Minimum of Rs. 20/- p.m. and maximum of Rs. 150/- p.m.
- (iv) Period for which pension is admissible : For the life of the widow or until remarriage, and minor children upto 18 years for boys and 21 years or marriage for girls.
- (v) Deduction from gratuity: Two months' pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 2000/-
- 

#### Study Team on C.P.W.D.

**3392. Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the study team in regard to the Central Public Works Department accepted by Government and implemented so far; and

(b) the number of recommendations accepted but not implemented so far with reasons for the delay in each case?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 30.

(b) 52 recommendations have not yet been implemented because of the time required to obtain the concurrence of various authorities concerned before the issue of orders.

#### Ramakrishnapuram, Delhi

**3393. Shri Lakhmu Bhawan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the overall progress of the staff quarters being constructed at Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi;

(b) how many sectors are planned to be constructed there; and

(c) the time by which all the sectors will be completed and allotted to the Government Servants?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). According to the approved layout, the colony will have 18 sectors where 13,234 quarters have been planned for construction. Of these, 7,828 have been completed, 3,045 are in progress and the remaining 2,861 have yet to be taken up.

(c) If funds are available, the remaining quarters can be completed in two years.

#### महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों का विकास

**3394. श्री बी० शि० पाटिल :**

**श्री काबले :**

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) इसमें से बड़े पैमाने तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों पर पूरक धन तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?



योजना और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य की तीसरी योजना में, राज्य में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए 1467.85 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान है ।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सम्भावित व्यय बड़े तथा मझोले उद्योगों पर 861.53 लाख तथा ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योगों पर 555.88 लाख रुपया है ।

#### Development of Backward Areas

3395. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the steps taken for the development of backward areas in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): In the main, development of backward areas was attempted by orienting State Plans towards greater production and increased employment opportunities in the less developed areas of the States. Besides the location of a few Central public sector industrial projects in the backward areas, there was a policy of dispersal of industries specially in the consumer goods and processing industries. Also, to devise specific measures for accelerated development, backward areas were to be identified with the help of selected indicators of development.

बूट-पालिश करने वालों पर 'तहबाजारी' कर

3396. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बूट-पालिश करने वालों पर 'तहबाजारी' कर दुगुना कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इस धान्य का कोई स्मृति-पत्र भेजा है कि वे वार्षिक दृष्टि से

अत्यन्त कमजोर होने के कारण इतना भारी कर देने में असमर्थ हैं और इसे हटाया जाये; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क)--

दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र :—

बूट पालिश करने वालों से कोई तहबाजारी कर नहीं लिया जा रहा है । उनसे 1964 से 3.00 रुपये वार्षिक लाइसेंस फीस ली जा रही है और इसमें कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का क्षेत्र :—

बूट पालिश करने वालों से नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका 1-6-61 से पांच रुपये मासिक के हिसाब से तहबाजारी ले रही थी । इस दर को उसने दिनांक 20-12-1963 के अपने संकल्प संख्या 105 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों में बढा दिया था :—

- (i) कनाट प्लेस और जनपथ क्षेत्रों में दस रुपये मासिक ।
- [(ii) गौल मार्केट, लोदी रोड और बाबर रोड क्षेत्रों में छः रुपये मासिक ।
- (iii) अन्य क्षेत्रों में चार रुपये मासिक ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) बूट पालिश करने वालों से स्मृति पत्र प्राप्त होने पर इस मामले पर नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने फिर से विचार किया और यह फैसला किया कि दस रुपये, छः रुपये और चार रुपये मासिक के स्थान पर, जैसा कि पहले निर्णय किया गया था, फिर से पिछली तारीख से ही सभी स्थानों में 5.00 रुपये मासिक की एक समान दर ही ली जायेगी ।

## कर अपवर्जन

3397. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या बिल मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1005 के उत्तर तथा 6 सितम्बर, 1965 को आश्वासन के अनुसार सभा-मटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ₹ 4,61,477 मामलों में से कितने मामलों में विवरणों की जांच करने के बाद कर लगाया गया;

(ख) जिन करों से भ्रामदनी हुई है उनका विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) क्या अन्य मामलों में आय सम्बन्धी विवरण फरवरी, 1965 के बाद भी देने के लिये नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री साचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 2,17,647 मामलों में (28-2-1966 तक) ।

(ख) इन मामलों में वसूल किये जाने वाले करों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना भ्रम से नहीं रखी जाती है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

## Ford Foundation Aid

3398. श्री Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ford Foundation has given aid worth Rs. 1.50 crores for two Indian Universities and for Calcutta Metropolitan Project Organisation;

(b) If so, the amount given for Calcutta Metropolitan Project Organisation; and

(c) how this will be utilised?

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

During the financial year 1965-66 the Ford Foundation has approved the following grants to the Indian Universities and the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation:—

Name of the Institution	Amount of grant	Purpose
1. University of Delhi .	\$243,000	For development of the Department of Linguistics.
2. University of Calcutta	\$351,000	To provide advisory and training services to assist with implementation of the Calcutta University Act of 1964.
3. M.S. University of Baroda	\$517,000	To support the programme of post-graduate training and research in home science.
4. Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation	\$(i) 960,000 \$(ii) 106,000	To assist the training & research activities of the Organisation.

(c) The grants approved for the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation will be used mainly for financing the services of foreign specialists and consultants, foreign training fellowships for staff members, import of books and equipments, and for project administration costs.

#### Government Hospitals in Delhi

**3399. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Hospitals in Delhi, particularly Irwin and Safdarjang Hospitals, do not have registers indicating the expiry dates of drugs, injections etc. as a result of which they are being used even after their expiry dates; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) All Government Hospitals in Delhi are maintaining registers indicating the expiry dates of drugs, injections etc. having a limited life to ensure that these are not used after the expiry dates.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Equity Investment

**3400. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

**Shri Narayan Reddy:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Subodh Hanada:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made as to the extent of various incentives given by way of tax credit certificates, lowering of taxation at all levels of personal incomes and some relief in corporate taxation have been able to attract investments in new equity capital; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The Gov-

ernment keeps under constant review the various fiscal measures adopted from time to time. It is, however, not possible to state precisely the effects of these measures on the inflow of new equity capital.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Water Supply to Bangalore

**3401. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 80 on the 4th November, 1965, and state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme to Bangalore City; and

(b) the details of the estimate and work so far done with the up-to-date outlay so far incurred?

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

(i) Necessary materials like pipes etc. have been purchased.

(ii) Land to the extent of 400 acres required for the construction of treatment works and the gravity main has already been acquired.

(iii) Technical Consultants vis. M/s. Binny & Partners Ltd., have been appointed. Their final report was expected by the end of March, 1966.

(b) The details of the estimates of the Project are as follows:

Estimates for bringing 60 MGD of treated Water from the River Cauvery to Bangalore:	Rs. 15 crores
Remodelling the existing distribution system:	Rs. 4.5 crores
Construction of Mains and outfall sewers and installation of treatment units:	Rs. 6.5 crores
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>Rs. 26 crores</b>

The expenditure incurred so far upto 31-12-65 is as follows;

1963-64	....	Rs. 22.54 lakhs
1964-65	....	Rs. 80.82 lakhs
1965-66	....	Rs. 85.45 lakhs

Work so far done

The integrated water supply and Sanitation Scheme for Bangalore is estimated to cost Rs. 26 crores.

The Project is under review by the International Consultants (M/s. Binny & Partners Pvt. Ltd.) and it is hoped that on the basis of their report which is expected shortly, global tenders would be invited during 1966-67. The first phase of the Project is planned for completion by 1971. The existing water supply and sewage systems are being remodelled to suit the increase in supply by 60 MGD in the first phase, and 120 MGD in the second phase.

The work relating to remodelling of distribution system is also in progress.

The question of laying additional sewers is being examined by the Consultants and new works are being taken up as and when their recommendations are received. The construction of the staff colony at Thorekadānahalli, and other ancillary works, are being done.

#### Smuggling of Coins

3402. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale smuggling of Indian coins by some businessmen in the coastal towns of Gujarat for which they receive high prices; and

(b) if so, the effective steps taken to prevent smuggling on this coastal line?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) (a) In the recent past, Customs Officers in the coastal areas of Gujarat effected a few seizures of Indian coins on sus-

picion that they were intended for smuggling out of India. It cannot, however, be said that they point to any large-scale smuggling of such coins.

(b) All Customs Officers in the coastal areas have been alerted and strict vigilance is being kept over suspected persons and vessels.

#### Erosion on Western Sea Coast.

3403. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Karni Singhji:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to problem of erosion on the western sea coast of India; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Central and State Governments in Kerala and elsewhere?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6009/66].

#### हलाकी परियोजना

3404. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः  
क्या सिचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री 11 नवम्बर, 1965 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 416 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच राज्य सरकार में हलाकी परियोजना रिपोर्ट विमल गई है; और,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री (श्री कन्हैयालाल शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में तवा परियोजना**

3406. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या सिन्हाई और बिष्टु मंत्री 4 नवम्बर, 1965 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 111 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में तवा बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कौन-कौन से निर्माण कार्य पूरे किये जा चुके हैं; और

(ख) अब तक कौन-कौन से कार्य पूरे नहीं हुए हैं ?

सिन्हाई और बिष्टु मंत्री (श्री कल-हरीलाल कच्छबाय) : (क) परियोजना सड़कों तथा बहुत से भवनों जैसे प्राथमिक कार्य पूर्ण हो गये हैं ।

(ख) प्राधार की खुदाई, चिनाई, उमड़माग का निर्माण, दोनों पारवों पर मिट्टी के तटबन्ध, दोनों नहरों और दो नहर प्रणालियों के लिये शीघ्र कार्य ।

**Development of U.P.**

3406. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually allotted to and spent by the Uttar Pradesh 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 of Finance (Shri Sachinra Chaudhuri): (a) The amount of Central assistance allotted for State Plan schemes in Uttar Pradesh in 1965-66 is Rs. 120.79 crores. The actual expenditure will be reported by the State Government only by the end of June, 1966.

(b) While the firm figures of assistance have not yet been finally communicated to the State Govern-

ment, the proposed assistance for the State Plan is Rs. 79.50 crores.

**Rural Industries Projects Programme in U.P.**

3407. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the area selected in Uttar Pradesh for the rural industries projects programme sponsored by the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission in the year 1965-66;

(b) the criteria for selection; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6010/66].

**पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास**

3408. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1964 से 31 मार्च, 1965 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया, गाजीपुर, झाजमगढ़ तथा जौनपुर जिलों के विकास के लिए, जैसा कि पटेल आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी, कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त अधि में अनुदान की पूरी धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उन जिलों में किये गये काम का विवरण क्या है ?

योजना और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) और (घ). 1964-65 में स्वीकृत योजना व्यय-व्यवस्था

10.67 करोड़ रुपये की, और सम्भावित व्यय 10.90 करोड़ रुपये बताया गया है;

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जब राज्य सरकार से विस्तृत सूचना उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, तो उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

#### Flood Control Schemes in U.P.

3400. **Shri. Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of central assistance given to Uttar Pradesh Government for flood control schemes during 1965-66; and

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

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

(a) A sum of Rs. 147.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as Central loan assistance for their flood control programme during 1965-66.

(b) The Central assistance is not for any specific scheme, but for the programme of flood control and drainage works taken up by the State Government during the year consisting of a large number of schemes for the construction of embankments, raising of marooned villages, protection of towns, river training works, etc.

#### Enquiry into Mundhra's holdings in U. K.

3410. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 440 on the 11th November, 1965 regarding enquiry into Mundhra's holdings in U.K. and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Hari Das Mundhra has got holding worth £10 lakhs in London in res-

pect of which an enquiry was held by the Company Law Administration and Enforcement Branch with the help of Scotland Yard;

(b) if so, how much expenditure has been incurred on the enquiry; and

(c) with what result?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) to (c). The matter is still under investigation and it would not be in public interest to disclose any details about this case at the present stage.

#### Use of river waters

3411. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement has been reached between Rajasthan, U.P. and Punjab regarding the use of river waters;

(b) the terms of the agreement;

(c) whether the question relating to the distribution of the canals which feed Punjab territories from the Agra Canal has been settled; and

(d) whether Government have advised the State Governments concerned to set up a machinery for regular consultation and prompt settlement of disputes?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The following broad decisions have been taken regarding the distribution of Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab and Rajasthan and utilisation of Krishnavati and Sahibi waters between Punjab and Rajasthan:

(I) 35 per cent of the total allocable Ravi and Beas waters will be given to Rajasthan both for Kharif and Rabi for the next year ending 31st March, 1967.

(II) The waters to be stored at Krishnavati dam in Rajasthan should be shared half and

half as between Rajasthan and Punjab.

(iii) The storage for irrigation in Sahibi dam in Rajasthan would be shared between Rajasthan and Punjab in the ratio of 40:60.

(iv) Rajasthan should be given 50 cusecs of regeneration supplies in the river Sutlej between Rupa and Harike, during the Rabi season, till March, 1970.

(c) It was decided to further examine the question at technical level by a Committee.

(d) No.

#### Thermal Power Production During Fourth Plan

3412. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have 7.5 million K.W. of electric power through thermal generation in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether India was expected to be self-sufficient in the designing of thermal power stations; and

(c) whether India has undertaken the task of assisting emerging countries in Africa to develop their hydro-electric capacity?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. However, on the basis of tentative targets envisaged, about 7.5 million KW of thermal generating capacity is likely to be added during the Fourth Plan.

(b) Every effort is being made to attain self-sufficiency in designing thermal power stations.

(c) The manner in which assistance may be given by the Government of India to countries in Africa and Asia

in developing their hydro-electric resources is under consideration.

#### Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

3413. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the comments of a survey team about the Rajasthan Irrigation Department emphasising the need for some suitable executive or legislative action to deter intervening farmers from interfering with the utilisation of irrigation water in medium and minor irrigation projects areas; and

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

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). Proposals to amend the Rajasthan Irrigation and Drainage Act, 1954 are under the consideration of the State Government.

#### Assistance to Rajasthan

3414. Shri Dhuleshwar Mecha: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortfall in the assistance given to the State of Rajasthan in 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulty by releasing the promised amount?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). The assistance to Rajasthan State for 1965-66 has been released on a provisional basis by the various Ministries of the Govt. of India. The shortfall against the assistance due can be assessed only after the expenditure actually incurred is reported by the State Government by June 1966.

**House Building Advances in Rajasthan**

**3415. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

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

(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), Three.

(b) One. The other two applications have been referred back to the sponsoring Departments for rectification of defects or omissions.

(c) Rs. 19,300/-.

**Slum Clearance in Rajasthan**

**3416. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

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

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

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs (Rs. 1.50 lakhs as Central share and Rs. 0.50 lakh as State share) was provided under the Slum Clearance Scheme in Rajasthan for 1965-66. The State Government have however not reported any expenditure under the Scheme during this year. Consequently no central assistance has been released to them.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan have not proposed any provision for this Scheme for the year 1966-67.

**Research Schemes for Rajasthan**

**3417. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether the research schemes have been sanctioned or are proposed to be sanctioned by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in Rajasthan during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). No research scheme relating to River Valley Project and Flood Control Works has been sanctioned or are proposed to be sanctioned during 1966-67 in Rajasthan. However the following problems are proposed to be allotted under the Fundamental and Basic Research Scheme on Power to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board during 1966-67;

- (1) Insulator contamination in polluted and industrial atmospheres;
- (2) Transmission Line support designs;
- (3) Lightning effect on overhead lines; and
- (4) Vibration problems of overhead lines.

A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 approximately is being earmarked for allocation to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board during the year 1966-67 for the above studies.

**Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs**

**3418. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether there is any shortage of anti-tuberculosis drugs in the country at present; and



(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Orissa**

**3419. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually allotted to and spent by the Orissa 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 of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The amount of Central assistance allotted for State Plan schemes in Orissa in 1965-66 is Rs. 42.42 crores. The actual expenditure will be reported by the State Government only by the end of June, 1966.

(b) While the firm figures of assistance have not yet been finally communicated to the State Government, the proposed assistance for the State Plan is Rs. 24.70 crores.

#### **Primary Health Centres in Orissa**

**3420. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

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

(b) the number of such centres proposed to be opened during 1966-67 in Orissa; and

(c) the amount allotted to Orissa Government for the purpose during the above period?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) 239.

(b) 65. The State Government was expected to have one Primary Health Centre for each Block by the end of the Third Plan. These sixty five centres represent those which they could not establish during that period.

(c) Rs. 5.00 lakhs, out of which the share of the Central Government, Ministry of Health and Family Planning will be Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 55.03 lakhs has also been provided by the State Government for the continuance of Primary Health Centres in the State during 1966-67 in addition to the provision available under the schematic budget of the community development blocks.

#### **Rural Housing Scheme in Orissa**

**3421. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the amount actually spent by Orissa Government under "Rural Housing Scheme" during 1965-66; and

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

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna):** (a) The actual expenditure during the first three quarters of 1965-66 under the Village Housing Projects Scheme in Orissa was Rs. 2.88 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the last quarter is Rs. 4.12 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

#### **Export Price of Opium**

**3422. Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the export price of Indian opium per tola and its per tola price at Singapore, Aden, Hong Kong and Bahrain respectively?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** The price at which opium is presently exported from India is uniform irrespective of the country to which it is exported. It works out to 69 Paise per tola. Indian opium is not legally exported to Singapore, Aden, Hong Kong and Bahrain.

#### **Indian Coins as Legal Tender Abroad**

**3423. Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of the countries

where Indian coins are accepted as legal tender?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Indian coins are legal tender in Bhutan. They are also used as a medium for monetary transactions in parts of Nepal but His Majesty's Government of Nepal have taken steps to replace them by Nepali currency under the provisions of the Nepalese Currency Circulation Expansion Act, 1957, of His Majesty's Government. (There being no exchange control between India and Nepal there is free movement of Indian coins between India and Nepal.)

Indian coins are also legal tender in Sikkim which has a special treaty relationship with India.

#### Low-Income Housing Group

3424. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state the steps taken to provide the low-income housing group with low cost material of house building like cheap mechanised bricks etc.?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Efforts are being made to set up mechanised brick plants both in the private and public sectors. Two mechanised brick plants are operating near Madras and Srinagar. Another plant set up by the Government of West Bengal has recently gone into production at Palta near Calcutta. The National Buildings Construction Corporation, an undertaking of this Ministry, is also setting up a plant near Delhi. It has also been decided to set up with Polish assistance factories at Bandel (West Bengal) and Ennore (Madras) for the manufacture of cellular concrete blocks using fly-ash, sand and lime as materials.

#### Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodation

3425. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 729 on the 26th August, 1965 and state whether suitable action in all cases has been taken by Government against the unauthorised occupants of Government accommodation in New Delhi?

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

#### Demolition of Government Buildings

3426. Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government buildings in Delhi are being demolished even during the emergency period in spite of the fact that they are in good condition;

(b) if so, the number of such Government buildings being demolished; and

(c) the reasons thereof in each case?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Only old buildings, that have outlived their life or come in the way of re-development according to the Master Plan of Delhi, are being demolished.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6011/66].

#### Durgapur and Bandel Thermal Power Stations

3427. Shri Mohammad Elias:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

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

(a) the amount spent against the generation and distribution works

under the Durgapur and Bandel Thermal Power Stations, respectively;

(b) the reasons for the demand of power not coming up to expectations in the greater Calcutta area; and

(c) the demands anticipated by the Sachdeva Committee's Report which have not materialised and the reasons therefore?

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

(a) About Rs. 27 crores have so far been spent on the generation works under the Bandel thermal power station and about Rs. 5 crores on transmission and distribution works making a total of Rs. 32 crores. A sum of Rs. 18.91 crores has been spent for plant, machinery and building of the Coke Over Power Plant of Durgapur Projects Ltd. and Rs. 8.9 crores in transmission and distribution works.

(b) and (c). The main reasons for the shortfall in load development in the greater Calcutta area has been the retarded growth of Industries and other consuming units in the area because of severe import restriction and difficult foreign exchange position. The major consumers, whose demands did not increase as anticipated by the Sachdev Committee are (1) AOC Vickers—Durgapur, (2) Mining Machinery Project, Durgapur (3) Benani Metals, Optical Glass, Krebs at Durgapur (4) Fertilizer Plant, Durgapur, (5) Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, (6) Railway Traction, (7) Deep Tubewell Irrigation, (8) Farakka Barrage and (9) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

#### **Durgapur and Bandel Thermal Power Stations**

**3428. Shri Mohammad Elias:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Dr. Ranen Sen:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Thermal Power Station and the Bandel Thermal Power Station of the West Bengal Government are lying idle for lack of demand;

(b) if so, the reasons for the State Government obtaining sanction of new power schemes;

(c) the present installed capacity of the two power stations at Durgapur and Bandel and the actual present load on them; and

(d) the reasons for not anticipating the shortfall in their load development?

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

(a) to (d). The Thermal Power Station of Durgapur Projects Ltd. and the Bandel Thermal Power Station of the West Bengal Government are not lying idle for lack of demand. Both these power stations are making their contributions to the integrated power grid feeding Greater Calcutta area. The present installed capacity of Durgapur Power Station is 210 MW, the saleable capacity being 160 MW. The present load on this power station is 156 MW. The installed capacity of Bandel Power Station at present is 175 MW with saleable capacity of 158 MW. The present load at Bandel is 122 MW. It is not to be expected that a large thermal power station will be fully loaded as soon as it is commissioned. It is considered that with the gradual increase in industrial growth, both the thermal power stations at Bandel and Durgapur will be fully loaded. It is desirable to plan new generating units well in advance so that such units can be commissioned by the time the existing units are fully loaded. Besides, it takes at least 4 to 5 years to put a large thermal power station into commission. The West Bengal Government were, therefore, justified in obtaining sanction for the sixth unit (150 MW) extension of the Durgapur Project and the Santaldih thermal Power Project involving installation of 480 MW. The shortfall in load development is not of a large order and is largely due to retarded growth of industries and other consuming units in the area because of severe import restrictions and difficult foreign exchange position.

**Council for Demographic Problems**

**3429. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special Council has been formed to discuss the demographic problems; and

(b) if so, when and its composition?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Demographic Advisory Committee has been formed.

(b) The Committee was originally constituted on the 2nd April, 1959 and reconstituted twice i.e. on the 28th February, 1962 and the 27th January, 1966. A list of members of the present Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6012/66].

**Committee on Second-hand Equipment for Developing Countries**

**3430. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Planning Commission has been drawn to the report of the committee on Second-hand Equipment for Developing Countries constituted by the United Nations Organisation;

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

(c) the reaction of the Planning Commission thereto?

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

(b). The Planning Commission has seen a copy of the Report of the Expert Group on Second-hand Equipment for Developing Countries. The main conclusions and recommendations of the Report are as follows:—

- (i) Considerable quantities of second-hand equipment with potentiality for use in developing countries are generated every year in advanced industrial countries. There is little knowledge in developing countries of the availability and source of second-hand equipment.

- (ii) While the selection of second-hand equipment has to be made only after a careful scrutiny of costs and benefits it appears that the use of second hand equipment for certain production programmes in developing countries can be advantageous; but great care is necessary in choosing the right technology and equipment in order to safeguard the interests of developing countries.

- (iii) The developing countries should make arrangements to collect and disseminate information on the availability and source of second-hand equipment and about fields in which second-hand equipment could be used with advantage. There should be no special restrictions on the import of second hand equipment which are not applicable to the imports of new equipment.

- (iv) The developed countries should also make arrangements for collection and dissemination of information on the availability of second-hand equipment and particularly complete plants so that intending purchasers in developing countries will find it easy to locate suitable equipment. The scope of aid programmes should be widened to include and increase the economic utilisation of second-hand equipment and the developing countries should make governmental export credit insurance available for such equipment.

- (v) The United Nations should prepare additional studies on the suitability of second-hand equipment by industry sectors and by type of equipment and provide increased technical assistance to developing countries, at their request, in the selection and purchase of

second-hand equipment from the advanced countries.

(c) The Report is under examination.

# **Shortage of Currency notes in Packets**

**3431. Shri Hukam Chand**

**Kachhavaia:**

**Shri Bade:**

**Shri Jedhe:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of reports about the shortages in the packets of currency notes containing one hundred pieces of notes and issued by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi were received by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi from various banks such as the Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank and the Lloyds Bank and the citizens of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the period from 1st January, 1966 to 28th February, 1966;

(c) the number with denominations of the notes found short in each case;

(d) how these shortages were made good;

(e) the number of cases (with amount) in which the shortages were not made good and the reasons therefor;

(f) the action taken to put an end to such cases of shortages in future; and

(g) whether all these cases were referred to the Police authorities for investigation and if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) to (c). During the period 1st January, 1966 to 28th February 1966, three cases of shortage, involving 15 notes of Rs. 100 (eight in one and seven in another) and one note of Rs. 10, in packets of currency notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi were reported to them.

(d) and (e). In two cases the shortages were reported after 3 and 5

days and hence the Bank could not accept liability for the shortage. In the third case, involving 8 pieces of Rs. 100 notes, the shortage was recovered from the concerned employee who was found responsible for failure to observe the prescribed procedure in the examination of note packets.

(f) and (g). The Reserve Bank's procedure for receipt, payment etc. of notes provides several checks and counter-checks at various stages and this has been found sufficiently effective. The Bank's rules also provide for reporting cases, involving loss to the Bank, to the Police authorities, wherever necessary. In the particular cases referred to above, it was not considered necessary by the Bank to make any report to the Police authorities because:

- (1) No responsibility was accepted by the Bank in two cases, and
- (2) In the third case disciplinary proceedings were taken against the responsible employee and the shortage recovered from him.

## **श्री श्रीमन्त ब्यापार**

**3432. श्री श्रीमन्त ब्यापार :**

**श्री श्रीमन्त ब्यापार :**

**श्री श्रीमन्त सिंह :**

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में खटकड़बन्दी के निकट 27 दिसम्बर, 1965 को लम्कर ब्यापारियों से साढ़े चार मन श्रीमन्त ब्यापार की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**बिल मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्त श्रीमन्त) :**

(क) और (ख). राजस्थान में खटकड़बन्दी के निकट 27 दिसम्बर, 1965 को साढ़े चार मन श्रीमन्त नहीं पकड़ी गयी किन्तु 28 दिसम्बर 1965 को राजस्थान में बूंदी नगर के पास दो अलग अलग जगहों पर कुल मिला कर

151.350 किलोग्राम अफीम पकड़ी गयी थी। दोनों मामलों में अभियुक्तों पर बूंदी नगर की एक अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है।

#### Smallpox Eradication Scheme in Delhi

3433. Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Bade:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) the number of persons including children who have been vaccinated so far in Delhi since the introduction of the Pilot Smallpox Eradication Programme;

(b) the number of persons who died or suffered from other complications including polio and encephalitis after the vaccination or revaccination according to age group;

(c) whether it is a fact that vaccination does not necessarily afford any immunity against smallpox; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that vaccination is the cause of the following diseases: encephalitis, Gastro-enteritis, whooping cough, diphtheria, pyoriaris enlarged tonsils, inflammatory fevers blinders and a host of other chronic diseases?

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

(i) 6,92,966 persons including children were given primary vaccination.

(ii) 60,35,807 revaccinations were done. Since a person may have been vaccinated more than once during this period information on the exact number of persons revaccinated is not available.

(b) Nil.

(c) No

(d) No

Smuggling of Chinese Consumer goods into India

3834. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi:

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Chinese consumer goods are being smuggled into India through Nepal and sold in India at comparatively cheaper prices; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There is some smuggling of Chinese consumer goods, mostly by individuals visiting Nepal, but as far as the Government are aware it is on a very small scale.

(b) Officers posted in the border areas have been alerted to intensify vigilance.

#### Excise Duty on Crystal Sugar

3435. Shri Maurya:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any protest from the Sugar Mills' Association against the increase in the excise duty on crystal sugar;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced against the increase; and

(c) whether there was any mention of a possible decontrol of sugar?

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

(b) and (c). The main reasons advanced are as follows:—

(i) Increase in excise duty on crystal sugar which is already heavily taxed by Central and State Governments will further aggravate the situation in the industry;

(ii) In the event of decontrol of sugar, the market may not absorb the increased excise duty and the burden may fall on factories, consumption would be seriously jeopardised and development and growth of sugar industry as planned would be retarded;

(iii) Higher duty would further increase existing tax disparity between crystal sugar and

khandsari sugar and consequently sugar output will suffer.

**Excise Duty on manufacturing of Cigars**

**3436. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Maurya:**

Will the Ministry of Finance be pleased to staet:

(a) whether Government have received any protest from Cigar Manufacturing Industry about the proposed increase in excise duties, and

(b) whether it will affect the export of cigars from India?

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

(b) No, Sir. The imposition of excise duty should not affect the export trade of cigars. There are provisions permitting the export of cigars and cheroots from India under bond (i.e. without payment of Excise duty); or, alternatively, refund of the excise duty if any paid can be claimed on their export. It is also possible to claim refund of the Excise duty paid on the tobacco contents of cigars and cheroots exported.

**Advertisement over Radio Ceylon**

**3437. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in foreign exchange by the Indian firms on the commercial advertisements through Radio Ceylon in 1964 and 1965; respectively; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to save the amount of foreign exchange spent on such commercial advertisements?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a)

1964	—	Rs. 2.24 lakhs
1965	—	Rs. 3.89 lakhs

(b) This exchange has been released in terms of Government policy on export promotion. Government do not consider it necessary to put any further restriction for the time being.

137 (ai) LSD—4.

**Demolition of Jhuggis in Delhi**

**3438. Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhawalya:**  
**Shri Bade:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many Jhuggis and Jhopris were demolished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the winter season of 1965-66 in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether these families were provided with alternative accommodation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this demolition, the families were lying in the open places and some children died as a result thereof; and

(d) if the steps taken by Government against such demolition?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). During November upto the 15th December 1965, 2324 squatters families were removed from Government and public lands under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme. Of these, 1249 eligible families were provided with alternative accommodation; the remaining families were not eligible for the same.

(c) and (d). No. In order to avoid hardship to jhuggi dwellers, clearance of unauthorised squatters was suspended from the 16th December 1965 to the 20th February 1966.

**Demolition of Jhuggis**

**3439. Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

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

(a) the number of Jhuggis and Jhopris which have been demolished in the capital during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have provided with alternative accommodation to all these families;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when all these families will be given alternative accommodation?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (d). About 25,100 squatter families were removed from Government and public lands under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965. Of these, about 18,450 families were provided with alternative accommodation. The remaining 6,650 families were not eligible for alternative accommodation.

**Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Famine Relief Works**

**3440. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested financial assistance to meet the expenditure on famine relief works;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance requested; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Rs. 2.65 crores.

(c) The matter is being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Central Team of Officers which had visited the State to study the drought situation.

**Bhakra Dam**

**3441. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri B. S. Pandey:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Punjab Irrigation Minister that the estimated life of Bhakra Dam will now be 390 years against 585 years as was planned earlier because of silting; and

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

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

(b) In order to reduce the silting rate of the reservoir, the following Soil Conservation measures are being undertaken in the catchment area of Gobindsagar:

- (i) Restriction on grant of 'Nautors' i.e. breaking of new lands for agriculture;
- (ii) Terracing and contour bunding of existing agriculture lands where necessary;
- (iii) Elimination of goats from the catchment area and reduction in the number of cattle;
- (iv) Closing certain areas to grazing;
- (v) Afforestation and protection of the existing forests; and
- (vi) Construction of check-dams and other engineering works on the River Sutlej and its tributaries.

**Substandard T. B. Tablets**

**3442. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about two lakh tablets used in the treatment of T.B. and supplied by a Delhi firm were found to be 'sub-standard' by the Deputy Director of Health Services in March, 1966 and

(b) if so, the action taken against the firm?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). A complaint was received by the Drugs Controller, Madras from the Deputy Director of Medical Services (ESI), Madras to the effect that the PAS tablets used in the treatment of Tuberculosis, supplied by a firm of Delhi to ESIS did not conform to the prescribed standards. Consequently, stocks of about 1,17,500 PAS tablets supplied by the firm were seized by the Drugs Inspector of the area from the ESI Hospital in Madras, under the relevant provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The



samples from the seized stock of the PAS tablets have been sent for analysis. The report of the analysis is awaited.

**Seizure of Currency at Palam Airport**

**3443. Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri P. L. Barupal:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currency notes worth Rs. 8 lakhs were seized by the Customs authorities from an Indian passenger at the Palam Airport, New Delhi on the 5th March, 1966;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) In the early hours of 6th March, 1966 Indian currency worth Rs. 8 lakhs was seized at Palam Airport from an Indian passenger who had come from Bombay.

(b) Further investigations are in progress.

**Shops in Ramakrishnapuram, Sewa Nagar and Faridabad**

**3444. Shri R. Barua:**

**Shri N. R. Laskar:**

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**

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

(a) the number of shops constructed by his Ministry which are lying unallotted in Ramakrishnapuram, Sewa Nagar and Faridabad;

(b) the loss of revenue due to non-allotment of these shops; and

(c) the procedure or basis for allotment of these shops?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) All the shops in Ramakrishnapuram, Sewa Nagar and Faridabad stand allotted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Shops are allotted keeping in view the balanced representation of

various trades and the resources of the applicants.

**Realisation of Taxes from Shri H. D. Mundhra**

**3445. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 5 crores have yet to be realised from Shri H. D. Mundhra and his firms as income and other direct taxes;

(b) if so, the period for which this amount is pending;

(c) the steps taken by Government in getting this huge amount recovered; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The demand mainly pertains to the assessments made for the assessment years 1950-51 to 1960-61 and were raised from 1955 onwards.

(c) All possible steps provided in the Act including attachment of all known assets have been taken to recover the arrears.

(d) There has been no delay in taking appropriate steps for recovery. Most of the assets attached are already encumbered and pledged with the Banks. The attachments of several assets are being disputed in various courts.

**M.P.'s car involved in smuggling**

**3446. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the involvement and engagement of an M.P.'s car in smuggling of gold has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry?

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

(b) Evidence collected indicates, *prima facie*, that the car was used for transporting contraband gold. Adjudication proceedings instituted by the Collector has been finalised in so far as the gold is concerned. Similar

proceedings with regard to the car is in the process of finalisation.

#### Shortage of Currency notes in Packets

**3447. Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fresh packet of hundred-rupee notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi was found short by seven notes when checked at the State Bank of India, Ambala Cantt. in September, 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the annual verification, this very packet was found containing hundred notes by the verifying Officer in the vault;

(c) whether the Note-Examiner concerned was held responsible for the shortage and asked to make good the loss;

(d) if not, who was held responsible to make good the loss;

(e) whether this case was referred to the police authorities for investigation; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to the certificate furnished by the Verifying Officer, the balances checked by him during the year were correct and in accordance with the records maintained by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d). The responsibility for the loss was fixed on the Verifying Officer and his Assistant on the basis of a departmental enquiry conducted under the Reserve Banks's Staff Regulations and the amount of shortage was recovered from them.

(e) and (f). As the responsibility for the loss had been fixed and the shortage made good, no reference to the police was made.

#### Kerala Pay Commission

**3448. Shri Vasudévan Nair:**  
**Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have taken a final decision on the Pay Commission's Report;

(b) if so, what is the main departure, if any, from the Pay Commission's Report; and

(c) if not, by what they the decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) The main departure is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6013/66].

(c) Does not arise.

#### Flood control in Maharashtra

**3449. Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of assistance given to the Maharashtra Government for the flood control schemes during 1965-66; and

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

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) A sum of Rs. 4.04 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra as Central loan assistance for their flood control programme during 1965-66.

(b) The Central assistance is not for any specific scheme, but for the programme of flood control and drainage works taken by the State Government during the year.

#### एडवांस इश्योरेंस कम्पनी

**3450. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :**

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :**

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 मार्च, 1966 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 445 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एडवांस इश्योरेंस कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर, श्री चिरंजी लाल गोयनका द्वारा

किये गये कर अपवंचन के मामले में जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायगी;

(ख) उन्होंने पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितनी धाय की घोषणा की है और उस पर कितना कर दिया है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में उन कम्पनियों और फर्मों ने, जिनसे उनका सम्बन्ध है, कितना धाय-कर दिया है; और

(घ) क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई फौजदारी का मुकदमा विचाराधीन है अथवा बायर किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण चौधरी) :

(क) इस मामले में पूछ-ताछ की पेचीदगी और काम अधिक होने के कारण श्री चिरंजी लाल गोयनका और उनके सहयोगियों के मामले में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी करने में कुछ और समय लग जायगा। जांच पड़ताल को यथा सम्भव शीघ्र पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में घोषित धाय और उस पर दिये गये कर का व्योरा इस प्रकार है :

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	घोषित धाय	निर्धारित धाय	निर्धारित कर	दिया गया कर
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
1961-62	97,646	20,06,488	16,42,971	55,186
		(निर्धारण मार्च 1966 में पूरा हुआ)		
1962-63	66,999	निर्धारण अभी होता है	—	32,749
1963-64	70,530	„	—	44,785
1964-65	70,803	„	—	30,243
1965-66	69,864	„	—	33,082

धदा किये गये कर में, कर की पेशगी धदाय-गियां और अनतिम मांग की धदाय-गियां भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) श्री गोयनका से सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों और फर्मों द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में धदा किये गये कर का व्योरा इस प्रकार है :

	रुपये
(i) एडवांस इन्व्हेस्टमेंट कम्पनी	11,69,103
(ii) यूनाइटेड जनरल एम्प्लॉयर्स ट्रस्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	4,99,421
(iii) श्री कमर्शियल ट्रेडर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड	38,865
(iv) मैसर्स धार० जी० एण्ड क०	कुछ नहीं

(घ) श्री गोयनका के खिलाफ कोई फौजदारी मुकदमा नहीं चल रहा है। आगे की कार्यवाही जांच-पड़ताल से निकलने वाले परिणामों पर निर्भर करेगी।

### Central Excise and Customs Sub-Inspectors

3451. Shri Bagri:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any announcement was made by his Ministry about the up-grading of the cadre of Central Excise and Customs Sub-Inspectors to the rank of Inspectors;

(b) if so, when Government's decision will come into effect; and

(c) Whether any retrospective effect will be given to these proposals?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, Government are examining the feasibility of making some reduction in the existing cadre strength of Sub-Inspectors gradually and correspondingly increasing the cadre of Inspectors (Ordinary Grade) so as to improve to the extent practicable the service prospects of Sub-Inspectors.

### Quarters for Class IV Employees in Ramakrishnapuram

3452. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1821 on the 1st April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that single-roomed quarters of Class IV employees have lately been built in Ramakrishnapuram New Delhi in Sectors V and VII;

(b) if so, whether the directive given by the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has since been superseded by subsequent orders; and

(c) if so, the latest position in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Previously, single-roomed quarters were constructed for Class IV employees. In November, 1968, the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, directed that one-roomed tenements should not be built. The construction of such quarters was therefore stopped. However, work on the quarters that were already in progress was continued. About 800 such single-roomed quarters have since been completed in Sectors V and VII of Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi. The policy of Government not to build less than two-roomed quarters for their employees stands.

### Quarters for Class IV Government Employees

3453. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) how many two-roomed quarters for class IV Government employees have so far been built and how many such quarters are under construction in Delhi and New Delhi and in which areas; and

(b) how many two-roomed and single-roomed quarters for these employees are to be built next year?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 720 two-roomed quarters have been completed in the D.I.Z. area. There are none under construction now.

(b) Due to non-availability of funds, no sanction for construction of new quarters during the financial year 1966-67 has so far been issued.

**दिल्ली में झलट किये गये क्वार्टर**

**3454. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा :**

**श्री महेन्द्र नायक :**

क्या निर्माण, धावात तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 3 मार्च, 1966 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1503 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के उन क्वार्टरों में, जो पानी के अभाव के कारण खाली पड़े हैं, अब तक नल तथा बिजली न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) वे कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे और ये क्वार्टर कब तक झलट कर दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, धावात तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्ड खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). रामकृष्णपुरम के सभी क्वार्टरों में पानी के नल तथा बिजली की लाइन लगा दी गयी है, इनमें वे 1000 क्वार्टर भी शामिल हैं जिन पर कि पानी की सप्लाई के अभाव में अभी तक कच्चा नहीं किया जा सका। दिल्ली नगर निगम के द्वारा पानी की सप्लाई देने के बाद ही क्वार्टरों को प्रोवेंट किया जा सकता है तथा उनका कच्चा लिया जा सकता है। भाषा की जाती है कि लगभग दो, तीन महीने में पानी की सप्लाई उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

#### **Smuggling in Watches**

**3455. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wrist watches worth Rs. 1.25 lakhs were seized by the Customs officials at Palam Airport on 11th March, 1966;

(b) if so, the details of the seizures;

(c) the number of persons apprehended and whether they are found to have a link with an organized gang of smugglers; and

(d) whether Government propose to probe into the working of the smuggled watches market in India to cut at the root of smuggling in watches?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). On 10th March, 1966 some intransit unaccompanied baggage which had been declared as personal effects and was meant for onward despatch to Nepal, was checked on suspicion and found to contain 1344 wrist watches, 443 pieces of brocades and 2 cartons of flints, all valued at about 1,14,500. The goods were seized for misdeclaration and violation of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) No person have been apprehended so far and investigations are still in progress.

(d) Efforts are continuously being made to cut at the root of smuggling of watches.

#### **U.S. Aid for Family Planning Programme**

**3456. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed for U.S. aid for family planning programme;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the steps being taken in pursuance thereof?

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

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

#### **Seminar on I.U.C.D.**

**3457. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on the use of intrauterine contraceptive device was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed in the seminar; and

(c) the decisions arrived at and Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

#### Seizure of Silver

**3458. Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty-seven silver bars valued at Rs. 6,50,000 were seized from a parked truck in Central Bombay;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the silver bars were meant for export to foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

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

(b) Investigations made so far indicate that the silver bars were intended for unauthorised export.

(c) No person has been yet apprehended. The truck and the goods were found abandoned. Investigations are still in progress.

#### Anandapur Barrage Project

**3459. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 372 on the 17th February, 1966 regarding Barrage at Anandapur and state:

(a) the reasons why the State Government's proposal was rejected by the Planning Commission; and

(b) whether according to expert opinion, the Salaudi Dam Project will be ineffective unless the aforesaid barrage is constructed?

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

(a) The proposal has not been rejected by the Planning Commission. The project report for an estimated cost of Rs. 1,893 lakhs was received from the Orissa Government in January, 1965, and examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and certain comments on it were conveyed to the State Government in February, 1965. Recently the estimated cost of the project has been intimated by the State Government as Rs. 2,305 lakhs for which a modified project report is awaited from the State. The project report when received from the State Government would be examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Irrigation Programme

**3460. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in working out a programme for giving priority to irrigation over power production to meet food situation; and

(b) the success achieved in the matter?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). Specific programmes were drawn up in respect of Bhakra Nangal, Chambal, Hirakud and Tungabhadra Projects. Results are reported to be satisfactory.

#### Insurance Business

**3461. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in evolving a scheme for streamlining and modernisation of Insurance business in the public sector; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The question of streamlining and modernisation of Insurance business handled by the Life Insurance Corporation is under constant study of the Corporation and that of the Government and, as such, the progress in that direction is a continuous process.

#### Slum Clearance Scheme in Tripura

3462. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy was given to the Union Territory of Tripura under Slum Clearance Scheme in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount given so far; and

(c) the amount utilised so far?

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

(b) Rs. 71,280.00.

(c) The entire amount has been utilised.

#### Sale of Land to St. Columbus School, New Delhi

3463. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sold a portion of land beyond St. Columbus School at New Delhi to that school for construction of its staff quarters and the residents of present Government Quarters in those areas have been issued notices to vacate the premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the land has been sold or given on lease?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): (a) and (b). A plot of land measuring about 2.8 acres in Alexandra Place, New Delhi, has been allotted to St. Columbus High School for construction of additional school buildings and not for staff quarters. The intake of the School will be increased by 600 students after these buildings have been constructed. There are 13 Government quarters on the site and their allottees have been offered alternative accommodation. Three allottees have already availed of this offer.

(c) The land has been given on lease to the school.

#### Interest on General Provident Fund

3464. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of interest on the General Provident Fund is being increased;

(b) if so, what will be the new rate of interest; and

(c) the date from which it will be effective?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The question whether the existing rate requires revision is under examination.

#### I.T.O's. Examination

3465. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the candidates for the Income-tax Officers (Class II) examination scheduled to be held in June, 1966 have not yet been informed about their eligibility in the examination;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for not specifying exactly the conditions of eligibility at the time of advertisement for the examination; and

(d) whether it is proposed to postpone the examination beyond June, 1966?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The eligible candidates have not yet been informed of the dates on which and the Centres at which they would be required to appear at the Test.

(b) In response to their advertisement, the Union Public Service Commission received over 32,000 applications. The scrutiny of such a large number necessarily took some time.

(c) The conditions of eligibility were specified in the advertisement.

(d) No.

#### **Recruitment of I.T.Os.**

**3466. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 200 vacancies of Income-Tax (Class II) Officers advertised by U.P.S.C., some posts are reserved for departmental candidates; and

(b) if so, the percentage thereof and why this fact was not mentioned in the advertisement?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Kerala State Electricity Board's Dispute with Employees**

**3467. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warior:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala State Electricity Board has not implemented the terms of the conciliation settlement reached with its executive employees on the 8th April, 1965;

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Government under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act to enforce the settlement;

(c) the total number of executive staff which is under the Board; and

(d) how many employees have been given the benefits under the conciliation settlement so far?

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

(a) The implementation of the terms of settlement is in progress.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the above.

(c) The total number of executive staff under the Board is roughly 4508. Of this the benefit of the settlement is applicable to 3879 employees.

(d) The benefits of the settlement have been given to nearly 2500 employees.

#### **Palai Central Bank**

**3468. Shri Warior:**

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**

**Shri Bade:**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Dr. U. Misra:**

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 328 on the 10th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any further dividends in the matter of Palai Central Bank have been declared and if so the quantum thereof;

(b) whether the judgment has been delivered by the High Court on the misfeasance proved against the Directors; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the Directors in the light of the judgment by the High Court?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) A dividend was declared in July, 1964. With this dividend, payments to the extent of fifty-eight paise in the rupee, in addition to a sum of Rs. 250 or the amount standing to the credit of the depositor, whichever was less, have been authorised by the High Court so far.



(b) The High Court of Kerala has granted to the Official Liquidator two decrees for Rs. 16.52 lakhs and Rs. 241 lakhs against the directors, auditors and other officers of the bank.

(c) The execution of the decree for Rs. 16.52 lakhs has been stayed. A certified copy of the judgment granting a decree of Rs. 241 lakhs to the liquidator is not yet available. It is reported that the persons, who are due to pay this amount, may prefer an appeal against this decree. The question of the action to be taken will be considered, as soon as a copy of the judgment granting the decree for Rs. 241 lakhs is available.

#### Medical College at Agartala

3469. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have sought Central aid for establishing a medical college at Agartala; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No formal proposal for a Medical College or assistance therefor has been received from the Government of Tripura although the matter was orally discussed by Health Minister of Tripura with Union Health Minister. Students from Tripura are provided with seats in various medical colleges in the country under a specific scheme for the purpose.

(b) Government does not think it advisable or necessary to start a medical college at Tripura.

#### नेताओं की मूर्तियाँ

3470. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 24 फरवरी, 1966 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न

संख्या 862 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में नेताओं की मूर्तियाँ स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन नेताओं की मूर्तियाँ स्थापित की जायेंगी और वे कहाँ कहाँ स्थापित की जायेंगी; और

(ग) प्रथम राष्ट्रपति तथा प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री की मूर्तियों को स्थापित करने के स्थान के चुनने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाला) : (क) से (ग). मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

#### Pench Hydro-electric and Irrigation Scheme

3471. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have approved and given clearance to the Pench Hydro-electric and Irrigation Scheme in Nagpur District, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the outlay for the scheme; and

(c) the period likely to be taken for its completion?

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

(a) A scheme report in respect of the project has not yet been received by the Government of India.

(b) The total capital cost of the scheme has been estimated by the State Government as Rs. 20 crores.

(c) This will be known only after the scheme report is received and scrutinised.

**Nagpur Super Thermal Power Station**

3472. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the Nagpur super thermal power station has been finalised;

(b) if so, the capacity of the Power Station;

(c) the financial outlay involved; and

(d) when the work will commence?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): The State Government have forwarded a revised scheme report on the Nagpur Thermal Power Station Project which is currently under examination by Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) The installed capacity of the Nagpur Power Station will be 490 MW.

(c) According to the revised estimates, the scheme involves a total capital outlay of Rs. 57.33 crores.

(d) Preliminary works have already commenced.

**सरकारी भवन**

3473. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या निर्माण, धावास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ भवनों जैसे निर्माण भवन और सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् बंजालय वाल भवन के उद्घाटन पट्ट केवल अंग्रेजी में हैं;

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या यह हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में जारी किये गये आदेशों के विरुद्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, धावास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लता): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं। तथापि, इस समय जहाँ हिन्दी में शिलालेख नहीं हैं वहाँ हिन्दी में लगा दिये जायेंगे।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी में परिपत्रों आदि का जारी किया जाना

3474. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धायकर विभाग से सम्बन्धित स्थायी परिपत्रों, आदेशों, सूचनाओं (नोटिसों) आदि का हिन्दी रूपान्तर (उनके अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर के साथ) प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था कब हो जायेगी; और

(ख) अब तक यह व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी): (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी के काम की छपाई

3475. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या निर्माण, धावास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय इस स्थिति में हैं कि वे विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से प्राप्त होने वाला हिन्दी की छपाई का पूरा काम कर सकें;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष कुछ ऐसे प्रवक्ता आये जब सरकारी प्रेसों द्वारा हिन्दी की छपाई का काम यह कह कर लौटाया गया हो कि वे उस काम को कर सकने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न प्रेसों में हिन्दी की छपाई की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और इस वर्ष के अन्त तक वह क्षमता कितनी बढ़ जायेगी ?

**निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर खन्व लाला) :** (क) जी नहीं । वर्तमान क्षमता के अनुसार एक सीमित मात्रा तक सरकारी मुद्रणालय कार्य को संभाल सकते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । जब भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय, क्षमता के अभाव में, हिन्दी की छपाई करने में असमर्थ होते हैं तो उसे निजी मुद्रणालयों के द्वारा करा लिया जाता है ।

(ग) भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों की हिन्दी छपाई की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं । तथापि, विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव में अनिश्चित उपकरण प्राप्त करने की कठिनाई के कारण इस संबंध में प्रगति संभवतः धीमी होगी ।

#### Post of Comptroller and Auditor General of India

**3476. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been the practice of Government to place officers to be appointed to the post of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India as under-study six months earlier than the date of their taking over the charge of the post; and

(b) if so, whether any arrangements have so far been made to place any officer as 'under-study' in accordance with the practice in vogue and the steps taken to ensure that the delay in making the appointment is eliminated?

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

(b) Does not arise. The appointment of the next Comptroller and Audit General of India has already

been announced. A copy of the communiqué issued from the Rashtrapati Bhavan in this behalf is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6014/66].

#### Increase in Price of Drugs

**3477. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of increase in the cost of drugs inspite of the rise in imports has been looked into; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

(a) and (b). The consumer prices of drugs and formulations have not generally gone up except for new formulations and packings which have been marketed after the 1st April, 1963 and therefore, are not covered by pegging of prices order. The question of amending the Drugs (Control of Prices) Order, 1963 so as to cover formulations and packings marketed after 1st April, 1963 is under consideration of the Government of India.

#### C.G.H.S. Dispensary for Inderpuri

**3478. Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary in Inderpuri (near Pusa) and the adjoining colonies;

(b) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to start a dispensary there; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) to (c). This area does not fall within the geographical limits to which the C.G.H.S. has been made applicable and at present there is no proposal to open a dispensary in Inder-

puri as the number of families of Central Government employees residing in this area is only about 250.

### Flood Control Schemes in Punjab

**3479. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of assistance given to the Punjab Government for the flood schemes during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(b) the names of major schemes for which the assistance has been granted?

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

(a) A sum of Rs. 322.73 lakhs was sanctioned as Central loan assistance to the Government of Punjab for flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging schemes during 1965-66. The allocation for 1966-67 has not yet been decided. In the Annual Plan proposals, the State Government had made a provision for Rs. 100 lakhs.

(b) The loans are given for financing approved flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging schemes included in the Plan as a whole, and not for any specific schemes.

### Excise Duty on Straw Board

**3481. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding removal of difference and anomaly between the excise duty on straw board produced by old mills and new mills;

(b) whether Government propose to give it a retrospective effect to the removal of this anomaly; and

(c) if so, when?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Yes, Sir. The disparity in the rates of excise duty payable on strawboard by old mills and new mills, though not completely removed, has been considerably reduced.

(b) and (c). The changes take effect from 1st April, 1966 and will have no retrospective effect.

### Expenditure by Ministries

**3483. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that habit of excess expenditure over voted grants or charged appropriations is steadily growing in the various Ministries;

(b) if so, what has been the percentage Ministry-wise;

(c) whether the steps taken by the Ministry has not made any visible impact so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the effective measures which Government propose to take to ensure that these recurring causes leading to "excesses" are eliminated?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) No, Sir. The total excesses in each of the three years ending 1964-65 constituted only 0.48 per cent, 0.28 per cent, and 0.16 per cent respectively of the total Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year, showing a progressive decrease. The details are as follows:

Year	Total Grants and Appropriations (Civil, Defence, & P & T & Railways) Rs. in crores	Total excesses Rs. in crores	Percentage of excesses.
1962-63	9507.84	45.19	0.48
1963-64	10902.69	30.16	0.28
1964-65	12350.65	19.95	0.16

(b) Does not arise. However a Ministry-wise statement indicating the total Grants and Appropriations, total excesses and the percentage thereof for the year 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6015[66].

(c) to (e). The figures given against (a) above would indicate that the total excesses have shown a progressive decrease. The excesses arise mostly because of adjustments effected after the close of the financial year, such as transfers of earmarked receipts or surpluses to Reserve funds, debits on account of supplies made work done or services rendered by other Government agencies etc. While every effort is made to estimate such adjustments correctly and to avoid excesses, it is difficult to eliminate them altogether. This is why the Constitution itself recognises the possibility of excesses (Article 115(1) (6)). The excesses disclosed through the Appropriation Accounts are examined by the Public Accounts Committee, who recommend their regularisation by Parliament in the same manner as Supplementary Demands for Grants.

The General Financial Rules of Government lay down the procedure to be followed to ensure that expenditure over and above the sanctioned Grants and Appropriations is not incurred except after taking an advance from the Contingency Fund, as permitted by the Constitution. Departmental instructions have also been issued from time to time for keeping an effective watch over the progress of expenditure. Suitable action is also taken where necessary on the procedural and other lapses which might have taken place leading to the excesses. No further measures to minimise excesses are considered necessary for the present.

#### Adulteration of Drugs

**3484. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1701 on the 2nd December, 1965 regarding adulteration of drugs and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). The requisite information has been received from all the States/ Administrations except Bihar. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as reply is received from that State.

#### Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin

**3485. Shri Muthiah:**  
Shri S. Kandappan:  
Shri Muthu Gounder:  
Shri Sivasankaran:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have given approval to the setting up of a 100 M.W. Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the quantum of Central aid for the plant;

(c) whether the capacity will be expanded to 250 M.W. as originally proposed; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to implement it in the Fourth Plan?

**The Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) to (d). The proposal for the construction of a Thermal Power Station at Tuticorin is at present awaiting examination by a technical Sub-Committee set up by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects.

**कोटा में आय-कर कार्यालय भवन**

3486. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आय-कर कार्यालय भवन बनाने के लिये कोटा में मोल ली गई भूमि की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) कब तक भवन बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :**

(क) प्रश्न में जिस भूमि का जिक्र किया गया है उसे सेना प्राधिकारियों ने अपने कब्जे में कर लिया था क्योंकि भूतपूर्व कोटा राज्य के साथ किये गये एक करार के अनुसार यह भूमि उन्हीं की थी। भूमि के स्वामित्व तथा सेना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उसे छोड़े जाने के प्रश्न पर रक्षा मंत्रालय से बातचीत चल रही है।

(ख) वर्तमान आपत्कालीन परिस्थिति और भौतिक व्यय में किफायत की जरूरत को देखते हुए कोटा में आयकर कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण अभी स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

**कोटा डिवीजन में आय-कर की बकाया राशि**

3487. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा डिवीजन में आय-कर का कितना रुपया बकाया पड़ा है;

(ख) वह कितने वर्षों से बकाया पड़ा है;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) कितने मामलों में अपीलें दायर की गई हैं और उनका अभी तक फैसला नहीं हुआ है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :**

(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

**M/s. Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur**

3488. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 826 on 24th February, 1966 regarding the affairs of Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur and state:

(a) whether the investigations relating to offences under the Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act have since been completed;

(b) whether the investigations by the Income-tax Department have been concluded; and

(c) if so, the outcome in each case?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**किदवाई नगर (पूर्व) में सरकारी क्वार्टरों में पानी के मीटर**

3489. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कटुवाय :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किदवाई नगर (पूर्व) के सरकारी फ्लैटों में पानी के मीटर लगाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त भाग (क) में किन किन श्रेणियों के फ्लैट हैं, और क्या ये मीटर अब तक लग गये हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ये मीटर कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि जिन फ्लैटों में मीटर नहीं लगे हुए हैं उनसे पहले 5 रुपये प्रति मास की दर से रकम ली जाती थी और वह बाद में बढ़ा कर 8 रुपये 75 पैसे कर दी गई और अब यह रकम बढ़ा कर 14 रुपये प्रति मास कर दी गई है;

(ङ) क्या यह बढ़ी हुई दर 1 अक्टूबर, 1964 से लागू की गई है और तब से ही इस दर से रकम वसूल की जायेगी; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्व लाला) : (क) से (ग). किदवाई नगर (पूर्व) में टाईप V के 112 फ्लैटों तथा 112 नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में से अभी तक 34 फ्लैटों तथा 24 नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में भ्रमण से पानी के मीटर लगाये जा चुके हैं। शेष मकानों में व्यक्तिगत पानी के मीटर लगाने का कार्य शीघ्र प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है।

(घ) से (च). जहां व्यक्तिगत पानी के मीटर नहीं लगाये गये हैं, वहां संबंधित स्थानीय निकाय के द्वारा लगाये गये बल्क मीटर में रेकार्ड किये गये पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में पानी की खपत के आधार पर मोटी दर (फ्लैट रेट) से प्रभार वसूल किया जाता है। ये प्रभार आगामी अक्टूबर के प्रारम्भ से लागू किये जाते हैं। इस मामले में 14 रुपये प्रति माह की बढ़ी हुई दर, जिस पर कि 1 अक्टूबर 1964 से वसूली की जा रही है, का निर्धारण नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के द्वारा भेजे गये अन्तिम बिलों के आधार पर किया गया था। उनसे अन्तिम बिल प्राप्त होने पर दर का पुनरीक्षण किया जायेगा।

137(Ai)LS—5.

किदवाई नगर (पूर्व) के सरकारी क्वार्टरों में पानी की सप्लाई

3490. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम खन्व लाला :

श्री ओंकार लाल बरबा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किदवाई नगर (पूर्व) क्षेत्र में ऊपर की मंजिल में रहने वाले लोगों को पिछले एक वर्ष से पीने के पानी की अनियमित सप्लाई हो रही है;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों से इन लोगों को प्रातः और सायंकाल केवल एक एक घंटे ही पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है;

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

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्व लाला) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की सामान्य रूप से कमी है। इस कारण से तथा पानी के नलों में अपर्याप्त दबाव होने के कारण, विशेष रूप से गर्मियों के महीनों में बहुत से क्षेत्रों में पानी की सप्लाई प्रायः अनियमित हो जाती है। ऊपर की मंजिल में रहने वालों से शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उनके क्वार्टरों में पानी की सप्लाई प्रायः सीमित तथा दुर्लभ तक हो जाती है। अभी हाल ही में किदवाई नगर (पूर्व) में ऊपर की मंजिल के रहने वाले बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुए हैं पानी की सप्लाई को सुबह तथा सायंकाल कुछ घंटों तक सीमित करना पड़ा क्योंकि पानी के नलों की मरम्मत नयी दिल्ली नगरपालिका के द्वारा की जा रही थी। मरम्मत पूरी होते ही संभवतः स्थिति सुधर

जायेगी। दिल्ली में पानी की कमी तथा उसके दूर करने के उपायों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान लगा हुआ है।

### **Eviction Notices to Allottees of Government Quarters**

3491. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri Basumatari:**

**Shri Bishang Keishing:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1555 on the 3rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that along with the orders for vacation of the quarters, the occupants are directed to prefer their appeals, if any, against these orders within a specified period;

(b) whether the appeals made within the prescribed period are required to be disposed of by the Directorate of Estates within the period of notice of vacation after expiry of which damages are to be charged from the incumbents;

(c) if not, whether such occupants as have preferred appeals are penalised for continued occupation while their appeals are still pending with the Directorate of Estates immediately on expiry of notice period;

(d) the reasons for imposition of such penalty during this period when the occupants have nothing to do with the length of time taken in disposal of the appeals by the Directorate; and

(e) whether in such circumstances, where continued occupation attributable to the delay in the disposal of the appeals, penalty can be waived and if so, under what conditions?

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

(b) Appeals against orders of eviction lie with the District Judge who may dispose of the same at his convenience.

(c) and (d). The liability to pay

damages commences from the date the allotment is cancelled or is deemed to be cancelled and this liability continues so long as the orders of cancellation of allotment are not withdrawn by the competent authority or set aside by a Court of Law.

(e) As the parties preferring appeals against the eviction orders continue to occupy the premises at their own risk and responsibility, the question of waiving any penalty on account of delay in the disposal of appeals by the Court of Law does not arise.

12 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Priya Gupta can come in if he so desires. Papers to be laid on the Table.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** He never said he would not sit down. He sat down immediately. He did not defy you.

**Mr. Speaker:** I asked him six times Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Bhagat.

12.01 hrs.

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **NOTIFICATIONS IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 457 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th December, 1965 making certain amendment to the Kerala General Sales Tax Rules, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 57 of the Kerala General Sales Tax Act, 1963, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5999/66].

#### **REPORT OF COMMISSION ON HILL AREAS OF ASSAM**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a



copy of the Report of the Commission on Hill Areas of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5999/66].

Annual Plan, 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6002/66].

#### NOTIFICATIONS IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 345 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 192/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th May, 1965.

- (ii) S.R.O. No. 423/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th November, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See LT-6000/66].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Guruvayur Township Act, 1961, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 136/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th March, 1965.

- (ii) S.R.O. No. 15/1966 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th January, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See LT-6001/66].

#### ANNUAL PLAN 1966-67

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

12.02 hrs.

#### PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the Houses on the 1st April, 1966:—

- (1) The Appropriation Bill, 1966.

- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1966.

- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1966.

- (4) The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1966.

- (5) The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, today is a very happy day. Some good word should be mentioned about the first Indian . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I am not allowing him.

12.03 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ABROAD

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, as the House is aware, I paid an official visit to the United States from 28th March to 1st April in response to an invitation from President Johnson. On the way, I broke journey at Paris, where I met President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Pompidou. On the return journey, I met Prime Minister Wilson in the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

course of a brief stop-over in London. I also made a halt at Moscow, where I had discussions with Chairman Kossygin.

2. In Paris, I was received with much warmth and cordiality. President de Gaulle showed deep interest in our economic problems and assured me of the earnest desire of the French Government and people to help us in dealing with them. In particular, the French Government is ready to help develop further cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries. A team of French technical experts is visiting India soon in pursuance of this objective. My talks with the French President revealed a full understanding of our position on various international issues and a substantial area of agreement between France and India on many issues. I feel sure that my meeting with President de Gaulle will further strengthen the close and friendly relations between our two countries. Our President has already invited President de Gaulle. The House will recall that some time back (towards the end of last year) Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit personally conveyed the invitation from the President when she visited France as our special envoy. I hope President de Gaulle will find it convenient to visit our country. He will be a very welcome and honoured guest.

3. Before coming to the main points of discussion with President Johnson and the impressions of my visit to the United States, I should like to take this opportunity to tell the House of the great warmth and graciousness of the hospitality and courtesy shown to me by President Johnson and the American people, and to express my sincere thanks to them for it. I had full and frank discussions with President Johnson, and his colleagues and the broad substance of our discussions is set out in the joint communique issued at the end of the visit. A copy of the communique is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6003/66].

I should perhaps mention briefly the general spirit in which our talks took place. In the fast changing world of today such meetings are necessary even between friends who share many values in common. Our object was primarily to establish a close rapport and understanding and not to exchange advice or favours. I believe that in this we succeeded in full measure—an outcome which owes much to the complete candour and mutual confidence with which we approached our task. The conversations ranged over a wide field. President Johnson expressed understanding and appreciation of our own massive efforts to raise the living standards of our people. He assured me of the deep interest of his Government in continuing to assist us in our efforts to promote such development, by playing its full part in the Consortium which has existed for some years to mobilise external support for our plans under the auspices of the World Bank.

4. On our emergency needs for food, President Johnson sent an urgent message to the U.S. Congress immediately after our discussions, seeking Congressional approval for generous additional supplies of foodgrains, cotton and other agricultural commodities. The message set our economic progress and current problems in perspective. I am sure the House would like to join me in expressing our appreciation at its speedy passage through the U.S. Congress. During our talks on India's food problem, President Johnson likewise displayed a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of our efforts to help ourselves, of the promise of our plans for increasing agricultural production and of our programmes for population control.

5. The President also announced the establishment of an Indo-U.S. Foundation to help develop new techniques in farm and factory, to advance science and to extend research facilities.

Such a proposal had in fact been under consideration for quite some time and was approved by Government about a year ago. The Foundation will be administered in a manner consistent with the Government of India's educational plans and programmes and with a view to further the national interest and the health of the economy.

6. As the House is aware, we view external assistance only as a means of supplementing our own efforts and as an aid towards achieving self-reliance in the shortest possible time. In the course of our talks, President Johnson repeatedly stated that the United States views its assistance to us in the same spirit of promoting self-help and early self-reliance on our part without interfering with our policies or our plans.

7. There was reference to India's relations with Pakistan during the talks. I reiterated India's desire to promote the friendliest of relations with Pakistan in keeping with the Tashkent spirit, despite the difficulties created. We agreed that the peaceful processes set in motion by the Tashkent Declaration should be continued. President Johnson expressed his strong support for the Tashkent Declaration and his desire that there should be friendship between India and Pakistan. Reference was also made to the threat posed to India's security by China's aggressive designs and postures. Apart from reaffirming our determination to defend our freedom and territorial integrity against any threat, from whatever quarter it may come, I emphasised the fact that the long range challenge of China is as much political and economic as military. I also explained that India's gigantic effort to attain the goal of democratic socialism and of achievements in the field of development, in conditions of stability, was itself a notable contribution to peace.

8. The situation in Viet Nam was briefly discussed. I reiterated India's

continuing desire to see a just and peaceful solution of this problem.

9. I have extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Johnson to visit India and the President has expressed the hope that it would be possible for him to visit India again.

10. In New York, I had a useful meeting with Secretary General U Thant at the United Nations and I took this opportunity to address the Afro-Asian group.

11. Besides the discussions which I had with President Johnson and his colleagues, I had occasion during my stay in the United States to meet and share my thoughts with a large number of distinguished American citizens in the course of various public engagements. I reiterated our stand on Kashmir and its wider implications. These contacts have, I think, helped promote a better understanding of our views by the American people.

12. On my way back from the United States, I had a meeting with Prime Minister Wilson in London. Our talks covered many subjects and were held in a friendly atmosphere. They have resulted in a better understanding of India's position. Mr. Wilson expressed the British Government's readiness to join other countries in giving urgent consideration to immediate steps for providing further economic assistance to India as soon as possible. I have invited Mr. Wilson to visit India and he has accepted the invitation.

13. In Moscow, I had a valuable exchange of views with Chairman Kossygin in the course of which we reviewed the international scene and in particular the developments following the signing of the Tashkent Declaration. As the House is aware, Indo-Soviet cooperation in the economic and other fields has grown steadily during the past many years. A number of projects are currently under execution with Soviet assistance, and the Bokaro Steel Plant has been added to the list very recently.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

The Soviet Union continues to take a friendly and sympathetic interest in our Fourth Plan and during our talks in Moscow, we agreed that the preliminary discussions which we have already had in this regard will be expeditiously pursued.

14. Chairman and Mrs. Kosygin have agreed to visit India later this year. This will give us yet another opportunity to strengthen the bonds of friendship and goodwill between our two countries.

15. I was reluctant to be away from India even for a brief period when Parliament is in session and at a time when we have many pressing problems to tackle at home. But as the House will appreciate, despite the urgency of our tasks and the underlying friendship of other nations towards us, it is necessary to develop contacts at the personal level from time to time with the leaders of countries with which we have established strong ties of cooperation and understanding. I have every hope that my discussions during this visit abroad will advance the cause of friendship and cooperation not only between our respective countries but also in the wider comity of nations.

16. Mr. Speaker, Sir throughout my ten-day visit, I found an abundance of friendship and goodwill for India and a growing understanding of the significance of India's foreign policy and of its developmental efforts. We can derive satisfaction and strength from these manifestations of friendship. But we must never forget that there is no substitute for hard and determined effort and sacrifice on the part of the Indian people. The nations of the world are watching the Indian experiment and they will respect us and be willing to assist us only in the measure of our own effort and sense of dedication. This is the task to which we must now, as before, address ourselves, with faith and confidence in the capacity of our people to shape the destiny of India.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all glad that the present Prime Minister has continued the tradition of our Prime Ministers to take the earliest possible opportunity of establishing personal and near relations with the Chiefs and the Prime Ministers of similarly important States in the world. Therefore, we all wished her *bon voyage*. Now she has come back, it is time for us to see and assess the success of her visit. It appears to be just what it could have been and what it ought to be. On no other occasion have I come across any personage in that position, eminent position, of any other equally important country, going abroad on such an important mission, without being accompanied by important and concerned members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might come to the question.

Shri Ranga: Except whatever help she might have received from her uncle and her sons, I do not find any important member of the Cabinet concerned with the subject which she has gone there to discuss associated with her to give her assistance, to give her guidance and prop her up whenever the need arose.

Surely, it cannot be claimed for the Prime Minister that she could be expected to discuss with all these leaders of these great countries with the authority, information and expertise that are needed in order to make this visit yield the results that we would expect. The Prime Minister said that she discussed . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Swatantra Party has to set an example because others have to follow him. All kinds of statements cannot be made now. A statement has been made by the Prime Minister and if each Member makes a counter statement . . .

Shri Ranga: When else can we make them?

Mr. Speaker: He can only seek an elucidation.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that, apart from expressions of goodwill and the continuation of the food aid, the proposition for which had already been nursed by Shri Patil, Shri Subramaniam and others, no definite proposals have been placed by our Prime Minister, first of all, for economic aid which we need so very badly today and foreign exchange, and no definite assurances have been given on their side except for President Johnson assuring her that he would be conveying all these things to the World Bank? The World Bank is seized of this question. In that connection we have not been vouchsafed with the report of the World Bank which has studied our economic conditions here.

Mr. Speaker: If the question goes on for ten minutes....

Shri Ranga: So many question have been discussed. Then, there is the other question . . . (Interruption).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I will ask a shorter question.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

Shri Ranga: I can assure them..... (Interruption). If they want us to pay attention to the statements made by the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues, they should also be good enough to pay similar attention and show similar consideration to whatever statements we make. If they do not want any parliamentary system at all, they can make it very plain to us.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat. Let me hear the point of order.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The rules which apply to the proceedings of the House do not warrant or provide for such speeches or statements being made other than a statement by a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That I know.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Rule 372 lays down about the statement of Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: That I know.

Shri K. D. Mahaviya (Basti): Sir, it is high time that we now revise the entire rules . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I cannot follow. So many Members are speaking simultaneously.

Shri G. N. Dixit: So far as rule 372 is concerned, it permits statements being made by a Minister. It also lays down that no question shall be put when such a statement is made. There is no provision in that rule for other statements being made by other Members. So far as the discussion is concerned, it is provided in rule 184. Rule 184 lays down how a matter of public interest can be raised by way of a motion. It is definitely and categorically stated:—

"Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

There cannot be any discussion in this House apart from by way of a motion on a question of public interest.

डा० राज मनोहर मोहिवा (कसबावाह):  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था कैसे घा गई ?

डा० राज मनोहर मोहिवा : व्यवस्था है और उसे सुन लेने के बाद आप जवाब दें तो अच्छा होगा ।

■ ■ अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था घा गई । उन्होंने रेड कर दी है । मुझे उसका जवाब देना है अब और व्यवस्था का कोई बक़रत नहीं है ।

### [अध्यक्ष महोदय]

The other day I had to comment on that. I had said that under the rules it is laid down that no discussion shall be allowed on such a statement, but because the practice has been there, certain elucidations would be permitted as was usual earlier. I had said that. Again and again I am asking the Leader of the Swatantra Party that he should confine himself only to a question. One statement has been made by the Prime Minister and we cannot have other statements now for each Member to make. That would not be possible. Already we have taken 20 minutes on this. Now, Prof. Ranga might put a question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान)

इस तरह से नहीं दबा सकोगे।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These concessions now seem to have degenerated into a deviation from the entire propriety that is implied within the rules laid down by the House. I think now the time has come when we should have a review and not allow this kind of a discussion. This is almost amounting to a discussion.

Shri G. N. Dixit. I support the point raised by Mr. Malaviya. The rules of the House have the force of law and there can be no deviation from the law even by the consent of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: It was decided the other day by me.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं प्राप का ध्यान नियम सं० 355 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। उस नियम को पढ़ने से पहले मैं प्राप को यह बता दूँ कि इसी प्रक्रिया में जहाँ डेफिनीशन दी गई है—मेम्बर यानी सदस्य का प्रश्न बताया गया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि सदस्य के भाषने लोक सभा का

कोई भी सदस्य, मंत्री भी उस में शामिल हैं। अब मैं नियम सं० 355 पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ा हुआ है . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

"When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker."

Mr. Speaker: I have read it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सिर्फ प्राप को नहीं सुना रहा हूँ, सारे सदन को सुना रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, इस को जबरदस्ती सुनना पड़ेगा। यह कोई तरीका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रूल कई दफा श्री मधु लिमये ने पढ़ा है, हर एक मेम्बर को इसका पता है, क्योंकि उन्होंने कई दफा इसके नीचे प्वाइन्ट प्राफ़ आर्गुमेंट रखा किया है। मैंने प्राप से कहा है कि रूल तो पढ़ लिया है, अब प्राप जो कहना चाहते हैं, वह कहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : थोड़ा प्राप इन बहुसंख्यकों को काबू में रखिये। अगर यहाँ इस तरह से मुझे दबाना चाहेंगे, तो यह असम्भव बात है, मैं पहले से बता देना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

मैं फिर प्राप से बड़े धदब से प्रार्थन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये बहुसंख्यक चाहते हैं इस तरह से दबा देना, चारों तरफ से घेर कर के, तो यह बात नहीं चलेगी।

मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, कि इस नियम के रहते हुए कोई भी सदस्य, कभी भी दूसरे सदस्य से सफाई के लिये सवाल पूछ सकता है और दूसरे सदस्य के मतलब होते हैं—मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री, कोई भी हो। जब उन्होंने यहां पर यह बयान दे दिया है तो नियम 355 के अनुसार प्रो० रंगा को पूरा हक है कि वह अपनी बात कहें और उसके ऊपर सवाल पूछें। अगर बीच में हकाबट डाली जाती है तो इस का साफ मतलब है कि उनके सवाल के मतलब को निबारने में बाधा पहुंचाई जा रही है, इसलिये इस नियम के अन्तर्गत उनको इस सवाल को पूछने का पूरा हक है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इस से इत्फाक नहीं कर सकता और इस पर दो-तीन वफा रुलिंग भी दे चुका हूँ। यह इसलिये नहीं है कि मेम्बर दूसरे मेम्बर से सवाल पूछ सकते हैं, यह इसलिये है कि जब वह सवाल पूछें तो घूँ स्पीकर सवाल पूछें, प्राप बराहुरास्त उस मेम्बर से मुखातिब न हों, बल्कि स्पीकर की तरफ तवज्जह हो कर सवाल पूछें, इस में कांटेस्ट के जरिये से डिस्क्रिप्शन कर चुका हूँ। यह मिनिस्टर को एप्लाई नहीं करता, यह उनको एप्लाई करता है जो कमेटी के बेयरमैन होते हैं या किसी मेम्बर से कोई बात इन्फरमेशन लेनी हो, उस वक्त पूछा जाना चाहिये। इस के बारे में मैं पहल धर्ज कर चुका हूँ और अब इस पर इत्तलाक करने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं होती।

मैं रंगा साहब से कहूंगा कि वह सवाल पूछें।

**Shri Ranga:** May I know whether the Prime Minister has been asked or on her own initiative has tried to explain away what she had signed to a memorandum submitted by a well-known international communist body called, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which she

has signed and which contains this sentence:

"To find the way. . ."  
—it is an appeal to American women—

"To find the way to restore to your country".

—that is, America—

"the respect of the world which we feel is being forfeited by its present policy in Vietnam. . ."

May I know whether she has explained away this statement in view of the fact that at the time she was signing, she was the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Now that she has become the Prime Minister, she as well as her colleagues have seen it fit to so re-orient their policy in regard to Vietnam as not to upset the Americans and the American Government who have been making their contribution to the safeguarding of world's democracy through their struggle in Vietnam.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** May I reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** If I may take the second part first, perhaps Mr. Ranga is applying his own methods, his Party's methods, to us. My stand is very well known both in India and in the United States and I do not have to explain it anywhere in the world.

**Shri Ranga:** Does she stand by that statement?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** President Johnson and the American people know that we would like to have peace in Vietnam. This is all that I have signed there.

**Shri Ranga:** This is not what she has signed.

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

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** As I have said, my full views on Vietnam are very well known both to America—to President Johnson, to the American

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

Government and to the people of America—and also, I hope, to the people of India. (Interruptions).

With regard to the tangible results, perhaps the hon. Member will remember that I have repeatedly stated on the floor of this House that I was not going on an aid-seeking mission. I went particularly to have personal contact with various Heads of States as I consider that important to future relations between the two countries and, in the long run, it is also essential for any kind of help that we may need.

**Shri Ranga:** Without the aid of any of her colleagues?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I was in full consultation with my colleagues before I left. This was a very important session of Parliament and I do not think that Members would have approved a large part of the Cabinet to go.

I think that the tangible gain which we have received is the appreciation of our economic and international policies which Prof. Ranga does not support but which the majority of the country does. That is a very tangible gain.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Two of her statements there, have created some doubts and have been open for comments. I would like her to clarify what exactly was the import when she said that the threat from China was mainly 'political' and that we sympathise with the American "interests and aims" in Vietnam. These two statements have created great confusion. Will she clarify?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** This is my belief, which I have stated in India also, that the threat from China is not only a military one but it is a threat to the whole values which India holds dear.

**Shri Daji:** "Mainly political"; that is what is attributed to her.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Mainly political and economic, I said. The conflict is between the two systems, the system which is in force in India, the democratic system, and the system there.

What was the other point? I am sorry. . . .

**Shri Daji:** She said that we sympathise with the "aims and interests" of America in Vietnam. "Aims and interests".

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I am sorry I did not mention that at all. I said, I appreciate President Johnson's sincere effort for wanting peace there. This is what I have said.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** In view of the fact that Pakistan has been deliberately violating the Tashkent agreement by (a) encouraging the Mizo rebels with arms and ammunitions and allowing them to set up an emigre Government in Dacca; (b) by concentrating troops on a heavy scale all along the Rajasthan and Punjab border; (c) by embellishing her arms and ammunitions with Chinese arms and ammunitions; and (d) by maintaining a posture of hostility against India even after the Tashkent agreement over Kashmir, may I know whether our Prime Minister brought these facts of violation of the Tashkent agreement by Pakistan to the notice of the Soviet Prime Minister? At the same time Pravda has reported that the Soviet Prime Minister has already brought the facts of this violation of the Tashkent agreement to the notice of the Pakistani authorities. In that context, may I know whether she discussed these facts with the Soviet Prime Minister, and if she discussed, then whether we could get any idea of the response or reaction of Pakistan to the communication sent to the Pakistani authorities by the Soviet Prime Minister?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** This was discussed with Chairman Kosygin, and as the hon. Member has himself



stated, they have sent somebody there to talk this over. I do not know the result of it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** We are interested in knowing one thing, namely whether she is in a position to tell us about the response or reaction of Pakistan.

**Mr. Speaker:** She has said that they have sent somebody, and the response is not yet known.

बी बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय हेम बरुआ ने ए, बी, सी, डी चार बातें पूछी हैं। दो छोटी सी बातें रह गई हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ई प्रोर एफ।

बी बड़े : आप अमरीका गई थीं। क्या आप ने अमरीका में यह बात बताई कि चीन ने एटम बम तैयार कर लिया है, यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में उनका क्या रिएक्शन था? दूसरी बात यह है कि ब्रिटेन ने जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर धमकाना किया था तो हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार किया था। इसके बारे में आप की ब्रिटिश सरकार से बातें हुईं यदि हां तो उनका क्या कहना था?

जीमती इंदिरा गांधी : यह बातचीत तो हुई थी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर बिलसन से हुई थी और उन्होंने बताया कि कुछ गलतफहमी के कारण उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था।

बी बड़े : चीन ने जो एटम बम बना लिया है उसके बारे में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना ही काफी है।

**Shri Bade:** About protection against atomic bomb....

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न था, उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। यह छोटा सा प्रश्न था एटम बम जो चीन ने बना लिया है, उसके बारे में।

**Mr. Speaker:** If there are parts (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) to a ques-

tion and only one part is answered, I shall deem it sufficient.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** While welcoming the statement of the Prime Minister and hoping that this would lead to a further strengthening of international relations, we would like to know whether after her visit she is able to tell us about the American stand on the increasing erosion of the spirit of accord and conciliation, otherwise described as the Tashkent spirit, particularly by certain violations by Pakistan, and how the Americans view this developing situation, and whether there is likelihood of resumption of arms being made available to India from America?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** This was talked about, and naturally nobody is happy; as I said, the Tashkent Declaration was widely welcomed in all these countries, and they are not happy at later developments, but they did feel that we should still try our best and while being prepared naturally to face all events, to make it work.

डा० राज मनोहर लीहिवा : प्रभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था है कि उन्हें राष्ट्रपति जानसन की बीयतनाम सम्बन्धी इरादों की सराहना करनी है और भारत अमरीका संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में भी कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रपति जानसन का इरादा है कि बीयतनाम में शान्ति और स्वाधीनता को बचाये रखें। क्या इन बातों पर प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रधान मंत्री कोसिगिन से भी बातें हुईं और यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी एक कारण रहा है कि रूस और भारत की संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति अब की बार निकल नहीं पाई?

जीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मेरी तो उनके साथ यह बिल्कुल इनफार्मल मीटिंग थी। मास्को में बहुत कम देर में रुकी थी और कोई सवाल ही नहीं था कि कोई विज्ञप्ति निकले।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बात हुई या नहीं ? बात भी नहीं हुई ? बात भी नहीं होगी ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : सवाल के प्राथमिक भाग का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेता साहब भी बैठ जायें।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रेसीडेंट जानसन से जो चर्चा की उसमें अमरीका का जो अब तक का मत रहा है कि काश्मीर में मतदान हो, क्या उसकी भी चर्चा हुई, यदि हाँ, तो अब क्या उसका यह मत बदल गया है प्रपवा ज्यों का त्यों है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जो हमारी राय है, जो सरकार की राय है और जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की राय है उसको उनके सामने रख दिया है और कह दिया है कि हम नहीं समझते कि प्लेबेसिट हो सकता है काश्मीर में।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उनका दृष्टिकोण बदला है या नहीं ?

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): I would like to know whether our hon. Prime Minister, in her talks with President De Gaulle, had made any reference to Viet Nam, and whether any reference was also made to the profoundly militant friendship that has been forged between Peking and Pindi recently, and the reaction of President De Gaulle to that.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This matter was discussed and President De Gaulle gave his views which are well known to the House. I think they have been appearing in the newspapers. With regard to Pindi and Peking, he did not express any views.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किसी पिटी चीजों पर ही बातें होती रही हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha,

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have been waiting for a chance.

Mr. Speaker: He is one Member unattached. What can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, should we resign and go home?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give that advice.

12.36 hrs.

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,

fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Morarka: I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966, and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

—

12.38 hrs.

# MOTION RE. SITUATION IN SCHEDULED AREAS OF BASTAR DISTRICT

Mr. Speaker: Now, we take up this motion. I have to make a few observations in that context.

As the Members are aware, this discussion has been allowed under the proviso to rule 188. There are inhibitions put down there that when a matter is before a commission of inquiry, that matter cannot be discussed in the House, but there is a provision that those aspects whose discussion might not prejudice the enquiry can be allowed by the Speaker. So, I have, in my discretion, because it was a matter of public importance, of great importance, allowed that discussion, but we shall have to confine ourselves within limits.

The other day, certain remarks were made against the Judge also. That should not be done. We should have full faith in our judiciary. Usually we demand here that a Judge of the High Court should be appointed to make an enquiry. (Interruptions) They will kindly allow me to proceed. The High Court has to give its verdict daily when one party is the State itself. Therefore, this confidence of ours should be there and we should try to enhance their dignity and not minimise it. One thing would be that no reflection should be made personally against the judge. The second is that under the proviso we can have discussions so far as the procedure, subject and stage is concerned, not the other things. The terms of reference that we have before us are: "to enquire into and report on the disturbances in Jagadalspur on the 25th and 26th March, 1966 resulting in the deaths of some persons, secondly, to report on whether the firing was justified and thirdly, to report on the adequacy or otherwise of the action to deal with these disturbances". The Commission shall consist of a single member. There is scope for discussion but that is very limited. How these deaths occurred, who was responsible for that, whether there was any provocation, was any motive behind it, if there was what was it. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Motive we can discuss.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has to be found out by the commission of enquiry. Then we can also say so far as I can think without casting any aspersions on the integrity and the independence of the judge, somebody can argue that the commission of enquiry might be enlarged, the terms of reference might be widened and that also can be urged. Probably, I think this could also be urged here that the enquiry should be expeditiously conducted and report made to the State. The Parliament is not a fact-finding body; the commission of enquiry is to sift out facts and then report. When the facts are known certainly the legislature can discuss. Unless the facts are agreed or admitted, we cannot have any discussion of these controversial things. I hope Members would keep this request of mine or my observations in their view when they discuss this matter.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I make a request? While we certainly agree with the limits prescribed by you for the discussion, may I suggest that considering that this is one of the saddest events or gruesome tragedies that have taken place in India since Independence, the time fixed for the discussion of this motion should be extended. You are aware that the other House which is a much smaller house discussed it for 2½ hours yesterday. I would pose three alternatives. One is that the private members resolutions today may be taken up at 4.30 or 5 and carried on till 7. Or I may make an appeal to my hon. colleagues here to give up, in the national interest, their right to discuss the private Members' resolutions today so that we can have the whole day upto 6 O'clock.

**Some hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will ask the Leader of the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Private Members' Business—they agree.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Yesterday the matter was discussed in the

Rajya Sabha by the Home Minister himself and all the points discussed by him there are open to discussion here; I hope that you will hold that they are not beyond the instructions which you had given.

**Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians):** May I say something? I was extremely distressed by the newspaper reports of what the Home Minister said in the Rajya Sabha. I say this with respect that he deliberately canvassed the culpability of these adivasis who were shot; None of us will do it but the Home Minister did it though obviously it should not have been done. We are not going to canvass the culpability of the government; the Home Minister directly canvassed the culpability of the adivasis.

**डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी बात कहने के पहले जरा धीरों की बात भी सुन लीजिये। अगर आप का यह मतलब है कि जगदलपुर में उस वक्त जो प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार था या जो घटनाएँ हुईं उन की तफ़्तील पर यहाँ बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि मेरी राय में वह बिल्कुल सही है। लेकिन अगर हम में से किसी का ऐसा खयाल है कि उस घटना के पीछे वर्तमान दिल्ली सरकार के गृह मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्रियों का हाथ है तो उसे तो कहने का यहाँ पूरा हक होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह राजनीतिक जिम्मेदारी है, यह कोई सीधे छुरा मारने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं हुमा करती है या गोली चलाने की। इसलिये हम लोगों को यहाँ पर राजनीतिक जिम्मेदारी पर बहस चलाने का हक होना चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं यह खयाल नहीं करता।

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** I would like to have your ruling on the question whether we are allowed to make out the point that the judge who is appointed is the brother-in-law

or a relative of the chief minister if it is a fact?

Mr. Speaker: That can be done in the speeches.

बी स० बी० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन केवल यह है कि कल राज्य सभा में इस मसले पर बहस हुई थीर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्य सभा को आप यहां नहीं ला सकते ।

बी स० बी० बनर्जी : अध्यक्षारों में जो कुछ हम ने पढ़ा है कि दूसरे सदन में यह हुआ है उस से कम से कम साफ जाहिर होता है कि वहां पर जो बन्वितें आप यहां अपनी दानिशमदी के फलस्वरूप लगा रहे हैं वह नहीं लगाई गई । इस के कारण हो सकते हैं । वहां भीर कानून हो सकते हैं और यहां के भीर कानून हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे पास क्लिफर टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस, हैं, अगर यह परिस्थिति वहां कैसे उत्पन्न हुई, आखिर यह गोली चलाने की नीत वहां क्यों आई, उसके पीछे क्या राज है, अगर इस के बारे में हम लोगों को बोलने का हक नहीं होगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो डिस्कशन आप ने बहुत मेहरबानी कर के हम लोगों को दिया है, वह बकार हो जायेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि हम जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं मध्य प्रदेश के या जो जब साहब हैं उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहते, लेकिन जिस तरह से लाशों को हटाया गया, जिस तरह लाशों को छिपाया गया, जिस तरह से वो ली, डार्ल सी या तीन सी डेल्स हुई हैं और 13 बतलाई गई, उस के बारे में हम अगर कुछ नहीं कह सकते, हम अपनी बात कमिशन के सामने भी रखना चाहते हैं लेकिन हमारी आवाज कमिशन तक नहीं जायेगी, इस सदन में जो हमारी आवाज होगी वह कमिशन के पास एक निवेदन होगा ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने सुन लिया ।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): About the restriction on the scope of the discussion, you are the proper authority to say.

Mr. Speaker: Objection has been taken here that the Home Minister referred to certain things in the Rajya Sabha which have appeared in the newspapers, but that will not be permissible so far as my restrictions are concerned.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The ground laid for the discussion in the other House is different from what we have before us. A point of order was raised there that nothing which concerned matters coming within the scope of that enquiry should be allowed to be discussed. The rules relating to Rajya Sabha were referred to and that rule is very different from what is here.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): They are the same.

Shri Nanda: Hon. Member belongs to the Lok Sabha and he does not necessarily know what the Rajya Sabha rules are; the rules are different; this is permissible there although it will not be permissible under rule 59 or so concerning the Lok Sabha. Even then, although some of the Members mentioned certain things relating to those events, I did not touch that ground except to correct one or two mistakes and mis-statements. I did nothing else. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know what happened in the other House, but so far as this House is concerned, you have rightly stated...

Mr. Speaker: What is the time for this?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have agreed that 2½ hours should be allotted for this motion.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : डाई घंटे से क्या होने वाला है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : भाई साहब, जरा सुन तो लीजिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : दो डाई घंटे से क्या होगा ? सुन क्या लें ?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** We discussed it with you today, because we have half a day which is allotted for the non-official business, and in view of that, we could discuss this from 1 O'clock to 3.30.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** They may agree to give some of that time. If they are agreeable, it can be done.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** If the House wants to give up non-official business, I cannot object to that.

**Mr. Speaker:** The proposal is that we may push back the non-official business by one hour and have an hour. That was the proposal made.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** There could be no objection if the House agrees to that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the House agree to that?

**Several hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. We will have that. **Shri Ranga.**

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will be spending the time allotted for this motion on other things then.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** I will be saving the time and I will be curtailing the discussion if I am allowed to raise this point of order. You have very well said that the scope of discussion of this motion is very limited by rule 188. But then we have also to read the provisions contained in the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, under which this Commission has been appointed. I just want to bring home

to you that this House cannot discuss at all the subject-matter before the House. Both the Governments have got the power to appoint Commissions of Inquiry. The Government of India has got the power to appoint a Commission and the State Governments have got the power to appoint a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. Once a State Government appoints a Commission, then, section 3(b) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act applies.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister would reply accordingly.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** It cannot be discussed here. That is my point of order. That is, so far as the Commission appointed by the State Government is concerned, it cannot be discussed in this House. That is my submission. Therefore, the question of reply does not arise.

Section 3(b) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act says:

"Where any such Commission has been appointed to enquire into any matter by a State Government, the Central Government shall not appoint another Commission to enquire into the same matter for so long as the Commission appointed by the State Government is functioning, unless the Central Government is of opinion that the scope of enquiry should be extended to two or more States."

This particular matter cannot be extended to two or more States. This relates to only one State. (Interruption). Therefore, under section 3(b), this Government cannot function at all in respect of this matter. The Government of India cannot act so long as the present Commission is functioning. If it cannot, then, no motion on that matter can be discussed here, unless this Government has got the power to do so. But as it is, only the powers of the Government of India can be the subject matter of discussion in this House. So far as

that Commission is concerned, that cannot be the concern of this House.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): On that very day, when this question was being raised, that this may be discussed, I drew your pointed attention to the fact that it is only under rules 184 and 188 that this discussion could be permitted. I do not know what was before your mind. If I have understood you correctly, this motion is under rule 184 read with rule 188 and the proviso to rule 188. I think that under these rules you are permitting this discussion. I do not know whether you read out proviso to rule 188.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Proviso to rule 188 is absolutely clear. You were good enough to elaborate as to what can be discussed and what is the scope of the discussion and also you gave a certain lead to the Members so that they may not go astray. So far as that aspect is concerned, I am in perfect agreement. The only submission which I would like to make in this connection is that it is only under proviso to rule 188, which is completely restricted, that this discussion has got to take place. You were good enough to say that nobody can say anything about the judge; not that anybody can say anything about the judge, but nobody should say anything, if the permission is under this proviso about anybody who is related with this incident and this enquiry. Let it be made clear.

**Mr. Speaker:** Anybody who was responsible for that—that also cannot be said.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Yes; not against the Chief Minister, not against the Commissioner, (*Interruption*). My hon. friends need not get irritated. I am only seeking a clarification from the Speaker. If what the Speaker says is accepted by the House—and it definitely follows from what the Speaker has said—then, nobody can say anything against the Chief

Minister with particular reference to this enquiry and this incident. Nobody can say against the Chief Secretary, against the Commissioner, against anybody whatsoever. That is what the Speaker was good enough to say, that nobody could say anything against the judge. You were also good enough to preface it by saying that let us have more faith in our judiciary. It is not out of your respect for the judiciary that you said it; I would like this to be clarified: that it is not out of your respect for the judiciary that you did not want anything to be said against the Chief Justice, but because this rule does not permit anybody to say anything not only against the judge but against any of the officers. I only want to have this cleared: whether this is understood by the House. (*Interruption*). Voices are raised, when I just underline this particular issue; the implications of your ruling must be clearly understood.

What happened in Rajya Sabha we cannot take note of. I was not very happy when I read in the newspaper what happened there. The proceedings in this House are governed by our rules and by your rulings, and we have got to take no notice whatsoever of what has happened in the Rajya Sabha. It is not, as the hon. Home Minister says, that we do not know what the rules of the Rajya Sabha are. My hon. friend Shri Ranga as well as myself have been Members of the Rajya Sabha. We are fully conversant with the rules of the Rajya Sabha. Let him not understand that we do not know the rules of the Rajya Sabha. I am quite clear in my mind that the rules of this House and your rulings are to govern the proceedings in this House, and we have to take absolutely no notice of what has happened in the Rajya Sabha and what was said in the Rajya Sabha. Even according to our rules, it is inherent in our rules that we cannot take notice of it.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani** (Amroha): Can we say anything about the deceased prince?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** If I am permitted to speak, I will say many things.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** The rule does not prevent us from discussing the statement made by the Home Minister. It does not come in our way at all.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** With great respect to Shri Mathur, I may submit that we should not put such restrictions on the construction of rule 188 so as to make the debate ineffective or a farcical one. The scope is already restricted to this: that we can discuss it if you are satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter before the enquiry commission. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I may be allowed to regulate the debate.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** This extreme contention in respect of this rule would make it completely ineffective, nugatory and farcical. Why should any Member suppose that any discussion will completely thwart the inquiry and the judge will be overweighed by our debate? That is my submission.

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल):** व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। लोक सभा प्रक्रिया नियम, 188 का उल्लेख करते हुए ....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मैंने अभी 188 का तो जिक्र किया है।

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल:** आपने जो उल्लेख करते हुए कहा उसी पर वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** अब मेरे उल्लेख करने पर वाइंट आफ आर्डर कैसे हो सकता है ?

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल:** मैं उसी पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो निवेदन दिया है इस सदन का इस शब्दार्थ में बहस के सम्बन्ध में उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

13 hrs.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अब जैसे आप ने कहा है मुझे डिबेट रेगुलेट करने दीजिये। अगर कोई ओबीजेक्शनेबुल चीज आयेंगी तो उस वक्त मेम्बर साहब उसे मेरे नोटिस में ला सकते हैं।

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल:** मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप बैठ जाइये।

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल:** बहुत महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था का सवाल है और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप उसे अवश्य सुन लें। आप भी उसे मानेंगे और मदन् भी उसे मानेगा। मुझे उसे रद्द करने दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल:** बहुत महत्व का सवाल है। आप मेरी व्यवस्था सुन लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** हर एक महत्वपूर्ण है। आप मुझे आगे चलने दीजिये। जब कोई ऐसी ओबीजेक्शनेबुल चीज आयेंगी तब आप नोटिस में लाइयेगा।

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट ग्रीफ आर्डर यह है कि राज्य सभा में जो प्रस्ताव था वह अलग था और लोक सभा में आज जो प्रस्ताव है वह अलग है। वह प्रस्ताव ऐसा है....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** अभी आपने कहा है कि राज्य सभा का जिक्र नहीं करूंगा।

**श्री डे० शि० पाटिल:** मैं यहां का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ।

"That the situation in the Scheduled areas of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh where there has been a prolonged state of unrest..."



श्रीर यह जो नोट है वह  
मिनिस्टर ने दिया हुआ है ।  
The Report of the Welfare of  
Tribals...

अध्यक्ष महोदय प्वाएंट श्रीफ  
घाडेर क्या है ?

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल : मेरा कहना यह  
है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है वह कौन से क्षेत्र के  
लिए आप चर्चा कर सकते हैं और कौन से  
क्षेत्र के लिए चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं यह इस  
में साफ़ दिया हुआ है ।

"The following areas in the Dis-  
trict of Bastar are scheduled areas  
governed by the Sixth Schedule."

उस के बारे में आप चर्चा कर सकते हैं ।  
उसमें बतलाया गया है कि शैश्युल  
ऐरियाज कौन कौन से हैं ।

It may be pointed out that the town  
of Jagdalpur which is the headquar-  
ters of the district is not included in  
the list of scheduled area . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाडेर, घाडेर ।  
He might resume his seat. I will  
take action against him if he does not  
sit down.

Shri Ranga: Sir, . . . beg to move:

"That the situation in the Sched-  
uled areas of Bastar District in  
Madhya Pradesh where there has  
been a prolonged state of unrest  
and discontent arising out of the  
neglect of welfare measures  
among the tribal people who pre-  
dominate there, be taken into con-  
sideration."

I wish to pay my homage to all  
those who died recently in this un-  
fortunate tragedy, under tragic cir-  
cumstances. Some, including the Home  
Minister, say that only 20 died. Those  
MPs who have gone there say many  
more died. There is the rumour- I do

not know how far it is true—that more  
than 100 people died. They all died  
under tragic circumstances in an inci-  
dent which can only be described as a  
disastrous. Their leader happened to  
be the late Maharaja Bhanjdeo. I pay  
my homage to him and also to the  
others who have fallen as martyrs in  
the cause of tens of millions of adiva-  
sils, backward and scheduled classes,  
and people of those undeveloped areas  
in our country. The late Maharaja is  
said to have suffered, according to the  
Home Minister, from some illusions  
and delusions.

Mr. Speaker: We have to fix some  
time-limit for the speeches. Ordinari-  
ly the mover takes 20 minutes and  
the others 10 minutes.

Shri Daji (Indore): 10 minutes will  
not be enough.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The  
mover is entitled to 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to  
giving him even 1 hour, but the time  
available is 3½ hours and it has to be  
apportioned. There are so many mem-  
bers who want to speak. The greater  
the time limit, the fewer would be the  
number of members speaking.

Shri Ranga: The home Minister,  
along with others, are under the im-  
pression that the late Maharaja suf-  
fered from delusions and illusions. What  
could have been those illusions and  
delusions except that he dreamt of  
a self-governing administration for  
his people, a sympathetic and demo-  
cratic regime for Bastar . . .

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): He  
wanted a separate State.

Shri Ranga: . . . enough funds and  
proper administrators and a sym-  
pathetic administration which would  
work for their welfare and promote  
their development? If that was an  
illusion or delusion, I am sure all of  
us would like to come under that  
category. Certainly his illusions and  
delusions were not as sky-high as

[Shri Ranga]

those of my hon. friend, the Home Minister, who as we all know and as he himself knows, has aimed so high, but has not been able to go so high. And yet, he has been allowed to occupy this very important position after a great struggle by himself and his friends. With all the goodwill of the people on his side as well as of so many on this side, he has not been able to rise to that level which he, in his illusions and delusions, had hoped. If that was permissible for my hon. friend, why should it not have been permissible for that Maharaja to have had those hopes and aspirations for his people?

The late Maharaja was one of the descendants of those great martyrs and patriots who fought against the Delhi sultans at Warrangal in Andhra Pradesh under the army of the Kakatiya dynasty. He was the last of that great dynasty which kept the Delhi sultans at bay on more than one occasion. When in the end southern India was overrun by the Delhi sultans, those great Nayaks, Prolaya and Kapaya, organised the war of independence on behalf of the whole south, won freedom for the south and established an independent Dakshinapath. They rallied for 25 years and finally when they were again overcome by the Delhi sultans and Delhi imperialism, some of them, instead of submitting themselves to that imperialism, receded into the forests. One of them established himself in Bastar. That is how Bastar had come to be an independent State, during the time of the Muslims and also during the British times. It is only when we achieved freedom that the Maharaja of Bastar placed his sceptre before the united India and accepted the Union of India. For 18 years, he had been patient and his people also, with us. He expected that there would be real self-government there for his people and they would have the benefits of swarajya and swatantra. But he was disappointed. My hon. friends are inclined to have wrong impressions

about him and to say harsh-things about him. But when he was invited to join the Congress and welcomed as a Congress MLA into the then CP Assembly and later on into the MP Assembly when he was invited, also, to become the President of the District Congress Committee, certainly my hon. friends did not think he was suffering from illusions or delusions. They hailed him as one of the honourable members of their party and one of their local leaders also. Indeed, the late Shri Shukla welcomed him as one of his honourable comrades. Dr. Katju also had to deal with him. Now, the latest is the present Chief Minister. He has had experience of three Chief Ministers and the Congress regime during all these years. It is because the Maharaja got tired of the bad treatment, the harsh treatment, the cruel treatment that was meted out to his people that he left the Congress. He chose to be independent and he prevented the Congress from gaining even one seat in his area. And that was the real gravamen of the charge that any of my hon. friends can possibly raise against him.

Sir, this country is suffering from many ills. But the greatest disease that this country is suffering from is the want of a man like Mahatma Gandhi to lead us. After Mahatma Gandhi, for some time the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was able to fill in that place. He too began to fail. Later on, we know what void we are suffering from. Within five weeks we have had occasion here to raise five adjournment motions, all because of these crises all over the country. Why? It is because there is this crisis of leadership. But, on the other hand, in Bastar, even according to my hon. friend, the Home Minister, the late Maharaja of Bastar was being looked upon as God by those people. It may not be necessary for us to develop hero worship. It may not be good for us to accept any one mortal person as God, but certainly it is good for any nation, any sort of people, to come to

have that much of faith, that much of implicit faith in a leader. Then alone your plans can succeed, then alone your appeals will make a dent, a mark on the minds of the people, then alone it will be possible for your administration to get the cooperation of the people, their comradeship and make any kind of administration a success. That leadership they had.

Now, Sir, I bemoan the fate of India, that that leadership has come to be forced to breathe its last through wanton neglect of duty on the part of this Government. That is what I charged this Government with. This Government cannot plead ignorance of what was happening at Bastar as long as Shri Shuklaji was there, though the Prince was dissatisfied with him, though he had left the Congress, he was not prepared to walk the path of revolt. It was after that, when a deaf, dumb and half-blind leadership came to dominate that State, when the officers took law into their own hands and they neglected, not only neglected but they forgot their responsibilities towards these tribal people, these unfortunate people, these under-developed people, these uneducated people, these long neglected people, that they took this step. Is there any wonder that the Home Minister himself the other day exposed his own ignorance of his responsibility towards these people by simply saying that they have shifted it on the other Minister, the Minister in charge of Planning and Social Welfare and, therefore, he has washed his hands off of this responsibility? That shows the gross ignorance, the criminal negligence of the sense of duty towards these people. This duty was cast upon the Government of India. The other day, my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, made it very clear to the House how within the Constitution there is a definite provision and how according to the rules that were made under the provisions of the Constitution, Bastar area, excepting, that little town of Jagdalpur was treated as a tribal

area and placed as a special charge of the Governor and the Union Government. Yet this Union Government had the temerity to say that this work was passed on to the Ministry of Social Welfare. What a shame!

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, if I may interrupt my hon. friend, this word "shame" I believe, we are going to hear again and again.

**An hon. Member:** Nothing wrong with it.

**Shri Nanda:** To whom it belongs is the point. I only want to correct a mis-statement of fact. It is not Jagdalpur, that town alone, but the whole of that Tehsil to which it relates. Secondly, about the responsibility of my colleague, it is a fact. It is not that I said something which was wrong. Two years ago, even earlier than that, the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes was the responsibility of the Home Ministry. It has now been transferred. Therefore, it is not that I am passing on something just at this stage. What we are discussing is primarily the neglect of the welfare of that area. Therefore, the question of responsibility of another Department of Government does arise. I did not say anything which was far from fact.

**Shri Banga:** Welfare of that area includes the safety of the person of the leader of the people of that area. If the leader were to be destroyed, then what happens? If the leader were to be dishonoured what would be the consequence? Time and again representations were sent to this Government—whether Shri Nanda was in charge of it or not does not matter. The Government goes on, the Jaganath rath passes over the heads of so many people. There were other Home Ministers also. I charge the Government of India, including this gentleman who happens to be my personal friend, most unfortunately, for years and years, I charge these people for the dereliction of their duty in regard to this matter again and again. Their leader sent representations, their people sent their representations, but in a

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language which they alone could understand, a language through which alone they could make their representations, not our language or your language or anybody else's language. I have myself been the recipient of the copies of many of these representations that were being sent to them for years and years. There was a time when the Prime Minister was visiting that area. The poor Maharaja was not properly informed. Later on a complaint was foisted on his head that he wantonly insulted the Prime Minister because he could not go and meet the Prime Minister at the time and at the place that they had chosen, notice of which was given to him much too late. This was considered a great crime on his part.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (And):** It is not correct. Even when President Rajendra Prasad went there the ruler refused to go and meet him.

**Shri Ranga:** I am prepared to amend what I said. My hon. friend reminds me that it was not only Pandit Nehru but it was also President Rajendra Prasad who visited that area. Sir, is it such a crime? They treated it as a crime. Now the Nagas have gone on rebellion. It is not a crime. Their leaders are being invited here a second time, but because the Maharaja had had the temerity of saying that he was an independent Prince, he was the leader of his people, he wanted freedom for his people, he was being treated as a criminal.

Sir, that is how trouble started. So many things have happened. I do not wish to go into all that. What I am keen about is, whenever he made representations he was not given an opportunity to place those representations in a necessarily important and effective manner. He was relegated to the Collector and the local Collectors became greater Maharajas than the earlier Residents who used to boss over these Princes. These Collectors, not one but every one of them, had

begun to behave in that manner. Then, thereafter, policemen also were set on him and his people like hounds. The Maharajas had been given the privilege, by the Government, by Sardar Patel, of their person being protected at the cost of the State. As a matter of honour independent India considered it their duty to look after their person. Then what happened to him? When this Maharaja revolted against this regime at the State level, as well as the district level, cases were foisted upon him. Then he was de-promoted from the Maharajaship. His brother was raised high and he was simply considered as an ex-Maharaja; he was deposed. What would be the feeling of his people? What must have been his own feeling? He did not care for his own feelings but he certainly cared for the feelings of his people. It has gone on. I do not wish to go into all those details because several of my colleagues would be able to fill up all the gaps.

Then we come to the present. What is the present position. All over India there has been drought, scarcity, famine conditions and scarcity of food supplies. The Government of India is going round the whole of the world in order to get more and more foodgrains from everywhere. The Government of India is hastening to rush foodgrains to various places in our own country, Kerala, Bengal and other areas. And yet the Government of India was not prepared to do its duty, minimum duty, towards these helpless people in Bastar. Bastar is considered to be as big as an area as Kerala, the whole of that State.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Bigger than that.

**Shri Ranga:** Its population is only 11 lakhs and they are all Adibasis. They have been used only to podu cultivation or fugitive cultivation. They do not possess huge palaces, or huge pre-

perties or huge lands above the ceiling level or anything like that. All that the Government can claim to have done for them is first of all to prevent them from their traditional occupation, fugitive cultivation, by making it a criminal offence, punishing them whenever they were found doing that, discouraging their traditional system of agriculture and occupation and then placing at their disposal a large area of 100,000 acres. What a miserable achievement 1,00,000 acres or less for 9 lakhs of agriculturists. This is what my hon. friend claims to have done. Then he says that for one hundred years the Maharaja never did anything. But we have done such a wonderful thing! What is his achievement? He himself said that literacy has been raised from 2 per cent to 4 per cent or 3 per cent to 6 per cent. My hon. friend nods his head. Let him look at his own figures.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): It is hundred per cent increase!

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, hundred per cent increase. At what cost? The old Maharaja used to collect Rs. 6 lakhs every year as land revenue and in various other ways. But these people are collecting Rs. 3½ crores or 350 lakhs from these poor people, that is, 60 times as much more as the old Maharaja used to collect.

And what have they been doing with all this money over the whole of that area? There are 3,500 villages and for them he claims to have established 287 primary schools, one school for every 12 villages. And these villages, I know as one who is acquainted with revenue accounts, would mean, one village would mean 10 or 15 and sometimes even 20 hamlets. There are hundreds of them spread over a large area. For all those 3,500 villages they have established 287 primary schools, one school for every 12 villages or 120 hamlets.

**An. hon. Member:** Schools without teachers.

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, schools without teachers, hospitals without doctors, that is the story for the whole of India. Then they talk of stipends and scholarships. How many? For less than 1,000 people. Unfortunately, my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, for no fault of his own, was made the vehicle for communicating this miserable result, this achievement to us, this Parliament. And this is the take-off stage and this is the progress they have made in Bastar. Are they not ashamed? They admit that Bastar is the most undeveloped and backward area. They have said so. During the three Plans, Government claims to have allocated Rs. 6.8 crores but spent only Rs. 83 lakhs, or only 12 per cent, on agricultural development, minor irrigation, anti-erosion measures and all the rest of it, catering for whom? Catering for 72 per cent of the population. Can there be a more miserable failure to wean away these 11 lakhs of people from fugitive cultivation?

I have already said that they have placed at their disposal less than one lakh acres, or less than one-fourth of an acre per family. Then they say that they have introduced electrification at a cost of Rs. 1 crore and odd. They have electrified only Jagdalpur city and nothing else. The rest of the countryside has to depend on kerosene oil on which three successive Finance Ministers have heaped their duties, making it possible for those people to enjoy only darkness and not light, not only for their rest but also for their studies.

Regarding construction of roads, they lay claim for 117 miles. Road to reach up to what and for what purpose? To suppress these people. The tribal people themselves have contributed for the making of these roads. They have fully paid for it. There was forced labour. Oh yes, in spite of the ILO ban, there was forced labour for the construction of these roads.

Bastar is not the first or the only failure on the part of this Government. We have recently witnessed

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failures with serious repercussions in Naga Hills, Mizo Hills, with the Assam tribal people, even with the self-respecting Harijans of Mudukulathur in Ramnad district of the Congress President. The only thing is in Bastar the people gathered at one place and for centuries they have been kept away from development and for these eighteen years they have not achieved any taste of progress in their area. No proper administration is there. The Collectors, as I have said, have become worse than the old Residents.

Viewed from this angle, the failure of the Government in Bastar is the greatest tragedy and the blackest blot on its profession of democracy and its oath of allegiance to the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution. The tribal revolt has been likened by the Chief Minister and by some of these friends to the Mizo or Naga demand for independence. The wonder is not that the prince had mooted such an idea but the failure of the Government to appreciate this self-respecting stand and meet him and his people and their demands more than half way, by offering to these people the same democratic rights and self-governance as was done in the case of Tripura, Manipur and Cachar. Therefore, this terrible tragedy should at least now make the Government realise and hasten to make amends to the people by adopting some of the following steps—releasing them from the tyrannical and brutish administration of the Madhya Pradesh Government, by placing them under the direct protection of the Union Government, by offering them some self-governing institutions as in Tripura and Manipur and by making the Governor of Madhya Pradesh put in special charge of this subject with direct responsibility to the Union Government and without any interference from the Madhya Pradesh Government. If, on the other hand, this Government continues to pursue the pre-

sent policy, as indicated by the Home Minister yesterday, then this will not be the last of such tragedies; there will be many more Bastars. Let God save them from that.

But, at the same time, I wish to offer, if I may, a note of warning to my friends in the Opposition. If this could happen to that Maharaja, whose person was considered to be inviolable according to our Constitution, whose life this Government was bound to protect, what would happen to every one of us? And what was the crime that he committed? That he defied this Government, that he defied this ruling party, this Government's maladministration there continuously for seventeen years, that he rose to become their leader a visible God of these people for all these years, that he united all these people and guided them together under his leadership and refused to allow them to be seduced by my hon. friend, the Home Minister, who yesterday applauded what one of his colleagues, the Chief, has achieved in Madhya Pradesh. They are indulging in political prostitution. They have been seducing people. They want to take pride on that, that they have been able to take away so many of the Opposition Members on to their own side because of the beauties they find on that side, the beauty of grants, subsidies and loans and all the other assistance that they are placing before the people in order to subjugate them, in order to pervert them, seduce them. All glory to these poor people of Bastar that they refused to be seduced in that fashion even though some of the MLAs allowed themselves to be captured in that manner, as my hon. friend claims.

Therefore there is this warning to us all. 25 policemen are placed at the disposal of the Chief Minister of your State, Sir, in order to protect his person. I do not know how many policemen are there all around the Prime Minister here or any of these

gentlemen here on the Treasury Benches. There is not one policeman for us . . . (Interruption).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): We have so many CIDs around us.

**Shri Ranga:** We do not want any protection of any policeman . . . . . (Interruption). Thank God. In those days when we were fighting for freedom, the British Government used to keep policemen behind us and around us in order to safeguard themselves. Thank God, the Opposition in this country till today has been courageous enough to go about without asking for any police protection for themselves. But I wish to warn my own colleagues against this Government, against these minions of police. These policemen are no longer civil police; they are not discharging their duties in order to protect the person of our people. They have become political police in order to serve their interests, to destroy, to weaken, to hurt the self-respect of and to destroy the very lives of members and leaders of the political parties in opposition. Therefore Bastar is a red light for all the Opposition. Bastar is a black light for this Government and I do not wish any success for this Government, I do not wish any life for this black record that they have achieved.

I am extremely sorry that the Prime Minister was away and these gentlemen have made this gift for her. The men at the helm of state affairs have chosen to make this gift. When she has come back, as I said this morning—according to me—with empty hands, they have given her this great gift of, I do not know how many scores of them, lives of all those freedom fighters, martyrs in the cause of freedom, in the cause of self-respect, in the cause of swatantra and in the cause of the Adivasis and the Scheduled Castes.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** On a point of correction, Sir, Hon. Member, Shri Ranga, my leader, has said that all of

us on the Opposition Benches are unprotected. That is not so. Each one of us is surrounded by plainclothes CID men.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the situation in the Scheduled areas of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh where there has been a prolonged state of unrest and discontent arising out of the neglect of welfare measures among the tribal people who predominate there, be taken into consideration."

There is a substitute motion. Is Shri Bade moving it?

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): Sir, I move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation in the Scheduled areas of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh where there has been a prolonged state of unrest and discontent arising out of the neglect of welfare measures among the tribal people who predominate there, is of opinion that a delegation of Members of Parliament be sent to make on the spot study of the hardships of the Adivasis in Bastar District particularly in relation to the food distribution and imposition of levy and other matters causing wide-spread dissatisfaction among the tribals in the famine stricken area of Bastar." (i)

**Mr. Speaker:** Both these are now before the House. Shri Hanumanthaiya.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West): May I know, Sir, how we are to catch your eye?

**Mr. Speaker:** Only one speaker has been there. There cannot be a grievance just now.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I would like to know whether the procedure is of notes being sent.

**Mr. Speaker:** Catching the eye. Shri Hanumanthaiya.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Swatantra Party unexpectedly deviated from the ways he is accustomed to, namely, the sober way of approach to problems.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

All the arguments that he advanced were not so much in favour of those people who have, unfortunately, been killed but against the Congress administration, their principal sin being that they obtained the mandate of the people and had the privilege to govern this country. I very much wish that the able leader of the Swatantra Party remembers that if per chance he becomes the Prime Minister of this country . . .

**An. hon. Member:** That would never happen.

**Shri Joachim Aliya** (Kanara): He will have 51 policemen around him when he comes to power.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is a former Chief Minister of your State, Sir. Is it not so?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** . . . . . he is likely to adopt the very same measures that the present administration has adopted.

I do not want to quote the adjectives that he has been pleased to use; he should not have used them with all the wisdom and experience that he has behind him. I do not want to answer his anger against the ruling party. That I can understand. But I will answer only the relevant points, very serious points, that he has raised.

The last point that he made was that the Bastar State must be taken over by the Centre and should be one of the Centrally administered areas. That is a constructive suggestion he has made. But I want him to see whether his suggestion would amount

to furthering the interests of democracy and good administration. The famous principle is that no administrator can be an able administrator, a good administrator, if he does not know the people and the issues he is dealing with. It is for this reason that the unitary system of government gave place to the federal system of government in a large country like India. People are expected to govern their own affairs in small units, if possible.

In the context of Indian conditions we have divided our country more or less on the basis of language. Even these linguistic States are so unwieldy that I learnt that many a minister has not visited this area of Bastar, that Governors have not visited this area of Bastar. So is the case with regard to other states and areas. This argument does not apply to any particular area, it applies to the whole of India as to whether we have to re-draw the map of our States in order to make administration more effective, more democratic and more purposeful. If he had put it on that ground, I could understand it; but if he wants to tear up the States into Centrally administered areas, this is against all tenets of democracy.

Mahatma Gandhi once said during the course of one of his speeches at the Round Table Conference that if the Government in Delhi, namely, the Central Government, accumulates to itself excessive powers, it will be like a pyramid in inverse and it will collapse under its own weight. The Central Government, as it is, has been invested with so much power and responsibility. If territories are also added to the Government in Delhi for the purpose of administration, I am sure, the administration will become less efficient and farfetched.

In the old days, before we gave this Constitution to ourselves, there were three sets of States—A States, B States and C States. I used to call them, as they were called in the days



of the British, dominions, dependencies and Crown colonies. Under the Constitution, fortunately, we abolished A and B States and made all States of one class—maybe, they are like dominions of Delhi—but to continue C States is like continuing the Crown colonies. This idea of the Centre taking over direct responsibility for particular areas in India is against all tenets of democracy. It may be a temporary phase that, we are tolerating the existence of Centrally administered areas. Ultimately, everyone of the Centrally-administered areas has to join one or the other adjoining State and you must have only one category of States. This balance of the British heritage, namely the Crown colonies system, must be abolished. It is against the very fundamental idea of democratic set-up. People ruling themselves at their own doors is the principle which the leader of the Swatantra Party is opposed to. If Bhopal cannot administer Bastar effectively, it is very much doubtful whether Delhi which is twice or thrice the distance away would be able to administer Bastar better.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** That is, the very idea of taking Kerala's administration under Central Government Control.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Therefore, this idea of the Central Government taking direct responsibility for the governing of this area is neither democratic nor helpful to the people of Bastar.

**Shri Ranga:** What is the position in Tripura? They are having self-Government?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Apparently, he has not followed my argument—he was in consultation with others—but, otherwise, I am sure he would have agreed with the idea that I had sponsored.

It was very embarrassing for me, at any rate, to listen to Prof. Ranga

advocating the cause of the ruler of Bastar and his family. He was good enough even to give a little historical background. He was jubilantly describing the great achievement of his family, that they remained independent, that there was southern-pat or dakshanpat and that they were independent of the Delhi Government. Then, he brought in the analogy of Nagas and Mizos thereby very little realising what it would lead to. He was supporting the proposition made to by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh said that this raja and his followers wanted to have a rebellion aiming at an independent State. That is exactly the proposition that has been supported by the leader of the Swatantra Party in his speech. Therefore, if there is, what is called, honesty in arguing a proposition, the leader of Swatantra Party will have to concede that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh was right in saying that these people were rebelling set of people.

**Shri Bade:** No, no; that is wrong

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** They were aiming at disintegration of India; they were aiming at making the small forest area an independent State. Therefore, we must and this House specially must be in a position to give the praise due to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for the forthright steps he has taken and the premonition he had about the activities of this ruler and his band of people.

Bastar has not been neglected. In the First and Second Five Year Plans, the statement shows that the Government of India has spent as much as Rs. 5 crores over the amelioration of this area and the adivasis. The Third Plan has allotted Rs. 6.79 crores. Total amounts to Rs. 11.79 crores. This is not a small sum whatever disabilities we are suffer-

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

ing by way of economic backwardness are not peculiar to Bastar area alone. Even in the so-called advanced areas, we have not got electricity in every village, a school in every village, a well in every village.

**Shri Bade:** There is no electricity in the area, except in Bastar.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** In the rest of India also, you do not have electricity and other amenities in every village. Please verify in your own constituency whether there is electricity, a school, a hospital in every village. Therefore, when compared to the rest of India, it would be rather an exaggeration to say that this area has been so completely neglected that the people rose in rebellion. People have not risen in rebellion, not because of the paucity of the amenities provided but different considerations. This House which represents this great nation and which has taken oath to maintain the integrity of this country, ought not to countenance moves of the kind made in Bastar or in Nagaland or in Mizo Hills. People who call these people martyrs have somewhat become so angry that they do not find a suitable word for description of these activities in this manner. The word 'martyr' ought to be used with a sense of proportion. Prof. Ranga was describing that these people rose in rebellion against the rulers of Delhi during Mughal days. He did not take pains to tell us whether they did so in the days of the British. In what way did they fight for the independence of the country? What were his forefathers doing when the Britishers were ruling? To pounce upon the Government and the people who occupy offices merely because of political opposition would amount to taking advantage of all these happenings, good, bad and indifferent, for political purposes. Political purpose must be achieved by fair means. Let them, by all means, show the deficiencies of Government. But in Bastar, the

Government has come out with flying colours. It has taken prompt action without waiting for anybody to prompt it. They have appointed a commission of enquiry.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may conclude now.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I have got only one point to make regarding the commission of enquiry. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh did not appoint this commission on his own. He consulted the Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court. It is the Chief Justice who gave the name and that name has been accepted and announced. Now, there is an argument that a Supreme Court Judge may be appointed. You will kindly see that if we have to secure the services of the Supreme Court Judge, the concerned Minister, whoever he is, has to make that request to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. The Chief Justice of India would certainly ask: Why should there be another Judge when a Judge of a High Court has already been appointed? This judicial system is such that no Judge of the Supreme Court, much less the Chief Justice of India, would so act as to cast a doubt on the *bona fides* of a member of the judiciary without proof to the contrary. Therefore, there is a delicacy in the situation. We cannot just appoint whomsoever we like to the tribunal. The head of the judiciary concerned has to do it. We should certainly not countenance a step which will result in grave doubt being cast about the impartiality and integrity of a Judge either of the Supreme Court or of the High Court. Therefore, there is no use blaming either the Home Minister or the Chief Minister if they say, let this judicial tribunal do the work. So far as my knowledge goes, this is not going to be an 'in camera' inquiry. Let those people who are aggrieved engage competent lawyers and cross-examine the witnesses.

**Shri Bade:** Where will the poor Adivasis go for money?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I will assure him on my personal behalf that they can approach the Supreme Court bar or any one of the High Court bars. They will provide free legal aid. There is also a provision in the various High Court bars that free legal aid will be given to those people who are so poor that they cannot defend themselves. There are rules in the High Courts to this effect; the High Court will pay in certain cases to defend the accused. Therefore, there is no question of Adivasis not being properly represented before the Tribunal merely because they are poor.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He will conclude now.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** One more point and I will conclude.

Mr. Bade for whom I have got not only respect but also affection, wants a Parliamentary Committee to go and investigate. Let him think over the matter. After all, when this Inquiry Commission submits its report, we are competent to discuss that report; we are competent to differ from that report; we are competent to influence the decisions on that report through the Government. Therefore, we are in a way an appellant authority over the Commission. Why should this appellate authority of Parliament be reduced to the original jurisdiction of personal inquiry. After all, if you had thought of Bastar for its own sake, gone there earlier before all these incidents took place to inquire into the difficulties of Adivasis and made a report to the Government, then your *bona fides* would have been unassailable. To make a proposition for a Parliamentary delegation to go and make inquiries now is neither legal nor feasible nor profitable to his own Party.

**Shri Daji:** I speak on this motion with sorrow, anger and shame because

I have to speak of the torture, the travails and the anguish of the bleeding people of one of the largest districts of my State, perhaps the largest in India. As is well known, Bastar is even larger than the State of Kerala with a total area of 13,000 sq. miles but with a population of merely 16 lakhs.

**An hon. Member:** 11 lakhs.

**Shri Daji:** That is a story of continued exploitation, of sub-human conditions and, therefore, what I speak here is merely to echo the anguished cry of the tortures on the Adivasis of Bastar, of the shameful mass murder perpetrated there, of the dastardly crimes in the name of law and order, of an action reminiscent of a revengeful treatment for dissent, unparalleled holocaust in the history of free India and even in the history of modern India. I say that I am anguished because I have to speak of nothing less than a rape on the people of Bastar and it is this crime that I charge this Government with.

Let us see what is the background to this holocaust. It is not a question of legal hair-splitting as to whether a particular force on a particular occasion was necessary or not; that is the term of reference of the Commission. But what I ask is: what have we given to the people of Bastar? Bastar has no railway line; the nearest railway line is 180 miles away. Bastar has no transport system. Bastar has not the elements of modern civilisation. People there are still steeped in archaic, primaevial economic condition. The so-called social measures that have been taken are flaunted at us. They only touch the fringe of the problem in some of the places. In Bastar today there are parts where Adivasis do not even know the use of money. The rich mineral deposits, the throbbing jungle life and the salubrious climate have not been harnessed to modern civilisation. They are living as we were

[Shri Daji]

living years and years back. It is a new civilisation. The modern India, the independent India, after 18 years of Congress rule, has certainly money to build hotels like Asoka Hotel, but they have no money, attention and sympathy to bring these backward brothers of our free India anywhere near a civilised state. We live in Delhi and other places of our country. The American Foundation may come later, but we have taken a lesson from the wild stories of America to rout and root them out as mere blots on civilisation. If these conditions obtain in Bastar, it is a blot on free India, it is a shame on the conscience of every Indian and a double shame on the conscience of this Government which is, after all, responsible for this state of affairs there..

I will just give one example because time will not permit me to give more. You will not believe this example. The main industry in which Adivasis engage themselves is collecting dry fruit; one of the most common fruits obtained there is a sort of dry fruit which we all eat. They collect it. When they come to sell it in the bazaars, do you know what price they get for it in this year of 1966, after 18 years of Congress rule? The contractors weigh that dry fruit in one pan and an equal amount of salt in the other. The Adivasis are paid salt for a dry fruit which sells at Rs. 5 per kilo, and they are happy about it.

**An. hon. Member:** What is that fruit?

**Shri Daji:** It is something like badam. It is Chiranjil.

This is only one example. All the labour is routed in a like manner. It is in this background of confusion and utter backwardness that they still live. Therefore, if they believe in some mystical power of this man or that man or some Maharaja, it is nothing surprising. What have we done? The question is not what

Maharaja has done or has not done. The question is what we have done. Even after 18 years of independence, even after spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees in Bastar, the Adivasis still believe in deified God in the form of a Maharaja and they are so utterly under one man's control. If what you say is true, he could instigate them to rise in a rebellion against the State. That is the point. The whole story of rebellion is, of course, bogus. Even if that is so, what has the Government done? The Government has done nothing but adding to the exploitation of the Adivasis there because these contractors, of whom I have spoken, are the biggest supporters of the Congress Party; they are the biggest donors to the Congress Party fund. No system has been devised for even a fair purchase price for Adivasis.

In 1947 the Maharaja was installed. Soon thereafter a Court of Wards was appointed. In 1951 he routed the the Congress from that area. Then what happened? Then he was wooed and he was brought into the Congress. In 1957 he joined the Congress and won all the seats for the Congress and he was an MLA with me in that Assembly. They had said, "if you join the Congress, your estates will be returned." We were not supporting the Maharaja; it was the Congress who was supporting the Maharaja. But then they did not return the estates. So he resigned from the Congress. In the next elections he defeated the Congress. Then suddenly he was detained under the P.D. Act. Within two months, the High Court said that there were no valid grounds for his being detained. So they had to release him. That is the history. Then what happened? The new elections were approaching in 1962 and how could the Congress fight the elections there, being at loggerheads with the Maharaja? So he was deposed. His younger brother whom they have installed—of course, I am not pleading the case of the

Maharaja—is a worse person than any other Maharaja today. It is a famous thing in the bazaars of Raipur as to what he was and what he was doing. There was an order to the Adivasis that they should worship him, but the Adivasis said, "he may be a Maharaja; but we will not call him God."

14.00 hrs.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas** (Ujjain): On a point of order. I would invite your attention to rule 353. The hon. Member has just made some defamatory statements about the present ruler of Bastar, which he cannot make under rule 353 which says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also....."

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** Those remarks should be expunged.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** So, this rule is quite clear on that point.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let not the hon. Member make any such remarks.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Such remarks should not be allowed to be made on the floor of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not proper on the part of the hon. Member to make such remarks.

**Shri Daji:** There was a contest there as to who was God and who was to be worshipped as God; the collector, and the SSP took the new Maharaja in the jeep, went from village to village, beating up the people and telling them 'You worship this Maharajah as God.' But they refused to worship. Therefore, there is a biannual contest there in Bastar. I am stating this because you must also know the facts. Every year, the Dussheera and the Ramna-

vami days are the durbar days when the Maharaja could hold the durbar, and he would be worshipped. Since the new Maharajah was brought, this contest goes on, and the Congress Government, the so-called socialist Government with all the forces at its command insists upon the people to worship the new Maharajah as God.

**An. hon. Member:** Shame!

**Shri Daji:** This was on the eve of Ramanavami. Now, you could understand why the people had gathered there. And what happened at the time of the last Dussheera? In the durbar of the new Maharajah, there was the collector, the SSP, the sub-inspector and there were some village guards also who had forcibly brought thousands of people; they had all gathered there and there was a slap on their face. That has become the bone of contention. This year again the Ramnavami was coming, and the puja was coming, and the people were gathering.

You are talking of industry in that area. But where is industry there? Even agriculture is not known there. The widely practised agriculture there is shifting agriculture. On that too there is a levy imposed now. In the absence of other forces operating there, in the absence of any democratic forces operating there for which perhaps you and I and all of us are responsible, they complained to the Maharajah about the levy. That was the cause of the trouble. But the main background cause was the contest about worshipping him as God. I would submit that this God-contest must once and for all end there, if not by persuasion, then by force. *Na Rahe Bana Na Baje Bansuri*. It is with this attitude that terror was let loose there, and the incident followed. To say that there was trouble as in Mizo Hills and Nagaland, as the Chief Minister has tried to make out, is.....

**Shri Bade:** Adding insult to injury.

**Shri Daji:** . . . adding insult to injury. Apart from that, there is not an iota of truth in it.

As late as the 23rd of last month, the Adivasis had petitioned to the commissioner, two days before the incident, and told him 'We apprehend trouble; please come on the spot and help and save us'. Is this the gesture of a rebel? They went to the collector, and they went to the Congress leader there asking for a morsel of rice. Is that the gesture of rebellion? If it were the case that there was such a complete rebellion, then why was this House not informed? Why was the country not informed that a major para-military operation was required, and starting from morning, and going on throughout the night till 4 A.M. the next day, an operation lasting for hours and hours was required, an operation in which so many policemen had to fire 61 rounds? If the situation was deteriorating, and it had come to all that, were all of us sleeping? Were the Government of India sleeping? Was the Home Ministry sleeping? Therefore, this tall story cannot be believed.

What is at stake now? The inquiry has been ordered. I do not want to speak a single word about it, out of deference to the stature of the judge and the ruling of the Speaker. But let it be on record that it was the ruling of the Speaker which had prevented us from discussing the mode and manner of the appointment of the commission. I have a right to get this recorded. What inquiry will the commission hold? The inquiry is an eye-wash, because the means of inquiry are not obtainable. Who is going to defend the Adivasis? An Anderson type of terror has been let loose there. Every Adivasi male flies to the jungle in the morning and comes back only during the shadows of the night when the police writ does not run and when they are brave enough to defend themselves. Even lawyers speak only in whispers in the urinals of the court about the

incident. They dare not speak about it even in the bar-room. This is the lurid terror that you have let loose. Even the best of judge with his efforts will not be able to find out the truth. Even we who are making bold to give evidence may be detained. Unaided, and unhelped, how can the Adivasis be expected to lead evidence? In the absence of democratic forces, you want an inquiry only to wash your guilt off.

Therefore, what I would propose is this. It is not an ordinary case of a High Court judge being shifted away to some place. Not only a Supreme Court should be added for instilling greater confidence, but an independent agency should be placed at the disposal of the Adivasis there so that they can defend themselves before the commission of inquiry and vindicate their honour and faith of the people of Adivasi areas of Bastar.

Another very important thing is this. The Chief Minister is being praised to the skies. If an honest attempt at an inquiry was intended, if confidence was to be engendered, then the police officers there should have been transferred. But what do we find? Why is it that not a single police officer has been transferred? The same collector, the same SSP, the same sub-inspector and the same havildar, and the same forces which killed him are still ruling the district, and still Government expect us to have faith in this farcical inquiry.

The most important issue, and the issue above every other issue in this matter is that you are inducting cloak-and-dagger methods in politics. It is a challenge to the democratic processes and the democratic conscience of India. Let it not be said that we did not warn the ruling party. If the ruling party inducts cloak-and-dagger methods in politics, then we are ready to face it. A neo-Kaironism is being practised in Madhya Pradesh. They have forgotten the fate of such a person in history. But

if this is the system of Government and the method of rule that the Congress Party wants to foist on the people of Madhya Pradesh and of Bastar, then whatever be the suffering, we shall be prepared to face it. Let the Congress also face it when the time comes. I am not speaking emptily. There is a report which has appeared in today's papers, containing the reply of the Chief Minister. Look at the tone of the man. Look at the arrogance of the man. He says: "I have been charged with a reign of terror.... I am a terror to decoits, thieves and Members sitting opposite."

**An hon. Member:** Shame!

**Shri Daji:** He places the Opposition at the same level as dacoits and thieves, and says that he would use the same terror against them as against dacoits. This is the man who is in charge of the administration there. It is this background that brings complete lack of confidence in the capacity of the Madhya Pradesh Government to continue there even for a minute with any justification and with any regard for decent human values. It is not any question of quibbling that we want to invent or indulge in. I would submit that the Centre must step in. If they want to maintain confidence, then the entire administration of the district must be changed. Central officers must be posted there to create a modicum of confidence.

I shall conclude now, but the chapter will not conclude here. The sufferings of the Adivasis and every drop of blood that has been spilt there will be avenged by history. Let there be no mistake about it. I pledge in the name of my party and the working people of this country, I pledge in the name of the workers of of Bhilai and the workers who are building new India, that whatever the crimes of the Congress, we shall not rest content; the recent rape of Bastar will be avenged with interest,

with compound interest, and avenged fully.

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भभी मैंने बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक अपने मित्र श्री दाजी साहब के भाषण को सुना । उसमें मुझे कोई विशेष बात नजर नहीं आयी । उनका जैसा स्वभाव है, जिस पार्टी के वह सदस्य हैं उसका जो तरीका है और जैसे शब्दों का उन्हें उपयोग करना चाहिए वह उन्होंने अपने स्वभाव के माफिक ही किया है । भभी बाखिर में उन्होंने जो बात कही कि वह इसका बदला लेंगे, यह हम सबके सामने एक बड़ा विचारणीय प्रश्न है । बदला किस तरह से लेंगे ? क्या भावना उसमें है ? अगर उनका कहीं राज हो गया तो वह इसका बदला कम्पाउंड इन्डरेस्ट लगा कर लेंगे, यानी यहां 12 प्रादमी मरे हैं तब हजारों प्रादमियों को मारेंगे, इसके सिवाय ....

**श्री यूडबोर् सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) :** मगर मारेंगे कांग्रेसियों को खाली ।

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** हां, कांग्रेसियों को मारिए । हम यहीं तैयार हैं । भभी मारा ही है करनाल में ... (व्यवधान) । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बस्तर में जो कुछ भी हुआ उस के लिए किसी को भी प्रसन्नता नहीं हो सकती है और अगर मेरे मित्रों को उस पर दुख है तो हमको भी उतना ही दुख है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने जैसे ही खबर मिली और मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य दिया उसमें पहला शब्द यह कहा है कि उन्हें बड़े दुःख के साथ हाउस को यह खबर देनी पड़ती है और उन्होंने तात्कालिक बयान एक इनक्वायरी कराने के बारे में दिया । मेरे ऊपर के मित्र कह रहे हैं कि यह एक फास होगा । वहां कोई बयान नहीं दे सकता है वहां कोई जा नहीं सकता है और कोई खुले रूप में बात

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

नहीं कर सकता है इस तरह की गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बातें इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा करना शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यहां लोक सभा से और राज्य सभा से दोनों जगह से कई माननीय सदस्य वहां पर गये हैं.....

श्री बड़े : हमारे पीछे वहां उन्होंने सी० आई० डी० लगा दी।

Shri Daji: He was prevented officially by the Collector from meeting the Adivasis. He was told that since he was not a lawyer, he could not meet anyone. An M.P. of the country is treated like that, and you are talking of an enquiry.

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : आदिवासियों के लिए कांग्रेस वालों को भी दिलचस्पी है। कांग्रेस वालों के हृदय में भी उनके लिए जगह है और आदिवासियों के लिए दिलचस्पी होने का ठका झकेले विरोधियों ने ही नहीं लिया हुआ है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों, कांग्रेसमेंनों और वहां की सरकार को आदिवासियों के प्रति हमदर्दी है और उनकी बेलफयर के लिए बहुबूदी के लिए, उन की तरक्की के लिए और उन के विकास के लिए योजनाएं हैं। उनके प्रति दिलचस्पी है और उस के लिए काम हुआ है और ऐसा नहीं है कि मानो सारी दिलचस्पी और सहानुभूति केवल विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को ही हो (व्यवधान) इस तरीके से बीच में गड़बड़ करना उचित नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का यह दिल हाउस की टेबुल पर रख दिया जाय।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : वहां पर यह सही है जैसा कि श्री दाजी ने शुरू में कहा कि वहां

रेलें नहीं हैं, वहां सड़कें नहीं हैं, वहां स्कूल बोर्डे हैं और वहां विकास आदि कार्य पर कम पैसा खर्च हुआ है लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में राज्य में जो खर्च हुआ है वह दूसरी जगहों में जो खर्च हुआ है उस के मुकाबले में इधर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है, ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है। अगर वह इस तरीके से देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि प्रति व्यक्ति जितना खर्च और जिलों में होना चाहिए उसके मुकाबले में बस्तर के जिले में विशेष रूप से खर्च किया गया है। यह हकीकत है कि हमारी रियासत सभी मामलों में पिछड़ी हुई है। अगर वहां स्कूल कम हैं तो हमारे सारे प्रान्त में स्कूल कम हैं। अगर हमारे यहां बस्तर में सड़कें कम हैं तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की स्टेट तमाम दूसरी स्टेट्स से सड़कों के मामले में बहुत ज्यादा पीछे है। अगर शिक्षा के मामले में बस्तर पिछड़ा हुआ है तो हमारा सारा मध्य प्रदेश शिक्षा के मामले में बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है (व्यवधान)।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : इसलिये हमारे जितने भी साधन हैं और जितनी भी सहायता हमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिल सकती है उन लिमिटेड रिसोर्सेज के अन्तर्गत ही जितना भी अधिक से अधिक काम हो सकता था वह किया जाना है और किया जा रहा है। इसके मानी यह नहीं है कि वे हमारे प्रयास काफ़ी हैं या उन से हमको संतोष है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि और भी अधिक वहां काम हो और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करे और हमारे यह विरोधी सदस्य लोग भी उस में अपनी शक्ति लगायें और सहयोग प्रदान करें तो वह एक बड़ी अच्छी चीज होगी। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि वह आज उस इलाके



घोर वहां के आदिवासियों के प्रति दिलचस्पी दिखला रहे हैं लेकिन इस के पहले इतने सालों से बस्तर पिछड़ा हुआ मौजूद था आदिवासी अविकसित और पिछड़ी अवस्था में वहां रह रहे थे लेकिन उन के लिए आबाज उठाने की कोशिश जिस जोर के साथ की जानी चाहिए थी वह आज से पहले उन के द्वारा नहीं उठाई गई है ।

**श्री बड़े :** मैं ने उठाई है ।

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** आप ने उठाई मैं ने उठाई है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों के अलावा और भी राज्यों के तो यहां पर भाई मौजूद हैं जोकि आज इतनी हमदर्दी दिखला रहे हैं और बकालत कर रहे हैं उन्होंने आज से पहले यह आवाज क्यों नहीं उठाई और बकालत क्यों नहीं की ?

**श्री दाजी :** भरे भाई हम आबाज उठाते हैं तो आप हमारे मजदूरों को गोली मारते हो ।

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** अब गोली मारने या गोली चलाने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उस के लिए तो इनक्वायरी कमिशन बैठा हुआ है और उस की रिपोर्ट से इस बारे में पता चलेगा । लेकिन आज दाजी साहब खुले रूप में कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वहां कल्लेघाम हुआ है या गोलियां मारी गई हैं । यह भी विषय विवादास्पद है । यह इनक्वायरी का विषय है और इस का निर्णय होना चाहिए । लेकिन इस बारे में गहादत और फैसला होने के पहले उनके द्वारा इस तरीके से गैर जिम्मेदारी की बातें कहना यह एक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध होगा । हमने एक संविधान के अनुसार अपनी शासन व्यवस्था चलाना तय किया है । कोई भी इस तरह की चीजें हों तो उस की एक इनक्वायरी, उस की जांच पड़ताल नियमित रूप से हो ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है अब उस व्यवस्था के

सामने जा कर अपनी बात को नहीं कहना और यहां हाउस में जिस तरीके से बाजार में बातें कही जा सकती हैं इस तरीके से कहते रहना यह कोई एक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीका नहीं है, यह कोई एक प्रजातांत्रिक तरीका नहीं है । इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि . . . .

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) :** माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस को बाजार कह रहे हैं ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** सदन का अपमान हो रहा है ।

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** सदन को मैंने बाजार नहीं कहा । मैंने यह कहा कि ऐसी बातें नहीं कहनी चाहिए जो कि हम बाजार में कहते हैं । मैंने सदन को बाजार नहीं कहा है (व्यवधान) मैंने सदन को बाजार नहीं कहा है । मैंने तो यह कहा है कि ऐसे शब्द नहीं कहने चाहिए जो कि बाजार में कहे जाते हैं ।

**Shri Daji:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, he is casting a reflection on my speech. Probably you have not followed his Hindi speech. He says I have made irresponsible statements here as I would speak in the bazaar. Then, I say he is speaking as in a fish market.

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** मैं फिर दाजी साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितने शब्द उन्होंने कहे हैं और अगर वह उन की इम्पोर्ट समझते हैं और उस की जिम्मेदारी वह अनुभव करते हैं तो उन का यह पवित्र कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इनक्वायरी कमिशन के सामने जा कर अपनी वक्तव्य ही नहीं रखें बल्कि उस के समर्थन में पूरी शक्ति के साथ में साक्ष्य पेश कर के साबित करने का प्रयत्न करें ।

**श्री रंगा स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता :** उन्होंने कह दिया कि वहां 100 आदमी गोली से मारे गये . . .

... एक माननीय सदस्य : पांच सौ मारे गये ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : एक भाई कह रहे हैं कि 500 मारे गये तो कोई कहेंगे कि 1000 मारे गये । लेकिन श्रीमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जगदलपुर गया हूँ । मैंने जगदलपुर को देखा है । मैं सारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट को घूमा है । आज से 4 साल पहले भी मैं वहाँ पर गया था (व्यवधान) इस वर्ष भी दो महीने पहले मैं बस्तर जिले में गया था । मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य महल कहा जाता है वह एक तरफ जगदलपुर के जंगल में नहीं है बल्कि वह जगदलपुर के कस्बे के मध्य में है और जिसके कि चारों तरफ वह जगदलपुर का कस्बा आबाद है । चारों तरफ उस के आबादी है । वहाँ से अगर एक आदमी भी जायेगा तो वह छुप कर नहीं ले जा सकते हैं सब लोग देख सकते हैं । मैं चलेज के साथ कहता हूँ कि जो 12 आदमी वहाँ मरे हैं उन के अलावा एक भी ज्यादा आदमी वहाँ पर नहीं मरा है । (व्यवधान) ॥

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक हजार आदमी मरे हैं । वह बारह आदमियों के मरने को जो बात कह रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : अगर गलत है तो वह वहाँ जा कर साबित करें । यहाँ गलत कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I ask the speaker whether he went and counted the dead bodies there that he is making such a statement? It may not be 500, it may be 200 or 300. He has no right to say definitely that he is sure that only 12 people died.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Regarding the number of the dead, . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him give his own figure.

Shri Khadilkar: As has been ascertained by the president of the SSP party and stated in a reputable journal Kesari recently after his visit, there were thirteen deaths.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मेरा तो केवल यही निवेदन है कि इसको मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली में वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी बार बार कहा है कि 12 आदिवासी और एक हैड कांस्टेबिल मरे हैं, केवल 13 आदमी मरे हैं, और बाकी तो केवल प्रचार है और उसमें सत्य का तो अंश भी नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं आप से केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ आदिवासियों की भावनाओं को उभारने का निरन्तर प्रयत्न बरसों से चल रहा था और उन को भागे बढ़ा कर के उनको विकास के कामों में लगाने के बजाय उन से कानून तोड़ कर और कानून के विरुद्ध चल कर बगावत कराने की श्रृंखला आज से नहीं गिछले पांच छः साल से बराबर चलती आ रही है ।

श्री दाजी ने जो एक दो बातें कही हैं उनका जवाब दे कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा । श्री दाजी ने कहा कि पहले वह स्वतन्त्र थे और उसके बाद वह असेम्बली में मेम्बर थे और कांग्रेस में शामिल हुए । उन्होंने कहा कि शायद उनको यह लालच दिया था कांग्रेस ने कि उनकी जायदाद छोड़ दी जाएगी, लेकिन श्री दाजी ने कहा कि उनकी जायदाद को नहीं छोड़ा और उनको कांग्रेस को छोड़ना पड़ा । अगर कांग्रेस ने लालच दिया होता तो वह उनकी जायदाद को उसी वक्त छोड़ देती । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं था । वह अपने लालच से कांग्रेस में आए होंगे । कांग्रेस का यह काम नहीं है कि किसी को लालच देकर अपने में मिलावे । अगर कोई आता है तो उसके लिए कांग्रेस का द्वार खुला है और अगर कोई चला जाता है तो उसका हम को भयंसा नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो चर्चा हो रही उस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि बस्तर में यह इंसीडेंट होने के बाद मैं तुरन्त वहां गया था और गये साल भी मैं बस्तर गया था। और मैंने जगदलपुर और बेलाडीला का प्रवास किया था। मुझे वहां की परिस्थिति मालूम है। वहां साढ़े आठ लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं और वे केवल एक वस्त्र पहनते हैं, दूसरा वस्त्र नहीं पहनते हैं। बेलाडीला के आगे आपको नंगे आदमी मिलेंगे। 18 साल से कांग्रेस इन लोगों से खिन्नावाड़ कर रही है। इनको 18 सालों में कांग्रेस ने विश्वास में नहीं लिया और 18 सालों में कांग्रेस शासन ने इन लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। और जो फिगर दिए गये हैं कि इतना रुपया आदिवासियों के लिए खर्च किया गया उसमें से पता लगाया जाए कि कितना भ्रष्टाचार में गया और कितना आदिवासियों पर खर्च किया गया।

आज जो बस्तर कांड पर चर्चा हाउस में हो रही है, इसका कारण क्या था। जगदलपुर में जो पेलेस है वह सदन साइड में है। जगदलपुर से 24 तारीख को तीन हजार आदिवासी पुरुष और 1 हजार स्त्रियां चावल भांगने के लिए बस्तर कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता सूर्यपाल तिवारी के यहां गए। वहां तीन लारियों में पुलिस थी। जिसने उनको रोका और वापस पेलेस में जाने दिया। मैं हाउस से पूछता हूँ कि उस वक्त उस तीन लारी पुलिस ने उनको वहां जाने से क्यों नहीं रोका। उनको कहना चाहिए कि तुम लोग जगदलपुर मत जाओ। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया (व्यवधान)।

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, on a point of order. The Speaker gave a ruling permitting this motion subject to this condition that matters *sub judice* shall be excluded. I have a copy of the terms of reference to the commission, as all Members have. What Mr. Bade is speaking about and what Mr. Daji

and Mr. Vyas talked about, all these are covered by the terms of reference, and they are excluded by the Speaker. The terms of reference of the enquiry commission are (1) enquire into and report on the disturbances in Jagdalpur....(b) report on whether the firing was justified and so on. All these are out of order and should be expunged.

Shri Bade: I am not referring to the March 25th incident but prior to that.

मेरा यह कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी यहां से गयी थीं तो उन्होंने देश को एक सन्देश भेजा था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं भ्रमरीका जा रही हूँ कोई गड़बड़ देश में नहीं होनी चाहिये और एकता को मजबूत करना चाहिए। उन्होंने उस सन्देश में यह कहा था :

“हालांकि दंगों के बाद जो शांति स्थापित हुई है उसे हमें मजबूत बनाना है और सभी समस्याओं को सोच समझ कर हल करना है। ऐसे समय जब कि मैं यूरोप और भ्रमरीका जा रही हूँ, सरकार और लोगों को आपस में मिल कर काम करना है और ऐसे रास्ते निकालने हैं जिस से आगे हमें ऐसी कठिनाइयों का सामना न करना पड़े।”

लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने गड़बड़ी की और इस प्रकार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को कलंक लगाया क्योंकि लन्दन टाइम्स में यह खबर प्रकाशित की गयी कि मध्य प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट ने निहत्थे आदिवासियों को गोलियों में भून दिया है। जहां तक कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not speak about anything that led to these incidents.

Shri Bade: I am not referring to that incident; I am saying about things which were prior to these incidents. If you want I can speak in English also.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have been following your speech.... (Interruptions.) There is no point of order.

**श्री बड़े:** मेरा यह कहना यह है कि उन्होंने कोई आर्म्स और एम्पूनीशन इकट्ठा नहीं किया था। अगर रिबोल्वूशन करना होता तो वह ऐसा करते। वस्तर में एक भयंकर भ्रकाल पड़ा है, और लोगों को खाने के लिये चावल नहीं मिलता। फिर भी जैसा कि कल नन्दा जी ने कहा है कि एक पर सेंट लेवी उन से ली जा रही है। मैं कहता हूँ जब कुछ पैदा नहीं हुआ तो एक परसेंट लेवी क्यों ली जा रही है। यह तो जबरदस्ती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि लेवी के लिए अधिकारियों ने क्या क्या किया है। यह चीज युग धर्म नाम के समाचार पत्र में छपी है, उस में लिखा है :

“पुलिस अत्याचार—हाल में ही लेवी बसूली के नाम पर आदिवासी महिला एवं पुरुषों के साथ पुलिस द्वारा की गयी ज्यादती की कल्पना गायाएँ आज भी आदिवासी भूल नहीं सके हैं एवं भारत के किसी भी कोने में इस प्रकार की अमानुषिक अत्याचार नहीं होते होंगे जैसे अत्याचार वस्तर में से हुए।

हथेली पर साहब की कुर्सी

बड़े किले पास ग्राम हिरमा ने बताया कि जगदलपुर हवालात में उसे सिटी साहब ने बूटों से मारा, पश्चात् जमीन पर घुटने के बल बिठा कर दोनों हथेलियों पर एक एक कुर्सी रखी गई जिस पर जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक एवं सिटी साहब एक घंटे तक बैठे रहे। इसके बाद भी पंजे को टेबल पर रख कर रूल से मारा गया” (व्यवधान)।

I am not referring to the incidents which took place on the 24th March and 25th March. I am relating the incidents of 4th March 1968 and how the police gave them a good beating.

महिलाओं की पिटाई लात से की गयी।

उस पत्र में भागे लिखा है :

“धारा 107 के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार महिलाओं में श्रीमती जैती ओजे सुकक

रावत मामडपाल ने 4-3-66 को जिला-घोष से शिकायत कर कहा है कि दरमा थाने के मुंशी ने पति पत्नी को लात एवं धुंसे से मारा।”

इसका बैकग्राउंड क्या है। महाराजा साहब ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि पहले मुझे इनसेन डिब्लेयर किया गया था, लेकिन जब मैंने कांग्रेस को जायन कर लिया तो मेरी मैडनैस एक-दम खत्म हो गई और जब मैंने कांग्रेस को छोड़ दिया, तो फिर मुझे इन सेन बताया जाने लगा।

I shall quote from the book, *I Pravir, the Adivasi God*, written by Shree Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo who was shot dead in his own palace in his own bedroom:

“For this purpose, an AICC observer was sent from Delhi along with the Maharaja of Kanker who had lotus eating dreams of making Bastar his future empire. I was given the Congress ticket instead of Surya Pal just to serve their political ends. They now wanted to give me their party ticket and all allegations that I was made were ruled out completely by them after their coming to this decision.”

नरोन्हा के बारे में, जो पहले कलेक्टर था फिर कमिश्नर हुआ और जो अब चीफ सेक्रेटरी है, महाराजा साहब ने लिखा है :

“Nahronha joined them in their nefarious designs in order to prolong his distatorship in Bastar. Nahronha used to think that he was Claudius the God. It was lucky for him that I behaved like a gentleman towards him. Shri Vijaya Chandra Bhanjdeo who was a boy soon fell a prey to his scheming machinations. The Government wanted to make my brother Shri Vijaya Chandra Bhanjdeo an instrument for their own ends.”

महाराजा साहब और आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध मैं यह तूरे का पुरा प्लाट नरोन्हा, आई०

जी० पी० और दूसरे पुलिस अफसरों, मिश्र जी और कलेक्टर के द्वारा बनाया गया। कलेक्टर, अफसर, पांच साल से वहां बैठा हुआ है। गये साल जब मैं बवस्तर गया था, तो मैं ने उस के तबादले के सम्बन्ध में श्री मिश्र को पत्र लिखा था। महाराजा प्रवीरचन्द्र भंजदेव ने भी तीन रोज पहले उन को पत्र लिखा था कि इन अधिकारियों का वहां से तबादिला किया जाये और वह स्वयं वहां जाकर वहां की परिस्थिति को देखें, क्योंकि उन अधिकारियों के कारण ही वहां के लोगों पर मुसीबतें आती हैं, रोज लोगों की पिटाई होती है और महिलाओं को बे-आबरू किया जाता है। महाराजा साहब कुछ महिलाओं को लेकर कमिश्नर को बुलाने के लिए गए थे, ताकि वह उन को सारी परिस्थिति बता सकें। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि कमिश्नर 24 तारीख को शिकार के लिए क्यों चला गया, जब कि कहा जाता है कि वहां पर नागालैंड और मिजो हिल्स की तरह का रेबैलियन होने वाला था। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आई० जी० पी० ने इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट दी है, कि उस क्षेत्र में नागा लैंड और मिजो हिल्स के समान विद्रोह होने वाला था। वास्तव में आदिवासी लोग वहां पर विद्रोह के लिए इकट्ठे नहीं हुए थे, बल्कि 18 तारीख को नवरात्री की पूजा के सम्बन्ध में इकट्ठे हुए थे।

आदिवासियों की अनाज की दिक्कतों के प्रश्न पर महाराजा साहब ने 8 फरवरी को अपने पैलेस के सामने भ्रमण किया था। उन का कहना था कि आदिवासी लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और उन को खाने को नहीं मिलता है। उन्होंने कहा कि ईश्वर, प्रजातन्त्र और मनुष्यता के नाम पर इन लोगों को खाने के लिए दिया जाये। कलेक्टर साहब के समझाने पर उन्होंने 10 फरवरी को अपना भ्रमण तोड़ दिया। उस के बाद उन्होंने नारायणपुरा में फिर भ्रमण किया। इसी प्रकार आपना

नामक एक पी० एस० पी० के वर्कर ने भी भ्रमण किया। तब भी उन लोगों को अनाज नहीं दिया गया। आदिवासी लोग केवल अनाज मांगते थे। वहां पर सिर्फ अनाज का सवाल था और आदिवासियों के रेबैलियन या विद्रोह का कोई सवाल ही नहीं था।

इसके पीछे एक कारण यह भी था कि महाराजा प्रवीणचन्द्र भंजदेव ने एक महाराजा पार्टी निकाली थी। 1957 और 1962 के चुनावों में उस पार्टी के कुछ उम्मीदवार सफल हो कर विधान सभा में आ गए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may place all these before the Enquiry Commission.

Shri Chandak (Chhindwara): He is referring to matters which are all before the Enquiry Committee.

श्री बड़े : एन्क्वायरी कमीशन का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री जगन्मणिपाल चौधरी (महुआ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ भार्डर है। जो बातें एन्क्वायरी कमीशन के सामने हैं, वहां पर उन का जिक्र करना मुनासिब नहीं है। वह मामला सब-जुडिस है। इस लिए माननीय सदस्य ने उस बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, उस को एक्सपंज कर देना चाहिए। वहां पर जो सेबी लगाई है, उस का असर आदिवासियों, काश्तकारों या मजदूरों पर नहीं पड़ता है, बल्कि बड़े बड़े जमींदारों पर पड़ता है। माननीय सदस्य जो प्रश्न पूछ रहे थे, वह तो जन संघ का प्रश्न है।

श्री बड़े : यहां के चालीस सदस्यों ने, जिन में महाराजा भी हैं, प्रधान मंत्री और प्रीजिडेंट को एक प्रपोजिशन दिया है कि बस्तर में हुई महाराजा भंजदेव की हत्या के बारे में जांच की जाये। अब उन लोगों पर प्रेशर डाला जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि वे मिश्र जी के खिलाफ़ काम कर रहे हैं,

### [श्री बड़े]

वे श्री कामराज के विरुद्ध हैं, और श्री मोरारजी जी देशाई के फ़ैवर में हैं, आदि ।

श्री मिश्र ने कहा है कि वह विरोधी लोगों को डाकुओं की तरह मारेंगे । यह कहने की उनकी हिम्मत कैसे हुई ? इस का कारण यह है कि वह समझते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रधान मंत्री चुने में उन का बड़ा हाथ है और इस लिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री कामराज के समर्थन के कारण वह जो चाहे कर सकते हैं ।

जब मैं बस्तर गया, तो मेरे पीछे तीन सी० आई० डी० के आदमी लगा दिये गए और मुझे किसी को नहीं मिलने दिया गया । उस क्षेत्र में इतना आतंक फैला हुआ है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति बोलने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । मैं एक कांग्रेस का पेपर भी लाया हूँ, जिस में लिखा है कि वहाँ पर भगदड़ मची हुई है और लोग गांव छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं । इस स्थिति में जब तक वहाँ के पुलिस अफ़सरों जी० ए० एफ०, सर्कल इन्स्पेक्टर, ब्लेकटर आदि को नहीं बदला जाता है, जिन पर आज खून सवार है, तब तक वहाँ के लोग कमीशन के सामने कोई भी बात नहीं कह सकेंगे । लोगों को यह मालूम है कि रात के समय लाशें ले जा कर जला दी गई हैं, लेकिन वे इस बात को कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । इसलिए सर्वप्रथम वहाँ के अफ़सरों को तब्दील किया जाये ।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से—श्रीर विशेषकर मन्दा जी से—मैं कहूँगा कि यदि वह प्रजातंत्र पर भरोसा करते हैं, यदि वह प्रजातंत्र को कलंकित नहीं करना चाहते हैं, यदि वह आदिवासियों को विश्वास में लेना चाहते हैं और उनकी सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो, उन को बस्तर को अपने अधीन, अपने काबू में, ले लेना चाहिए । आज मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट में लोगों को कोई विश्वास नहीं है—उस में उन लोगों को कोई आशा नहीं है । आज

वहाँ पर पुलिस गांव गांव में घूमती है और पूछती है कि कौन कौन महाराजा पार्टी का मेम्बर है, लोग अपने गांव छोड़ छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं । वे कहते हैं कि इन लोगों ने महाराजा को मार डाला है और ये हम को भी भून डालेंगे । आज वहाँ पर पुलिस को पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है ।

इसलिए मैं सदन से मनुष्यता के नाम पर बिनती करता हूँ कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेली-गेशन जा कर बस्तर की स्थिति को देखे और यह मालूम करे कि वहाँ पर आज किस तरह पिटाई हो रही है, वहाँ पर कितना आतंक है, जिस के कारण कोई भी बोलने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । इस स्थिति में कमीशन बिठाना एक मजाक है, क्योंकि उस के सामने कोई भी आने वाला नहीं है ।

आज महाराजा के पैलेस का एक एक पत्थर, जिस पर खून के दाग हैं, चिल्ला रहा है कि धिक्कार है इन कांग्रेसियों को, जिन्होंने यहाँ घुस कर महाराजा और आदिवासियों को मारा है । कांग्रेस में जो राजा लोग हैं, मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वे कांग्रेस को छोड़ देंगे, तो उन को भी इसी तरह भून दिया जायेगा । उस पैलेस के पत्थर चिल्ला कर कह रहे हैं कि राजाओं को बोलड हो जाना चाहिए और इस हत्या के विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज उठानी चाहिये । महिलाओं को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर दो तीन महिलाओं की भी लाशें मिली हैं, जिन को गोली से मारा गया था । उन महिलाओं के बाप, बहन, भतीजे आदि किसी भी रिश्तेदार को बताए बिना उन को दफ़ना दिया गया ।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन मेरे इस मोशन को स्वीकार करे, जिस में मैंने कहा है, कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन जा कर देखे कि बस्तर में क्या स्थिति है ।

**Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa)-** Sir, I rise to a point of order. I just want to bring to your notice that during his speech and other speeches that have been delivered so far in this House, there have been many references to the incident that took place on the 25th and 26th March last, and conclusive arguments have been given, regarding the incidents. All that cannot come under the discussion now. I do not know how you were allowing all that. The hon. Member just now said that thousands of people have been killed and there has been a murder of the king. I do not know how these two points can be referred to.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad: (Baroda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I had originally feared, a lot of things have been said which I personally feel need not have come into this discussion. It is really unfortunate that they have. The very sad incidents that recently took place at Jagdaipur are agitating the minds of the people and especially Members of Parliament. Fellow Indians have been killed and therefore, naturally, it should be a cause of great concern to all of us. I can particularly well appreciate the indignation caused in the opposition benches, for I must admit—I am sure the members of my party will also admit—that a great error was committed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. What is the error? In the past, under similar circumstances, State Governments have taken time in instituting enquiries and in such cases, the opposition vociferously demanded an enquiry. Governments have then instituted an enquiry and the opposition has taken all the credit. In this incident, the manner in which the State Government had acted in immediately instituting an enquiry has robbed them of the chance of getting the credit which they had got in the past. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Unless the hon. Member yields, nobody can get up and interrupt.

**Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad:** I am appealing to the Home Minister to take serious note of the mistake that I was referring to. After all, it seems that the opposition is here to defend democracy and not the ruling party!

As far as the opposition is concerned, it boils down to this. If the State Government institutes an immediate enquiry, they are accused of trying to cover up a dark deed. If they take a little time in doing so, they are labelled callous and negligent.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Both can be correct. That depends on the circumstances in every case.

**Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad:** It appears that the State Governments can never be correct. In fact, I believe a large number of things that have been said here and outside against the State Government and the Chief Minister may never have been said if an immediate enquiry had not been ordered. It does happen sometimes that when one tries to do the right thing, one is grossly misunderstood and an attempt is made to establish *mala fides*.

If the opposition want to say that they are more concerned than we are over what has happened at Jagdaipur, they are sadly mistaken. This partly fully realises its responsibilities and election after election the people have endorsed it. No opposition is ever likely to rule this country in the foreseeable future. Therefore, serious incidents such as this do necessarily cause more concern to us.

In this case my party has been accused of committing a political murder. If that is so, I would certainly like to understand how the Congress Party stands to gain by the death of Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo and a number of adivasis. I had

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expected that Shri Ranga and the political party which he represents in this House would naturally talk of the princely order and bring forth the argument about a Maharaja being killed. I too happen to be a Maharaja (*Interruptions*). The late Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanjdea, his brother and his two sisters were childhood friends of mine. I would like to ask the opposition, what would be my position if tomorrow, say I lead a demonstration before Parliament, of a union of Taxi Drivers, and that demonstration takes a violent turn resulting in police firing, and resulting again in grievous injury to myself?

Shri Daji: What would be the position if you were killed in your own house? He was shot down in his own drawing room. That is the difference.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad: I concede the point that Shri Ranga made that it is the duty of the Home Ministry to give protection under normal circumstances. But if I am going to lead a demonstration in the cause of the people, and things happen as I have just said, at such a juncture, would I as a Maharaja, be right in seeking the protection of the Home Ministry? (*Interruptions*). Obviously I have said the right thing.

Shri Ranga: You have not said the right thing: you are incapable of saying the right thing.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad: It is a matter of argument.

The fact remains that what has happened at Jagdalpur should never happen again. An enquiry has been instituted and the whole country awaits its verdict. I would appeal to the Home Ministry, let the verdict, whatever it may be, be given as soon as possible. If it is established that there were excesses on the part of the any Government agency, the officers responsible must be dealt with severely. If the State Government is held responsible, they must pay the penalty (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: However unpalatable it may be, he must be given a patient hearing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This is a most legitimate parliamentary interruption I am making. Is the hon. Member aware that in the terms of reference of the commission of enquiry, there is no mention about finding out whether the responsibility of the firing was that of the State Government or not?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I would only remind him that parliamentary interruptions can be made from this side also and it will be difficult for them to speak. Mr. Sheo Narain will act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go on with the discussion like this.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad: I would, however, like to make an appeal to both the State and Central Government. It is a well known fact and, whatever information we have been supplied by the Home Ministry. I regret to say that my information is that conditions in the district of Bastar are not as they ought to be. It is a well known fact that the development of that area has been comparatively neglected. If it is said that the late Maharaja exploited this, it only goes to prove my point: that there was something he could exploit. I, therefore, earnestly request Government to look into this question immediately. The district of Bastar is part of India and the Adivasis are no less Indians than us.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Maharaja of Baroda for at least one emphasis that he laid, and that was that the adivasis are also Indians and that we should be concerned for any Indian who has lost his life in this way. But let us examine the implications of the position that the Maharaja has taken, and the implication clearly is that if Indians had been killed and if an impression



has arisen in the country that the rule of law was violated in any part of India then, of course, we have very rightful concern in the matter. The House has given expression and the country has given expression to the feeling of the deepest distress and disquiet, of anguish and of sorrow, of bewilderment and of alarm, on what happened in Bastar. Let us candidly concede that this discussion is because of the national concern, because our minds are seriously exercised about the happenings and because Parliament is really the conscience of the country. The moment Parliament ceases to be the conscience of the country, the moment Parliament ceases to be the focus of events and affairs in the country, the Parliament would lose its primacy and its central importance in the country's political life. Therefore, it was quite observable that in the maze of technical niceties and various points of orders that were raised on the floor of this House what was clear was that there was concern in this House and this House was not prepared to abdicate its concern in the matter. I agree that some of the points of order raised here are sustainable in strict law, but the House has waived those points of orders and they are suspended and kept in abeyance for the purpose of this debate.

I quite agree, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that it is not right for us to cast aspersions without foundations either on the judiciary or on a particular judge. It is also right for us to ensure that the course of inquiry which has been instituted is not interfered with. But the question that this House is very much concerned with is the alleged inequitable way in which the Maharaja of Bastar, Shri Pravinchandra Bhanjdeo, was dealt with by the Government of India and by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. I am told that his estate was put under court of wards on the plea that he was insane, but this plea was easily dispensed with when he was allowed to enter the Congress Party and when he sat in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly representing nearly a lakh of

people. At that time the plea of insanity was not advanced. Later on..... (Interruption). Of course, the Congress Party is entitled to have, if they want to—I assume they would not want to have—any insane person. The manner in which he was deposed, also left much to be desired and it created a legitimate doubt about the causes which led to his deposition. Be that as it may, it appears that this incident was the culmination of a sequence of events, and if it is so viewed then, of course, the Parliament has legitimate concern in the manner in which the Central Government had dealt with the deposed and deceased ruler.

Sir, there have been many allegations that evidence has been destroyed. This is for the Commission of Inquiry to determine. But the question is, when aspersions are cast on the Commission of Inquiry, when an insistent demand is made that someone from outside may be appointed to go into the question precisely in order to safeguard the dignity and independence, the reputation and integrity, of the judiciary, I think the Government should go more than half way to constitute an inquiry which would command the respect, the unquestioning respect of the entire country. I do not know on what basis these aspersions are cast. I do not know if any of these aspersions has any foundation whatever; nor is it proper to cast any aspersion on a sitting judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court, even when he is heading a Commission of inquiry. But the question is not merely of questioning the *bona fides* or the integrity of a judge. The question is of giving a body of inquiry which would command the respect of the whole nation, and that is where I think the Government of India should act in a manner so as to enthuse and inspire that confidence.

The terms of reference are extremely disappointing, they are very much limited. I would plead with the Home Minister to revise and to widen the terms of reference substantially in order that the whole matter, the manner in which the ruler was

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dealt with and the consequences that followed from the inequitous and unfair dealings of the Government of India with the ruler, should be gone into. What should also be gone into is the question of the general unrest in the tribal area of Bastar, the manner in which development projects and prospects of that area were treated by the State Government and whether that had any consequence in building up a hard core of dissatisfaction and discontent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, a suggestion has been made here on the floor of the House that a committee of Members of Parliament should go to Bastar. The other day the hon. Home Minister was prepared to say that he had no objection if a goodwill mission were to go to Bastar. I do not see why the hon. Home Minister chose to characterise it as goodwill mission. There is no need for a mere goodwill mission from one part of India to another part of India. What we need really is, and no words should be minced in this matter, is a body of people going to that area to satisfy themselves not on the specific incidents but what surrounds this whole Bastar incident. It is shrouded in mystery. The versions that have been put forward are so radically varying with each other that it is impossible to know as to what was actually happening. I have heard it said that there were only as many as 12 or 13 persons killed. I have also heard it said that as many as 1200 persons were killed. Where is any fair-minded person to find the facts from? The Government therefore, create conditions where a modicum of information about what happened in Bastar should be made available to the country at large, because it is not merely a question of a particular incident, it is a question of the maintenance and upholding of the rule of law in this country.

I would also like to plead with this House that the time has come when there should be a radical re-thinking on the question of the role of the Central Government. There is

no use in the Home Minister trying to adduce the constitutional provision or that rule of procedure in this House. The fact of the matter is that we are concerned in the matter and the Parliament has certain basic duties in this respect. Sir, the Constitution contains clear provisions where, if necessary, and if deemed appropriate, the Government of India can extend a proclamation of emergency and, through this, in the eventuality of internal disturbances, it can extend its control and its administration. If this is going to give confidence to the people of this country, then this is not a measure which the hon. Minister should shirk for any political reasons. The Government and the governmental operations in the country, must acquire a distinct unitary bias and this should be uninhibited. Every time the federal principle is paraded in defence of inaction, inertia or disinclination of the Central Government. I think this should stop. The Constitution already has that unitary bias and has been described generally as a quasi-federal Constitution. These are the provisions which must be pressed into service because that alone will give confidence to the people at large.

15 hrs.

One last thing and I would have done. In the name of regional autonomy this House will not tolerate any regional autocracy or exclusivism. That is what is sought to be encouraged, that is what is sought to be defended and that is what is sought to be adduced as a plea in defence and extenuation. This must stop.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

I feel that the hon. Home Minister was not right when he claimed that the statement that he had made in the other House was of no concern of this House. Nor was Shri Mathur right in this respect, because rule 51, which prohibits this House from taking

into consideration the answers given to a question in the other House, does not apply to a debate or a discussion or the speech of the Minister.

**Shri Nanda:** I did not say this. It is a wrong assumption.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Shri Mathur did say this and you said that there are different rules on the subject.

**Shri Nanda:** I did not say that it cannot be discussed here. I asked: why is it that something I had to say in answer to some questions, which could not be allowed because of the circumscribed scope of the debate, is being referred to? Then I corrected a few mistakes. I explained what was said there.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** If the hon. Member will yield what I said was that it is the rules of this House and the ruling of the Speaker which will govern this House; nothing beyond that.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** If my recollection is correct, the hon. Members also said that the speeches and what had gone on in the other House are of no concern of this House. I suppose that would require looking into the records. I am perfectly willing to stand corrected if my recollection is not correct, but I have a distinct and definite recollection of that speech. Anyhow, particularly when the statement or speech of the hon. Home Minister, delivered in the Rajya Sabha yesterday, is circulated to us along with our papers, then, Madam, there is no reason for the hon. Home Minister or anyone else to claim that that speech could not be discussed.

**Shri Nanda:** I have never said that it could not be discussed. Why is he making that point again?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I have great respect for the sincerity with which Shri Nanda has tried to deal with the administrative problems of this country. But this must be clearly stated

that it was certainly beyond the scope of his ministerial duties to canvass the culpability of the deceased Maharaja or even to suggest that the Maharaja had no one else to blame but himself for what has occurred in Bastar. I hope that this matter would not be carried further and the hon. Home Minister would be prepared to make amends, particularly in respect of the advocacy of the cause of the State Government, especially by saying that what happened to the Maharaja of Bastar was his own fault.

I hope that this debate is not cited as likely to prejudice the course of the inquiry. If this discussion could be cited as likely to prejudice the course of the inquiry, then, of course, I think by that token we are reposing very little confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the judiciary itself. This discussion shows our willingness to impose a measure of self-restraint on ourselves. The self-restraint which we have imposed on ourselves is so as to skirt round the incident and yet discuss the various questions relating and leading up to that incident. But, I think, to say that this discussion is likely to prejudice the course of the inquiry is really to underestimate and to undermine the quality of our Judges.

Why I am pleading for a reconstitution of the Commission of Inquiry or the body of inquiry is not because I have even the slightest doubt about the integrity or the intelligence of the Judge concerned but because this is the only way, consistent with democratic principles and democratic responsiveness. This part of the House does not command any numerical strength in this House in order to force issues. But, certainly the Government would, I think, in its keenness to build up healthy traditions, respond to some of these suggestions that have been made here and would by supplying more information, by furnishing more facts, by being not as reticent as they have been and by, if necessary, widening the terms of reference, would try to inspire

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confidence in what is now being done in Bastar and, what is more, the consequences of the inquiry must be fearlessly faced and this assurance should be forthcoming when the hon. Home Minister rises to reply to this House.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Madam Chairman, I am an Adibasi myself and I have worked for the last 28 years among the Adibasis, who are the prescriptive citizens of this country, the original people of our land. Personally I would like to say as little as possible about Bastar, because the way the whole thing has been circumscribed is most unfortunate. Things one would like to say, one cannot say.

The position is this. Just because a Maharaja was slaughtered, massacred along with his worshippers, people who worship him, this particular incident at Jagadalspur has attracted the attention of the whole country and, for the first time, of Parliament. Adibasis have been slaughtered right and left ever since independence. On the very first day of independence what happened at Raj Kharsawan? On the market day, when my people were leading a procession, Bren guns were used against them, to frighten and stop their movement. 87 Adibasis were slaughtered in the open market place on the market day. When I raised this point in Parliament, I was told by the then Home Minister that there was no such thing as the Chota Nagpur States agency and so it was ruled out. It was because of that massacre that the State of Bihar got back Seraikela and Raj Kharsawan. There is one Jallianwalabag that never seems to receive any response or respect in Parliament.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बोला हूँ कई बार ।

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** What happened in Mayurbhanj? When there was an

agitation, the army were let loose to terrify the people. Let us not talk any further about that. The army had to do their job when they were asked to do that. It is not because the army wants to kill the people of our country. What happened at Simko? Poor Adibasis had gathered in a small village, in Simko. They were sitting in a house and discussing how to get the land rent reduced. 28 of them were slaughtered. It was left to one Englishman who happened to be somewhere near in a mine to bury them. Like that one can go on repeating incident after incident. This is the first time that the conscience of Parliament has been struck, and all because of the prominence given to this terrible, shocking, discreditable and disgraceful incident of the death by slaughter of a Maharaja.

What have you done in Nagaland? You send punitive expeditions despite the fact that General Cariappa said 'I am a soldier; I cannot kill my own countrymen'. Why have the Nagas become hostile? Let us go to the root of the whole problem. I am telling you that the Adibasi millions are highly inflammable material. If you think you can browbeat them by shooting them or even by slaughtering them, you are very much mistaken. As I have said in this Parliament often, the security of this country at the present moment depends on the loyalty of the Adibasis, especially in the North East Frontier Region. You cannot defend your territory by talking big here on party lines. It is not a party matter. You have completely misunderstood it. It is a national matter. I am ashamed of Congressmen here who have been thinking of it as a party matter since Professor Ranga brought it up.

**Shri Khadihar:** We do not think on party lines.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** The behaviour of all of you has been like that. Believe me, I never hit below the belt like some of you.

This is a national problem. We are all Indians. How have the Adivasis been treated anywhere in any State? In the Constitution the Central Government has special responsibility about them, whether they are in scheduled areas or not. Year after year I have been asking, "What directions have you given to your States about the Adivasis, about the tempo of development and everything else like that?" There has been no reply.

In this particular case what is the President's Special Officer doing, I want to know. Has he submitted a report? Why not? It is his specific task to tell us something about this.

What has happened in Jagdalpur is not something that has suddenly happened. The ruling party have been gunning for this Maharaja and his followers for years. It has already been said that he was a wonderful man so long as he was in the Congress Party. The moment he refused to contribute to the Congress Party funds or belong to it, he became a bad man, an insane man. I have known Pravir Chandra Bhanj Deo since his childhood. I have been to Bastar several times. The biggest mistake that was ever made, whatever his mental condition might have been, was not to pay any heed to the feelings of his lakhs and lakhs of followers. The cultural imponderables of the Adivasis have to be respected. Do not try to be too clever here as if you know better.

That is a mistake you are making everywhere. That is the mistake you are making in Assam, for example. It is not merely Nagaland; what about NEFA, what about the Hill Areas? What about the Jharkhand Movement? Why is it there? Have you ever tried to understand it? No.

My fear is that if you are not careful, the Adivasi millions will have to resort to violence because by your own behaviour in the past it would appear as though you will do some-

thing only when people are violent, whether it is the question of Andhra Pradesh, of Gujarat, of Maharashtra, of Nagaland.

**Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak):** But in Punjab they have done all right.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Whatever it is, you just see what will happen. I am not talking against Punjabi Suba or whatever suba there might be. That is not my point. My point is that this dandaraaj is not going to pay you. That is exactly what you have done in Jagdalpur, in Bastar.

**Shri Asoka Mehta** is a very dear friend of mine and he is genuinely a great lover of Adivasis, at least as far as reading books is concerned. I gave him one book "Mundas and Their Country". I am a Munda. He read from the first page to the last page and he almost became an Adivasi. Now he is put in charge of it.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Only the first page and the last page?

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** From the first page to the last page.

What I have been pleading with you, the Parliament and the rest of the country is that you have treated the Adivasis shabbily. You have been bragging about the crores of rupees that you have spent. The crores of rupees that you have spent has been to employ Congressmen, block development officers, this, that and everything else. The actual benefit out of the crores of rupees that you may have spent over them has not reached them. I am not talking of Bastar alone. You go to any place you like.

Take the Tribes Advisory Council, for example. In my State after independence for two years the Tribes Advisory Council never met. There it is in the Constitution; you have got these various schedules. How are they being implemented?

So, all that I say is this. Please look at this as a very serious national

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

problem. I am very grateful that it was left to the Opposition to force a discussion on this. How are we respecting the Adivasi problem? There is a special officer; he submits his reports. How many times have we discussed it? How many hours have you allotted for the discussion of his reports? Year after year it is just put aside and if there is a discussion taking place, it will be right at the fag-end of the session for a couple of hours. That is your concern for the Adivasis, who are the real owners of this land! You are all newcomers. If you think of 'Quit India', the whole of you should quit and then only Adivasis will be left here. You have to accept that fact. As a result of adult franchise Adivasis are now beginning to realise things. They are not people whom you can leave out by throwing around them your cordon so that nobody else can get near them. They are going to assert themselves, not because the Maharaja was killed along with his worshippers—not only because of that—but because of so many things you have been doing all along. There was never any commission of inquiry held about all the slaughters that took place at Mayurbhanj, Seraikella-Kharswan, Deogarh, Simko and so many other places. This is the first time a commission of inquiry is being held and I am rather surprised that somebody from outside the State has not been associated with it. It is an extraordinary thing. I do not want to say anything because the report has yet to come but personally I do not think it makes any difference whether you hold any inquiry or not. This is the way I look at it. The main thing is that you have hurt the Adivasi millions and they are going to retaliate. Let there be no mistake about it. You can post your regiments and everything against them, but until you learn to respect them as your equals, you are not going to make any headway. I do not want to say anything more, but I can myself prove to you within 24 hours as to what I could do with the Adivasi millions. But that is not the

point. The loose way the Home Minister and others talk, as though we have no sense of citizenship, decorum, respect for law and order—just say tribalism, tribalism, tribalism—such a man has no business to occupy that chair there. It is a wrong approach. Unless you approach the problem in a sympathetic way, treat them as your fellow citizens, I am afraid, the future is very very dark as far as Adivasis are concerned.

I do not want to say much more, but I give a warning, whichever government comes in, whether Congress or anything else, that Adivasis have been silent sufferers for centuries and centuries under various dominations. Do not get away with the belief that just because you are an Indian, you are a devotee of non-violence—you are a devotee of that but the very next minute you try to run this country with bullets; that is what you have been doing in most Tribal areas—you will get away with it. It is a disgraceful thing.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात शुरू में मैं ऐसी कहना चाहता हूँ जो गम्भीरता से पूरे सदन को विचार करनी चाहिए, सिर्फ इस तरफ के लोगों को ही नहीं और वह यह कि सरकार का और जनता या उसके कुछ हिस्सों का बर्ताव इतना जंगली होता जा रहा है कि एक स्थायी आयोग बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जिस तरह से भावा के लिए भ्रष्टाचारी सरकारी नौकरों के लिए ऊँचे दर्जे के स्थायी आयोग हैं उसी तरह से स्थायी आयोग बनना चाहिए सरकारी गोली और जनता के दंगों के लिए। जब कहीं जहाँ कहीं कोई दंगे हों भ्रष्टाचारी गोली चले वह स्थायी आयोग तुरन्त वहाँ पर अपनी कार्यवाही शुरू कर देगा। अगर यह चीज आप लोगों ने मान ली तो उससे आगे लाभ होगा।

यह कहने के बाद अब मैं आपको बताऊँ कि राष्ट्रपति कैनेडी अमेरिका के

मार डाले गए। वहाँ का सब से बड़ा जज श्रीर दुनियाँ का शायद सब से बड़ा जज फौरन उसके ऊपर जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए बैठा। अभी तक नहीं पता चला कि राष्ट्रपति केनेडी की हत्या के पीछे कौन कौन थे। तो यहाँ कोई ऐसी जांच पड़ताल से क्या पता लग सकता है? दरभसल बात यह है कि पिछले 17-18 वर्षों में एक बहुत बड़ी बात हुई, उन्नति हुई, परदेशी राज गया, देशी राज आया। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कानून की जबरदस्त घिसाई होती चली जा रही है। जिस तरह से मशीन के, कारखाने के कल पुरजों की घिसाई होने पर वह नालायक हो जाते हैं, उसी तरह से कानून और प्रशासन के कलपुरजों की घिसाई होने पर वह नालायक हो जाते हैं। और वह खास तौर से इसी सम्बन्ध में आप देखें। लोग बहुत ज्यादा जोर देते हैं कि एक जांच पड़ताल उसी वक्त बिठा दी गई जिस वक्त कि यह हत्या हुई। लेकिन मैं आप को याद दिलाऊँ सन् 1938 का एक किस्सा मैसूर का। प्राचार्य कृपालानी बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने सरदार पटेल के साथ उस जांच के खिलाफ बहुत जोर से अपनी आवाज उठाई थी जबकि विधुरस्वयं में गोली चलने पर मैसूर की सरकार ने केवल मैसूर के अफसरों की जांच बिठाई थी। उस वक्त अंग्रेजी सरकार होते हुए, राजाओं की सरकार होने हुए एक जांच बिठाई गई जिस में मद्रास के मुख्य न्यायाधीश शामिल किये गये थे। मैं यह पहली बात कह रहा हूँ। कि जब तक कोई बाहर का न्यायाधीश और मुख्य न्यायाधीश और अगर हो सके तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का कोई न्यायाधीश, नहीं शामिल किया जाता तब तक यह जांच अंग्रेजी जमाने की 1938 की जांच के मुकाबले में भी बिल्कुल रही है और कोई मतलब नहीं रखती है। उस जांच का सभापति महोदया, जज कौन है? उस का जज वह है जिस ने एक बार श्री मिश्र को जो वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन को विधान सभा की सदस्यता 137(Ai)LS-8.

बच जाती थी ऐसा फैसला दिया। एक चुनाव आयोग का फैसला जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में आने पर रह किया गया। यह जज ऐसा फैसला दे चुका है श्री मिश्र के पक्ष में जो कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने रह किया और इस तरीके से...

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** Madam, this is a very serious matter. I want to raise a point of order. Under article 121 of the Constitution....

**श्री गुरुनन्द चन्द कछवाह (देवास) :**  
यथा प्राप मिनिस्टर बनने वाले है ?

**श्री गो० ना० दीक्षित:** प्राप का सलाहकार बनने वाला हूँ ताकि प्राप कानूनी गलती न करें।

Article 121 says:

'No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided.'

What Dr. Lohia is saying about the conduct of the Judge that he has done something in favour of the Chief Minister is a violation of article 121 of the Constitution. This should be expunged.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not think that Dr. Lohia made any such allegations.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** सभापति महोदया, कानून की घिसाई कितनी जबरदस्त होती चली जा रही है कि मैं श्री जयपाल सिंह से कहूँगा कि कम से कम मैं पूरे भारत में ऐसा आदमी रहा हूँ जिसने हमेशा अपनी आवाज इसके खिलाफ उठाई है। वे जानते हैं कि खरसवान के मामले को लेकर मैं पहला हिन्दुस्तानी रहा हूँ जिसने कहा है कि यह जलियावाला बाग से भी खराब कांड था। उस

## [डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

के साथ साथ मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि इसी बस्तर के आसपास रायपुर जिले में सुखराम नागे की पुलिस की हवालात में हत्या की गई थी। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस वक्त जो हम लोगों ने हल्ला मचाया था वह देश में इतनी गूँज पैदा नहीं कर सका जितना कि यह एक महाराज की हत्या से हुआ। उसमें हमारा सब का दोष है लेकिन वह सुखराम नागे धोबी का सड़का रायपुर का नेता बनता चला जा रहा था। पुलिस की हवालात में इसी तरीके से निर्मम हत्या की गई थी। जब महाराजाओं की चर्चा होती है बड़ौदा के महाराज साहब कहते हैं कि उन्हें अपने भत्तों की जरूरत नहीं है। जब उनके पिताजी की गद्दी से हटाया गया था तो भत्ता क्यों लेते हैं? भत्ता छोड़ दीजिये। यह बात आप याद रखना कि हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी वालों ने, हो सकता है स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वालों ने भी इन महाराजाओं को एक लालच दिखाई हो कि उनके भत्ते सुरक्षित रहेंगे मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मेरे हाथ में ताकत भाई तो उनके भत्ते खत्म किये जायेंगे लेकिन जान उनकी सुरक्षित रहेगी। भत्ते उनके खत्म किये जायेंगे लेकिन जान के हिसाब से चाहे महाराज हो और चाहे सुखराम नागे हो मेरे लिये बराबर हो। मैं महाराज भंजदेव की सिफारिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ, श्री भंजदेव जो अपने इलाके का नेता बन चुका था, महाराजा जाये चूल्हे भाड़ में, मुझे महाराजाओं से क्या पड़ी हुई है? इस तरीके से जीवन मूल्य के बारे में सभापति महोदया, आप समझिये कि अपने देश के अद्वैत के कारण जीवन का मूल्य बहुत समान और समतावादी हो गया है लेकिन जीवन की कीमत में इतनी गैर बराबरी है कि एक मामूली खेत मजदूर या मजदूर कोई 100, 500 या हजार रुपये के लायक होता है और जब मर जाता है तो उस हिसाब से हरजाना दे दिया जाता है जबकि बड़े बड़े करोड़पति, प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री 50 करोड़ और 1 घर

रुपये की जिंदगी पाते हैं। जब तक यह जीवन की कीमतों में गैर बराबरी रहेगी तब तक इस तरीके के कानून और प्रशासन की घिसाई चलती रहेगी।

इसके अलावा इस मामले में एक और भी घिसाई हुई है। मिश्र जी की कुछ पुरानी बातों को जानना जरूरी है। थोड़ी बहुत मैं भी जानता हूँ। कुछ भत्ते वह हमारे पास भी आये थे। मुझे भी उन्होंने बड़ा चकमा दिया लेकिन एक साल तक खेल चला तब जाकर कहीं मैं उनकी असलियत देख पाया। वह आये हमारी पार्टी में और कहा कि खेत मजदूरों के लिये और छोटे छोटे किसानों के लिये वह एक बड़ा 'जबरदस्त आन्दोलन चलायेंगे क्योंकि उन्हें पता चल गया कि मुझे जनता के आन्दोलनों से जरा मुहन्बत है। जनाब आये तो उन्होंने आकर के यह लालच मुझ को दी। फिर कांग्रेस ने मिश्र जी को एक बहुत ही नालायक और गैर जरूरी आदमी समझ कर अपने दर्जे से निकाल बाहर किया था। उस वक्त उनको श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का सहारा मिला। उनके सहारे वे वापिस आये कांग्रेस में और अब की बार उन्होंने क्या बढ़िया बदला, सौदे का बदला चुकाया है कि अगर वह न होते तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कभी भी प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बन सकती थीं तो यह दोनों का एक सौदा आपस में चल रहा है जिसका कि नतीजा होता है कि जब कभी मुगल अपने सूबेदारों की मदद से बना करता है मुगल, तो वह कमजोर हो जाया करता है, कानून की रक्षा नहीं कर पाता है जब सूबेदार कहने लगते हैं कि वह कौन हो? मुगल अगर रहना है तो उसे तो अपनी ताकत के सहारे जनता की लोकसभा की ताकत के सहारे आना चाहिये न कि सूबेदारों की ताकत के सहारे। इसी तरीके से जब यहां पर जिक्र किया गया संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सभापति जोशी जी का खाडिलकर जी ने किया तो मैं उनको बत,



दुं, धर्मी मुख से उनकी बातचीत हुई। एक पुलिस के बड़े भ्रफसर से जोशी जी की बात-चीत हुई तो पुलिस के भ्रफसर ने कहा कि भ्रब बस्तर की क्या बात करते हो वह मामला तो खत्म हो गया। क्यों खत्म हो गया? वहां का नेता खत्म कर दिया गया, मामला रह कहां गया है? यह है प्रशासन की तबियत क्योंकि बस्तर के नेता को खत्म कर डाला गया है इसलिये यह नेता विहीन जनता भ्रब और कोई समस्या सरकार के लिये पैदा नहीं कर सकती। यह इन लोगों के दिमाग में बात धंसी हुई है और वास्तव में धादिवासियों के मामले में पूरे भारत की 44 करोड़ दबी जनता के मामले में इस सरकार का ऐसा रुख रहा है जिसका जयपाल सिंह ने वर्णन तो ठीक किया लेकिन मैं उनसे यह मतलब कहूंगा कि वह जगह अपनी बदलें और बदल कर इन धादिवासियों की जान की रक्षा करना सीखें। क्या हो रहा है सब जगह? आप कहते हैं कि बस्तर का राजा खराब है तो नागा वाले मामले में क्या हुआ? मीजो वाले मामले में क्या हुआ? फिजो वाले मामले में क्या हुआ, कश्मीर में क्या हुआ? उर्वणियम के दाफले में क्या हुआ? सब जगह गोली चलाते रहते हो। देखो कितना मामला गड़बड़ हो गया है। भंज्रेज तो खराब राज्य था। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि उस राज्य से छुट्टी पाकर भारत ने बहुत बड़ी चीज हासिल की है। मैं कभी तुलना नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन भंज्रेज इतने घनाड़ी नहीं थे जितने यह लोग हैं। भंज्रेज रीवां के राजा को जो हटाना चाहते थे, नागा के राजा को जब हटाना चाहते थे वह इस तरीके से अपनी राजनीति चलाते थे कि यह राजा लोगों को फुसला कर इनको गद्दी से भ्रलग कर देते थे। भ्रब यह कौन थे श्री भंजदेव उस के ऊपर बहस बाद में कहूंगा लेकिन यह कितने घनाड़ी हो गये हैं? उसका सबब है कि कानून बहुत घिस चुका है। जब पहले के प्रधान मंत्री साहब की मौत हुई उस के बाद से सिलसिला एक ऐसा चल पड़ा है

कि इस देश का राजा कौन बन पाता है वह पंचमेसी कार्यक्रम का जो प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकता है। सब को मिला जुला कर किसी एक नीति पर जो नहीं चल सकता है जो दर-भसल चापलूसी और चुगलखोरी में खुद भी बहुत जबरदस्त चालाक है और जो दूसरों से भी चुगलखोरी और चापलूसी करवाने में बहुत चालाक है। यह पूरा का पूरा मंत्रिमंडल इसका सर्वोच्च गुण भ्रगर देखा जाय तो चुगलखोरी और चापलूसी का है। उसकी मातहतों में जितने लोग रह सकते हैं चाहे वह दाफला हो, नागा हो, फिजो हो, चुगलखोरी और चापलूसी के गुण वाले ही आ सकते हैं। भ्रगर कोई भंजदेव जैसा दूसरा और तीसरे दर्जे का भी तेजस्वी निकल आता है तो उस धादमी की इनके यहां कोई जगह नहीं रह जाती है। इसीलिये वह सारा मामला खड़ा हो जाता है। मैं धाप को सभापति महोदया, श्री भंजदेव की मृत्यु के पहले जो उनका धाखरी बयान था उसके कुछ हिस्से पढ़कर सुनाता हूं और मैं धाप से भी यह कहूंगा कि एक धादमी मर गया है, वह मारा गया है या नहीं मारा गया यह सवाल छोड़ दीजिये। उसको वह जांच नहीं तय कर पायेगी लेकिन उस धादमी का यह धाखिरी बयान इस सदन के पटल पर रक्खा जाना चाहिये।

उन्होंने कहा कि बस्तर के बाहर के लोगों को मुफ्त में जमीन दी जाती है, धादिवासियों के लिये लकड़ी और जमीन लेना मना है, यहां तक कि बस्तर के लोगों को अपने तालाबों में मछली पकड़ने का भी अधिकार नहीं है, धादिवासियों की जमीन पर जो लकड़ी है, उसको शामन के डाकू और वकील चोर हड़प रहे हैं। इसके साथ साथ इस में यह भी कहा गया है कि ये मर-कारी भ्रफसर सब मिल कर दण्डकारण्य योजना के छः करोड़ रुपये ख़ाए हुये थे। ये लोग केवल धूम्रपान के लिये, सिगरेट मंगाने के लिये अपनी मोटरों को घमनरी और राय-पुर तक भेजते थे।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इसमें न जाने और क्या क्या बातें हैं। यह उनका आखिरी बयान है।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I move that the source of this statement be disclosed and the statement be laid on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** The particular statement which is desired to be placed on the Table may be forwarded to the Speaker who will look into it and then permit or not permit its being laid on the Table. I would request Dr. Lohia to send the statement to the Speaker and ask for his permission.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं आप की इजाजत मांगता हूँ।

**Mr. Chairman:** It will be forwarded to the Speaker.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मेरे लिये तो आप अध्यक्ष हैं।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** You have the rights of the Speaker in this matter.

**Mr. Chairman:** It will have to be examined and then the Speaker may or may not allow it. In any case, he can forward the statement to him.

[Dr. Lohia then laid the statement on the Table—Placed in Library, see No. LT-6068/66.]

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** इस बारे में बहस करते वक्त हिंसा पर भी कुछ बहस करना जरूरी हो गया है। मैं हिंसा नापसन्द करता हूँ। मैं अभी भी इस मत का नहीं मानता हूँ कि सरकारी हिंसा का जबाब जनता को हिंसा से दिया जाये। लेकिन मैं बिल्कुल किनारे पर जा खड़ा हुआ हूँ और इसलिये मैं आप से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—इस लिये नहीं कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों की जाने जायें, लेकिन इतिहास का एक विद्यार्थी होने के नाते मैं कह रहा हूँ—कि हत्यारे का हाथ हमारे देश में चल पड़ा है, भंजदेव पर चल गया, मुखराम नागे पर चल गया, कानपुर में चन्द्रशेखर पर चल गया।

मैं न जाने कितने ऐसे नाम गिना सकता हूँ, जिन पर सरकारी हत्यारे का हाथ चल पड़ा है। जनता का हत्यारा भी पैदा हो सकता है और पैदा होगा। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उस का हाथ पड़ता जा रहा है गृह मंत्री की गरदन और छाती पर—प्रधान मंत्री की गरदन और छाती पर हत्यारे का हाथ पड़ता चला जा रहा है। मैं उसको रोकना चाहता हूँ। कोई न समझे कि मैं हिंसक बनने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। उसको रोकने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम यहां पर सारी बातों पर अच्छी तरह बहस किया करें। जनता के दंगों और सरकार की गोली के बारे में जिस स्थायी आयोग का मैंने सुझाव दिया है, उसको कायम किया जाये, वना हत्यारे का हाथ इन लोगों की गरदन और सिर पर जाकर रहेगा।

मैं आपको यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बस्तर में हुआ, वह सब जगह हो रहा है। धान-बसूली के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि आप जानती हैं कि किस तरह से जब तक जनता ने उपद्रव नहीं किया, तब तक एक एक एकड़ के किसानों से भी धान-बसूली मांगी गई थी। उपद्रवों के बाद अब बंगाल में यह कानून बना दिया गया है कि सिंची खेती पांच एकड़ और बेसिंची खेती दस एकड़, उसके नीचे धान-बसूली नहीं की जायेगी इस तरह से अगर उपद्रव होने के बाद ही ये लोग अपना फैसला ठीक करते हैं, तो फिर आप सोच सकती हैं कि जनता पर इस को क्या प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है।

यहां पर श्री भंजदेव का चरित्र-हनन करने की बड़ी कोशिश की गई। मुझे उन का चरित्र बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं कह दूँ कि जो आज मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव हैं, वही किसी जमाने में रायपुर कमिश्नरी के कमिश्नर थे। उस वक्त श्री भंजदेव ने विदेशी पादरियों को अपने इलाके में नहीं आने दिया। चूकि नरोन्हा

नाम के यह सज्जन ईसाई हैं, इसलिये उन को यह बड़ा बुरा लगा। उस ईसाइयत के सबब से उनके दिमाग में यह धंसा कि भंजदेव खराब हैं। मिश्र जी के दिमाग में तो पहले से ही यह था कि रास्ते में घाने वाले जो रोड़े हैं, अगर उनको हटा दिया जाये, तो घण्टा ही है। फिर नन्दा जी का दिमाग भ्राज कल ऐसा हो गया है कि एक तरफ दंड हाथ में है और दूसरी तरफ उनके दिमाग का पारा न जाने कितनी छिड़ी पर चढ़ा रहता है। जिसके हाथ में दंड है—नन्दासाहब हंसे नहीं—, उस को शान्त दिमाग रखना चाहिये। वह पाद रखें कि दिमाग का सन्तुलन खो देने पर वह अपने ऊपर तो आफत लायेंगे ही, अपने प्रधान मंत्री पर आफत लायेंगे, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ देश को बरबाद कर डालेंगे। वह भ्राज यहां कसम खाएँ कि कभी उनके दिमाग में गर्मी नहीं आयेगी, क्योंकि जब कोई भ्रादमी दण्ड इस्तेमाल करता है, उसका दिमाग शांत रहना चाहिये।

यहां पर यह भी अरिद्र हनन करने की कोशिश की गई कि भंजदेव निजाम के साथ मिल कर भारत की एकता को खंडित करना चाहते थे। क्या उम्र थी उनकी उस वक्त? उस वक्त वह तो बेचारा केवल छठारह उन्नीस बरस का था। लेकिन उस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि खैरागढ़ के महाराजा यहां पर मौजूद हैं, जो कांग्रेसी हैं। उनको बुला कर इस बारे में पूछ लिया जाये। खैरागढ़ के महाराजा ठीक इस से उल्टा किस्सा बताते हैं कि जब निजाम हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ना चाहते थे, उस वक्त यह भंजदेव निजाम की करतूतों के खिलाफ भारत के साथ कार्यवाही कर रहे थे।

यह इन के झूठ का सारा किस्सा है। झूठ बोल बोल कर भ्रादमी को बदनाम करो और फिर उसको कल कर डाला, जिस से दुनिया में कोई बात न होने पाए। भ्राज हम लोगों के खिलाफ भी झूठ बोलता जा रहा

है, हमको बहुत ज्यादा बदनाम किया जा रहा है। आप जानती हैं कि किस तरह से यह बहस घानी चाहिये थी। मैं अपना विरोध जतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहस स्वयं प्रस्ताव पर न हो कर भ्राज इस ढंग से हो रही है। मैं इस पर भी अपना विरोध जतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे तीन सदस्यों को गैर कानूनी ढंग से मुमत्तिल कर के इस बहस से वंचित किया गया है। सभापति महोदया, कम से कम अब तो आपको इतनी उदारता दिखानी चाहिये कि उन तीनों को वापस यहां बुलायें।

**श्री बड़े :** उनको गैलरी में घाने देना चाहिये।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** उनको गैलरी में बुलाने की बात श्री बड़े कहें। वह अपने मुंह से यह बात कहें कि कम से कम वे बैठ कर इस बहस को सुनें, लेकिन मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जब उन लोगों को गैर-कानूनी ढंग से निकाला गया है, इसलिये कम से कम अब तो उस बात को ठीक किया जाये और इस बहस में यहां पर रहने दिया जाये।

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may conclude now. I have to call other Members also.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You may extend the time by another hour.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं आप की खिदमत में एक दो मिनट में सारी बात खत्म कर देता हूँ।

इस वक्त जो मित्रों लोग लड़ाई कर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में गृह मंत्री साहब ने इसी सदन में कुछ दिनों पहले कहा था कि मित्रों का सारा सवाल खत्म कर दिया गया है, एक भी मित्रो विद्रोही नहीं रह गया है। आप जानती हैं कि अभी कल आसाम के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि मित्रो उपद्रवियों की जो रीढ़ भी हट्टी है, वह अभी ज्यों की त्यों है। आप

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बतायें कि कौन झूठा है—दिल्ली का गृह मंत्री झूठा है या भासाम का मुख्य मंत्री झूठा है। यहां कहा जाता है कि सारा मामला हल कर दिया गया है और भासाम में कहा जाता है कि नहीं, वह ज्यों का त्यों है।

Shri Nanda: I must rise to interrupt him here. . . .

Mr. Chairman: Let the Minister not interrupt now; he can reply later.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर मैं उनकी तरह चलूं, तो मैं कहूं कि अभी मौका नहीं देता, लेकिन वह बोलें—जो बोलना चाहते हैं, बोलें। मैं उनको मौका देता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: Since the hon. Member did not give way, I have asked him to reply later. There is no time. Dr. Lohia may conclude now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह बात दूसरी है। नन्दा जी अपना हाथ दिखायें। मैं अंग्रेजी जमाने में भी उनके हाथ बहुत देख चुका हूं।

Mr. Chairman: Please do not bring in Mizo Hills here.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये सब जुड़े हुये सवाल हैं, सब प्रादिवासियों के सवाल हैं, सब जीवन की कीमत के सवाल हैं, ये लोग नहीं जानते हैं कि जीवन की कीमत क्या है। ये इस से कूतते हैं कि कौन बड़ा प्रादमी है, कौन रतबे वाला प्रादमी है, उसके जीवन की कीमत ज्यादा होती है और जो मामूली प्रादमी है, जो प्रादिवासी है, चूँकि वे कपड़े बगैरह नहीं पहनते हैं, इसलिये उनके जीवन की कीमत कम हो जाती है। ये लोग अद्वैत से कुछ सीखें कि जीव का मूल्य एक जैसा है। इन लोगों को तेजस्वी लोगों को बूढ़ना चाहिये। मिजो और नागा लोगों के और काश्मीर चीमें ये पांचबे, छठे दर्जे के नेताओं

को बूढ़ कर उनको अपने साथ चिपका लेने से भारत का काम नहीं चल पायेगा। ये दूसरे, तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे के प्रादमी भारत की सारी तपस्या को बरबाद कर रहे हैं। जब यहां पर पहले दर्जे के प्रादमी बैठेंगे, तब नागा और मिजो इलाके में, काश्मीर में और उर्बशियम में पहले दर्जे के प्रादमी मिल सकेंगे और तभी भारत माता हंस पायेगी, वरना इन लोगों के लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I move under rule 292 that the time for this debate be extended by one hour.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I second it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I third it.

Mr. Chairman: That means that the House will have to sit longer....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My concrete proposal is that we may sit till 5.30 p.m., and the Home Minister may reply on Monday next.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): No, no.

Mr. Chairman: That means that private Members' business will have to be pushed off till 5.30 p.m. and it would go on till about 8 p.m.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Once in a while, for a change, we can have a night sitting.

Mr. Chairman: That will only mean that there will be no quorum at all for the private Members' business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even at 5 p.m. there is no quorum in the House nowadays.

Mr. Chairman: I want to take the opinion of the House whether we should extend the time or not, al-

though personally I would not like to extend it till 8 p.m. because it makes it very difficult for the staff.

**Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur):** Is my name there?

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, his name is there. That does not mean that there is time and he would be called. I am discussing the time and not the speakers.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** The Speaker had accepted the demand and had extended the time already by one hour.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But the House is sovereign.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am seized of the matter now. The question is whether we should extend the time by another hour. Let me make it clear that if the time is extended then within that hour, the hon. Ministers are to speak, and the hon. Mover of the motion has the right of reply and everything has to be finished within that hour, if at all the House desires to extend the time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Home Minister can reply on Monday.

**Shri Nath Pal:** I want to make one submission. My submission is different....

**Mr. Chairman:** His submission is under rule 192 or rule 292?

**Shri Nath Pal:** My submission is a different one. If we agree to extend the time and if Shri Nanda agrees to reply on Monday, it gives Shri Nanda some time to digest, reflect and come with something new rather than repeat what he has already said in the Rajya Sabha. It will be good to him also.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** The Speaker had already extended the time for the debate by one hour, and a request for further extension cannot be acceded to, because the financial business would then suffer, and we are already behind schedule.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The House is sovereign in this matter. It has happened before also.

**Mr. Chairman:** On this point, I shall have to take the opinion of the House. I shall have to put it to the House and it is for the House to decide whether it would like to give an extension of time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Chair has always got up its sleeve one hour.

**Mr. Chairman:** That extension has already been given. The debate has already been extended by that one hour. Now, the question is whether a further one hour's extension should be given. I shall put it to the House.

Those who would like to extend the time may please say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

**Mr. Chairman:** Those against may please say 'No'.

Several hon. Members: No.

**Mr. Chairman:** So, the 'Noes' have it. . . .

Some hon. Members: No, the 'Ayes' have it. . . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** All right, let the lobby be cleared.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Why should we waste time on this? We do not press for division.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall put it again.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** We know the fate of this motion. So, I would make another appeal. We know the fate of a motion when it is opposed by the ruling party. . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** No speeches can be allowed now.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** The objection of Government was that the financial business would suffer. Our suggestion is that we should have more time today and not on Monday.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall put the motion to the House, and I would request the Opposition also to realise that if they want a division they will only be taking away the time for the debate thereby.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** We are not pressing for any division.

**Mr. Chairman:** Those who are in favour of extension of time may please say 'Aye'.

**Some hon. Members:** Aye.

**Mr. Chairman:** Those against may say 'No'.

**Several hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Chairman:** So, the 'Noes' have it, the 'Noes' have it; the extension of time is not granted.

**श्री उइके (मंडला):** सभानेत्री महोदया, बस्तर के गोली कांड से जिनकी मृत्यु हुई, उन सब के लिये मुझ अत्यन्त दुःख है, किन्तु एक बात का सन्तोष है। इनमें एक राजा के होने के कारण इस हाउस में, इस देश के सारे भ्रष्टचारों में और इस पूरे देश में आदिवासियों पर जो फायरिंग होता है, जो गोली चल्ती है, वह बात सब तरफ फैल गई और इस सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि आदिवासियों में बहुत असन्तोष फैल गया है। परन्तु मैं एक आदिवासी हूँ और बस्तर जिले में 1943 से जबकि वहाँ पर रियासत थी, उस समय से पदल काफ़ी दिनों तक घूमा हूँ। मेरे पास बस्तर जिले के आदिवासियों के उस समय के फोटो हैं, बस्तर जिले के आदिवासियों के नग्न फोटो हैं, ये आदिवासी क्यों नग्न रहते थे? रियासत के एक समय चपरासी भी भ्रगर देहातों में किसी गांव में चला जाता था और भ्रगर वहाँ पर कोई आदिवासी भ्रगर घुटने के नीचे भी कपड़ा पहने होता था तो उसको गोली लकड़ी से पीटा जाता था कि वह क्यों ऐसा कपड़ा पहने है और यही तीरवाले जो अब जरा-जरासी बातों पर तीर चला देते हैं, उस समय उन पर तीर नहीं चलाया करते थे। क्योंकि राजा के प्रति उनके अन्दर भावना थी, अंधश्रद्धा थी, इन सब के कारण उनके और नहीं निकलते थे और इसी कारण उन्होंने अपने कपड़े छोटे पहनने शुरू कर दिये। ये चिन्न जो मेरे पास हैं महिलाओं की कपड़ा

दे कर लिये गये हैं, नीचे के भाग में उनको कपड़ा पहना कर लिये गये हैं।

यहाँ पर आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही जाती हैं, मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों में कल्याण काय करना इतना सरल नहीं है, लोहे के चने चवाना है, तलवार की धार पर चलना है। बस्तर में छः प्रकार की भाषा बोली जाती है, उनमें जाकर काम करना सरल नहीं है। सरकार उनके लिये काफ़ी काम करती है, काफ़ी पैसा खर्च करती है, परन्तु जिस ढंग से वह पैसा खर्च होना चाहिये या वहाँ पर काम होना चाहिये, उस ढंग से नहीं होता है जबकि इस जिले में सब से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है। मध्य प्रदेश में 43 जिलों में 66 लाख आदिवासी हैं और अभी थोड़े दिनों में 30 लाख आदिवासी घोषित होने वाले हैं। इस का मतलब है कि एक करोड़ आदिवासी मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। अब इस एक ही जिले में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होते हुए क्यों दो बार गोली चली। लोहांडीगुडा में 1961 में गोली चली और फिर दूसरी बार गोली चली, तो एक ही जिले में क्यों दो बार गोली चली? क्यों इस जिले में विकास का काम ठीक से नहीं होता, क्यों बार बार हमले होते हैं, क्यों मार-पीट होती है, इत्यादि बातें लगातार होती हैं। इनका एकमात्र कारण एक ही है—एक व्यक्ति की महत्वकांक्षा, एक व्यक्ति की स्वार्थधंता

भोले-भाले, भक्ति-भावना और अंध-विश्वास से भरे हुए आदिवासियों का उपयोग इस व्यक्ति ने, जो राजा था, लगातार अपने स्वार्थ के लिये किया।

1961 के गोली कांड के बाद मैं गुडविल-टीम में वहाँ गया और सारे बस्तर में घूमा। उसके पहले भी हजारों सभायें मैंने बस्तर में की हैं और बहुत सी सभाओं का सभापतित्व भी किया.....

**Shri Bade:** I have received a wire from Jagdalpur just now....

**Mr. Chairman:** This kind of thing cannot be allowed.

**Shri Bade:** I have received this telegram from Jagdalpur....

**Mr. Chairman:** This kind of thing cannot be allowed. Shri Bade may resume his seat.

**Shri Bade:** All right. I shall pass it on to the Home Minister.

**श्री उडके :** उस से क्या मतलब है, भाई ।

**Shri Bade:** On a point of order. The hon. Member's son is the Deputy Home Minister in Madhya Pradesh, and so, he might be knowing certain things. But he should not be giving them out here *ex-parte*. His son is the Deputy Home Minister there....

**Mr. Chairman:** That does not matter. All that we have to judge here is this.....

**Shri Bade:** His son is the Deputy Home Minister in Madhya Pradesh.

**Mr. Chairman:** What is the point of order?

**Shri Bade:** The point of order is that he is giving out things *ex-parte*, which nobody knows. He says that because.....

**Mr. Chairman:** As far as I could make out, he is not giving out any secrets. He is only speaking about some delegation on which he went. So, there is nothing secret which he has divulged. What is the point of order in that case?

**Shri Bade:** He says something against the ex-Maharajah.

**Mr. Chairman:** That does not matter. Let him state the facts as he knows.

**श्री उडके :** मैं यह कह रहा था कि गुडविल मिशन में मैं गया था और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को मैंने तीन महीने पहले ही यह बता दिया था कि बस्तर की समस्या समाचारपत्रों से मुझे बहुत अच्छी

मालूम नहीं देती है और वहाँ पर एक न एक दिन गोली चलेगी । 30 मार्च 1961 को वहाँ गोली चली । बारह आदमी मारे गए । मैं कांग्रेस दल के सेक्रेटरी डा० राम सुभग सिंह के साथ प्रधान मंत्री से एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी में मिला था और उन से मैंने कहा था कि वहाँ आप गुडविल टीम भेजें और अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो बरसात होने पर वहाँ फिर गड़बड़ होगी । वहाँ पर मैं धूमा हूँ और मैंने वहाँ के लोगों से पूछा था कि उनकी राजा के प्रति क्या भावना है । लोगों ने मुझे कहा कि राजा तो अब खत्म हो चुके हैं, हमारा उन के साथ क्या सम्बन्ध है । जगदलपुर के इर्दगिर्द पचास हजार के करीब आदिवासी हैं । जो यह कहा जाता है कि वे दातेश्वरी देवी को मानते हैं, उसकी पूजा करते हैं, उसको देवता मानते हैं यह गलत बात है । दातेश्वरी देवी उनकी देवता नहीं है । श्री प्रवीरचंद्र भंजदेव उसकी पूजा किया करते थे । वह उसके पुजारी थे और उनका रथ सजाकर निकालते थे । ये भी राजा के पीछे चलते थे । अब कोई तो कहता है कि बारह आदमी मरे हैं, कोई कहता है पांच सौ मरे और कोई कहता है कि एक हजार मरे हैं । लेकिन मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर के घन्दर जो कुछ हुआ है उसकी परस्पर विरोधी खबरें आदिवासियों के लिये खतरे की घंटी है । मानवता के नाते मैं आप से कहूँगा कि जिस किसी ने गलती की हो, जिस किसी का कमूर रहा हो, चाहे वह मैजिस्ट्रेट हो या पुलिस का कोई छोटा प्रयत्न बड़ा अधिकारी हो और चाहे मंत्री हो, या कोई भी दूसरा अफसर हो उसको फांसी की सजा होनी चाहिये । यह सिद्ध हो जाना चाहिये कि उसने गलती की है और अगर यह सिद्ध हो जाता है तो उसको फांसी की सजा हो जानी चाहिये । प्रायोग की नियुक्ति हो गई है और उसके निष्कर्ष जानने के लिए हम प्रतीक्षा करैतया जात रहें । मैंने न्याय करने की बात वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री से भी की थी । उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि कमूरबाग लोगों को सजा होनी चाहिये । फांसी होनी चाहिये ।

[श्री उइके]

चूँकि ध्रायोग बठ गया है, इस वास्ते मैं गोली की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, उस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। वह इस पर विचार करेगा। लेकिन आदिवासियों का अगर आप हित चाहते हैं तो मैं कुछ बातें आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। आदिवासियों की मेटेलेटी को मैं समझता हूँ। मैं उत्तर और पूर्व का आदिवासी नहीं हूँ। हमारे माननीय जयपाल सिंह जी बहुत जोर से बोले हैं। आदिवासी बहुत सीधे सादे और भोले हैं, बहुत हीन हैं, बहुत दबे हैं। उनको सदियों से दबा कर रखा गया है। आदिवासियों के बारे में जब यहां चर्चा होती है उस चर्चा का फल अगर यह निकलता है कि कुछ लोग यहां से जायें और उस भोली भाली जनता को भड़कायें और फिर गोली चलाने की नीवत आए तो यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात होगी। इससे हालत खराब हो जाएगी। इससे बदनामी के सिवाय और कुछ पल्ले नहीं पड़ेगा।

कुछ बातें यहां पर मुख्य मंत्री जो मध्य प्रदेश के हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में भी कही गई हैं। असल सवाल यह है कि लोग चाहते क्या हैं? लोग चाहते यह है कि मुख्य मंत्री वहां पर नहीं बने रहना चाहिये, उनको हटा दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्री के श्री भंजदेव के साथ बहुत घंछे सम्बन्ध थे। भंजदेव जी जब बीमार पड़े थे तब मुख्य मंत्री ने उनके लिए बहुत काम किया था। उन्होंने जो कुछ आदिवासियों के लिए किया उसको भी आप देखें। जैसे ही मुख्य मंत्री ने चार्ज लिया वैसे ही उन्होंने स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू को कहा कि बस्तर जिले में जंगलों और खनिज पदार्थों का बड़ा भारी भंडार है। अगर उनका उचित विकास किया जाए तो न केवल मध्य प्रदेश को इससे लाभ होगा बल्कि सारे देश की आर्थिक समस्या भी हल हो सकती है। उन्होंने श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी से भी बात की थी। तब श्री नागराज राव कमेटी

मुकर्रर हुई। उसके बाद वहां विकास कार्य शुरू हुआ। वह पहले मुख्य मंत्री थे जिन की नजर में बस्तर आया।

इसके बाद उन्होंने अपने प्रथम संवाददाता सम्मेलन में कहा कि जब तक आदिवासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधरती है, जब तक खास तौर पर बस्तर के आदिवासियों तक हम नहीं पहुंचते हैं, तब तक हमारा यह जो समाजवाद है, यह कैसा? इसके बाद जो कुछ भी विकास कार्य उन्होंने किये वे मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

चार्ज लेने के बाद उन्होंने तीन चार महीने भी नहीं होने दिये कि आदिवासियों के लिए एक कर्ज समझौता बोर्ड कायम कर दिया और इससे उनको बहुत राहत मिली।

इसके बाद उन्होंने आदिवासी विकास निगम स्थापित किया। यह निगम जो जंगल की छोटी उपज होती है उसको खरीद करता है। इस निगम ने 1964-65 में बस्तर के अन्दर 64 लाख की खरीद की। पहले यह काम व्यापारी लोग किया करते थे। इसका फल यह निकला कि व्यापारियों को नुकसान हुआ। पहले आदिवासियों को छः आने मजदूरी के मिलते थे और आज उनको डेढ़ रुपया मजदूरी मिल रही है। यह भी एक बात है जोकि मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ जाती है।

वहां पर बेलगान जंगल की जमीन हमारे जनसंघ के भाइयों ने जुतवा दिया। खारगोन से इसी की बबौलत हमारे बड़े साहब एम० पी० बन कर आए हैं और आठ सीटें इनकी पार्टी वालों ने जीती हैं। सेवा करके नहीं खाली पोलिटिकल बेसिस पर इन्होंने ये सीटें जीती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा उन्होंने मानवता से गिर कर किया है। इस तरह की बातें मानवता से बहुत दूर हैं। आदिवासियों से वोट लेने के लिए इन्होंने भोले आदिवासियों को गलत रास्ते पर चलाया। मैं आपको



बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब वहाँ पर देशी रियासत थी उस वक्त आदिवासियों को बेंतों से.....

श्री बड़े : सभानेत्री महोदया, क्या वह जो चाहें कह सकते हैं ? क्या उनको इसकी छूट है ?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He must address the Chair, and not the Jana Sangh.

One more minute.

श्री उडके : कुछ अधिक समय तो आप मुझ दें । मैं पाँच मिनट में खतम कर दूँगा ।

मैं बस्तर के आदिवासियों की वास्तविक स्थिति आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ ।

श्री राबेलाल ध्यास : लोहिया साहब को जितना समय दिया है, उतना इनको भी आप दें ।

He is the leader of the Adivasis. You gave so much time to Dr. Lohia.

Mr. Chairman: I told Dr. Lohia several times you may remember that because he was continuously going on, the people who were left would have to shorten their speeches, and as a matter of fact, it has been very difficult for me to accommodate the last two or three speakers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The treatment that was given to Dr. Lohia may be extended to him also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The time may be extended by half an hour at least.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We plead that the same time given to Dr. Lohia may be given to him.

Mr. Chairman: It is not possible. Dr. Lohia has taken more time than anybody else. Therefore, I would request Mr. Uikey to please try to

finish his speech within the next two minutes.

श्री उडके : वहाँ चीफ मिनिस्टर ने तेंदु पत्ते का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया । वह इस वास्ते किया कि हर साल दो चार सौ आदिवासी मुकदमों में फंसाये जाते थे । मजदूरी में भी काफी लूट चलती थी ।

उन्होंने वहाँ पर वन विकास बिल बनाया है जो अभी पास नहीं हुआ है । ठीकेदार आदिवासियों की लूट करते थे उसको रोकने के लिए इसको बनाया गया है ।

23 तहसीलों के आदिवासी जिन के बारे में आज तक आदिवासी होने की घोषणा नहीं हुई है उनको ऐसा घोषित करने की सलाह उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को दी है ।

नरहोना साहब के सम्बन्ध में भी यहाँ बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । वह आदिवासियों से प्रेम करते थे । उनकी भाषा उन्होंने सीखी । चूँकि आदिवासी उनकी तरफ झुकने लग गये थे इस वास्ते भंजदेव जी को यह बात बुरी लगी । 1940-41 में ग्रीगसन इनक्वायरी कमेटी बनी थी जिसमें श्री नरहोना ने सहयोग दिया । उसने बहुत ही सुन्दर रिपोर्ट दी । यह रिपोर्ट वैसी ही है जैसी डेवर भाई की रिपोर्ट है । मल्टीपरपज ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स कमेटी में भी । नरहोना साहब ने स्वर्गीय डा० एलविन ग्रीर श्री वाडवा के साथ एक प्रबल भारतीय स्तर की कमेटी पर काम किया । इन्हीं विकास खंडों की ही वजह से आदिवासियों के कल्याण के काम अभी हो रहे हैं ।

अब मैं सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । मैं पहला सुझाव तो यह देना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी कल्याण के लिए बस्तर जिले को दो जिलों में बाँट दिया जाए, उसके दो जिले बना दिये जायें । दूसरी बात यह है कि आदिवासी बहुल जिलों में

[श्री उइके]

आदिवासी कल्याण कार्यों के लिए पूरे अधिकार दे कर एक एक कलैक्टर मुकरंर किया जाए ।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि आदिवासी बहुत जिलों में अच्छा काम न करने वाले कर्मचारियों को सजा के रूप में जो भेजा जाता है उसे बन्द किया जाए तथा आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को न समझने वाले तथा उनके आचार विचार को न जानने वालों को वहां न भेजा जाया करे । अभी ऐसा होता है और इसको बन्द किया जाए ।

चौथा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि संसद सदस्यों का एक सद्भावना दल वहां भेजा जाये ।

पांचवां सुझाव यह है कि पुलिस एस्टेशन की संख्या वहां बढ़ाई जाए तथा हर पुलिस स्टेशन में टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया जाए ।

मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पीछ जो गुडविल टीम गई थी उसने ऐसे ही सुझाव दिये हैं और उन सुझावों पर आप भ्रमल करें ।

मुख्य मंत्री का यहां बहुत विरोध हो रहा है । इसका कारण यह है कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व के कारण 288 की विधान सभा में कांग्रेसियों की संख्या 141 से बढ़ कर 174 हो गई है यानी 33 उसमें और आ गये हैं । और मैं आपको यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूं कि भगले जो ग्राम चुनाव होंगे उनमें कांग्रेसियों की संख्या 274 हो जाएगी । यही चीज है जो कि विरोधियों को छटक रही है । वे यह जानते हैं कि उनकी यही हालत मध्य प्रदेश में भ्राने चल कर होने वाली है । भंजदेव जी की मृत्यु को ले कर ये अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं । राजनीतिक लाभ ये उठाना चाहते हैं । कुछ लाभ तो

इनको प्राप्त हो भी गया है । एक एम० पी० तो एस० एस० पी० में शामिल हो गया है और इसके अलावा छः विधान सभा सदस्य वहां पर जनसंघ में शामिल हो गए हैं । इससे कांग्रेस को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है, इनको लाभ हो गया है । लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि भगले चुनाव में ये मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर उखड़ जायेंगे । आदिवासी ही इनको उखाड़ देंगे । जिन भोले आदिवासियों की वजह से इन्होंने इतनी सीटें प्राप्त की हैं वही इनको हरा कर दिखा देंगे यह मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं । मैंने पचास साल तक आदिवासियों के बीच काम किया है और अब भी कर रहा हूं । मेरा सारा जीवन आदिवासियों के अन्दर गुजस है । उनकी मैसेलेटी को मैं समझता हूं । मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि ये आदिवासियों का बजाय फायदा करने के नुकसान करेंगे ।

आज तक मुझे लगता था कि प्रजातंत्र वरदान हमारे लिए सिद्ध हुआ है लेकिन आज मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि प्रजातंत्र आदिवासियों का विनाश करने वाला है । किस प्रकार के लालच दे कर इन्होंने आदिवासियों के वोट लिये हैं इसको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । जनसंघ वालों ने सौ दो सौ रुपये ले कर उनको कह दिया कि यह जो जमीन है यह आपको दी जाती है और इस तरह से इन्होंने सरकारी जमीन को कटवा दिया है । इस तरह की भी मेरे पास दरखास्तें पड़ी हुई हैं जो कि भर्जोनबीसों से उन्होंने रुपया दो रुपया दे कर लिखवाई है और उन पर स्टैम्प ड्यूटी भी लगी हुई है । मैं हाउस से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आदिवासियों के मामले पर यह हाउस गम्भीरता से विचार करे । जिस जोर से हमारे भाई जयपाल सिंह जी ने कहा है वैसे जोर से कहने से काम नहीं चल सकता है । मध्य प्रदेश के 66 लाख आदिवासियों को आप

जिन्दा रहने दें। उनका आप उत्थान करें। आदिवासियों के अन्दर इस तरह के पोलिटिकल मामले अगर आपने उठाये तो उनके अन्दर आतंक की भावना फैलेगी और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कई जगहों पर गोशियां चलेगी।

16.00 hrs.

**Mr. Chairman:** I must say a few words. Mr. Uikey is a fairly elderly gentleman of this House and when he speaks he does not listen to anybody, neither the Chair nor anybody else. Now, he has taken full fifteen minutes, just five minutes less than what Dr. Lohia took. Most people have been taking fifteen minutes. He should have realised that we are so much short of time. He has taken his full fifteen minutes even though I was ringing the bell. Now, Shri Kamath may take ten minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Fifteen minutes; the Speaker promised me fifteen minutes. Otherwise I will not like to speak.

**Mr. Chairman:** If you follow Mr. Uikey you can take fifteen minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Chair-  
man Madam, this is an occasion which comes seldom in the life of a government, an occasion for earnest heart-searching and humble self-introspection for Shri Gulzarilal Nanda and his colleagues here as well as for Shri Dwarka Prasad Mishra and his colleagues in Madhya Pradesh. What the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh described as a rebellion, Madam, but what in reality was the eruption of mounting, pent up, long-standing socio-economic discontent and political dissent and opposition has been ruthlessly crushed by the efficient weaponry of a modern government. The gruesome, grim events of the 25th and 26th of last month have irretrievably sullied the Constitution, have besmirched the Gandhian heritage of which Shri Nanda and Shri Mishra proudly boast,

have indelibly stained the democratic escutcheon of the government. Shri Mishra has said in Bhopal that peace has returned to Jagadalpur and Bastar but in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, it is only peace of the grave.

What manner of man was Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanj Deo? He has been described as a wayward and eccentric man. But that certainly cannot be a reason for shooting him down in his own home. He has been described in various ways, and even Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla when he was the Chief Minister in the late 40s and early 50s tried to get him certified as a lunatic. But even a lunatic has got the right to live, not to be shot down in his own home. The gravamen of his offence in the eyes of the Congress Party and the Government was that he has been in persistent political opposition to the Congress government. May I read out what he himself recently wrote? He had some good points about him; I knew him some fifteen years ago. I met him once or twice, and he could talk on the Gita, the Ramayana, and Freud and Havell Ellis.

**Shri Khadilkar:** He has influenced you.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Unlike Shri Khadilkar, he was a tolerant man and was not narrow-minded, as my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar is. This is what he said in his book "I the Adivasi God", pompously titled but excusable:

"Let there be no misgivings: I stand for scientifically designed and oriented plan; it must start from the down-trodden and less fortunate sections of society. To-day the Congress government's planning is modernisation or industrialisation plus contractors' welfare."

He says that "this conspiracy must end" and so on and so forth. I wish I had more time so that I could read some more from it.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

That was the position even in Shri Shukla's time; in Dr. Katju's time and in Shri Mishra's time. I remember when Shri Shukla went to Jagdalpur, when he was Chief Minister of old Madhya Pradesh—with Nagpur as capital—Shri Bhanjdeo did not go to the airstrip to receive him. That was one of the charges against him. But Shri Bhanjdeo said, "Why should I go? I am not the Collector here. The Minister is welcome to my residence. I will receive him when he comes to my place there." That was the position which he consistently took in respect of all the Chief Ministers every time. The Congress party was reduced to a cipher in Bastar district, and so he was an eye-sore to the Congress party, the Congress minions, panjandrams, in Madhya Pradesh.

It was not that the Congress party was not warned in time; the Congress party, the Home Minister here, were came to Delhi about a month and a half or two months before this tragedy, and I am told he met some members of the press also here, but unfortunately no paper published whatever he told them or conveyed to them, that he felt that his life was in danger: he wrote to the Home Minister and I believe to the Prime Minister also, conveying to them his sense of insecurity and the sense of insecurity of the Adivasis in Bastar district, and the discontent that they were feeling in Bastar district. He wrote a letter on the 1st February to my party's Chairman, Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray. If I had the time, I would like to read some portions of it, but I will read only one sentence

**An. hon. Member:** It may be laid on the Table.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would lay it on the Table if I am permitted. He says: "Bastar has been victimised for years on end by the Government of the bureaucrats". That is the gist of the letter he wrote to him. He request-

ed the Chairman of my party, Shri Goray, to request Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan to go to Bastar and enquire into the complaints and grievances there. There is much force in the suggestion made today that a delegation of Members of Parliament should proceed for an on-the-spot study of the situation in Bastar district and go into the complaints and grievances of the Adivasis there.

Just before the tragedy, my party in Madhya Pradesh tabled an Adjournment Motion on the 22nd March, three days before this happened. My party colleagues who had gone to Bastar and seen what was happening what was brewing there, tabled an Adjournment Motion, but that Adjournment Motion was held over and was taken up 15 days later, something unprecedented in the history of parliamentary democracy. I do not know when it was taken up exactly, but it was not taken up in time, and three days later the tragedy happened. If action had been taken, the Government would have been forewarned and the people would have been forewarned, but nothing happened, and the tragedy took place on the 25th and 26th.

Coming now to the welfare projects of the Government, for the Adivasis, my hon. friend and former colleague in the party, the Praja-Socialist party, laid on the Table a very plebeian, dry-as-dust, dull document, showing what has been done in Bastar. It was done before he became Minister. I do not know whether it was before he became Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission. I am sure that it does not come to his expectations, in the light of the excoriating criticisms that he used to level from these Benches when he was in my party, from the Opposition Benches. But there is nothing in the statement of which he need be proud. There is only a catalogue of wells dug without water, and as my hon. friend said, schools without teachers, dispensaries without doc-

tors. The whole approach to this problem is wrong.

Now, why should they be called tribals—Indian citizens, who are proud to be Indian citizens, patriotic Indian citizens—why should they be called tribals in a pejorative and derogatory sense? Is it not high time that we regarded them as full-fledged Indian citizens, and worked for their welfare just as we work for the welfare of other Indian citizens? It is malodorous. Don't you agree, Mr. Chairman, that it is malodorous in this context? The government must first reorientate their psychological approach towards the adवास problem.

Just before this tragedy, even in those villages of Bastar district where land revenue was suspended because of drought conditions, a compulsory levy was imposed and collected. That was one of the reasons why the adवास felt discontented and were straining at the leash. The poor, simple adवास cannot be bludgeoned, cannot be won over with the lathi or bullet. He can be won over only by friendly, loving service and that is what the government has failed to do and has been remiss about. Three days before the tragedy, a few adवास were coming for their Navratri puja with firewood and fuel. Shri Bhanjeo was their high-priest, their pujari. When they were coming, I am informed that some petty panjandrams, some petty minions of the law, stopped them and seized what they had in their hands. Perhaps they wanted to challan them for illegal cutting of wood. That is the way the whole problem is being tackled.

Now comes, on top of all this, this inquiry commission, as if that is an expiation and atonement for all the sins and crimes committed. Something happens in the evening of the 25th March. The Chief Minister makes a statement in the Assembly on the 26th at 12 noon. But there is no word about this tragedy—I would not call it a massacre—about this killing of Shri Bhanjeo in his own home.

At that time, he refers to this disturbance as a rebellion like the Mizo or Nagas rebellion. There is no word about the firing by the police. Then, late in the evening, at 5 o'clock, nearly 24 hours after that, Shri Mishra comes out with a statement that the police going into his palace in the morning found him dead. Look at the lies that have been uttered. That is what he said—"found him dead". But later on, when confronted with the realities and truth—*Satyameva Jayate*—

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** That is a subject-matter for enquiry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I know, but this has been admitted. When the Chief Minister announced that he was dead, at the same time, he announced that he had appointed a High Court Judge to conduct an enquiry. We have nothing against the Judge. We do not wish to cast any slur or reflection on him. But facts are facts and realities have to be faced. When Shri Mishra was a Minister in the old Madhya Pradesh State, he was a Secretary—Law Secretary. Then he was promoted to be a Judge of the High Court of that State. There is a precedent in this House. When an inquiry commission was appointed by the U.P. Government, of which Shri-mati Sucheta Kripalani is the head, to inquire into the firing incidents in Banaras Hindu University, Mr. Chagla told this House that the Judge appointed by the UP Government did not inspire public confidence and wrote her a letter also. That letter was read out in the House. But perhaps because—I do not know why—Mr. Mishra played a valiant role in the election of the present Prime Minister, he is in a special category. We do not want to change the personnel of the inquiry commission. Let Shri Pandey be there. But along with him—there should be a broader-based Inquiry Commission—there should be a High Court Judge from another State plus a Supreme Court Judge.

I would have been happy, Madam, if the Mishra Ministry had resigned *suo*

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

*motu* pending this inquiry. We have got precedents here in this House when the Cabinet Sub-Committee and Shri Chagla held in the past very recently that the former Chief Minister of Orissa was not worthy of that office. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, our late Prime Minister, resigned *suo motu* because of a tragic railway accident at Ariyaloor. He could have lived up to the expectations of the people and the high standards of public life if Shri Mishra had also resigned from office. (*Interruption*).

If this cannot be done, I wish under the Constitution the Centre could take over the administration of Bastar District for the nonce, during the inquiry. If even that cannot be done, I demand that here and now, straightway, all the officers, including the Collector and Commissioner, of that division should be immediately transferred pending the inquiry (*Interruption*).

Lastly, a special officer of the Central Government should be appointed immediately to look after the affairs of Bastar District. That is the least that should be done. If this is not done, I appeal to my friends to search their own conscience. The grim tragedy has aroused the indignation of the whole of India, this gruesome episode. It has awoken their conscience, has stirred their conscience to its very depths (*Interruptions*). But if they have no conscience nothing can be done.

What has happened. Madam, in Bastar is a cold, calculated, political vendetta ruthlessly executed (*Interruptions*). I believe, I repeat with all emphasis, it is a political vendetta executed mercilessly and ruthlessly in cold blood.

Shri Mishra prates of winning 232 seats in the next elections. I am reminded, Madam, of what he said in 1951, when he left the Indian National Congress and founded the Bharatiya Lok Congress, that the same ominous 232 seats were going to be won by

him. He did not win even a single seat (*Interruption*). If action is not taken in time to save the rot that has set in in Madhya Pradesh, I am constrained to say that nemesis, grim nemesis will overtake this Government, the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and they will go down in history as the grave-diggers of democracy.

Some hon. Members: rose—

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Misra.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know, Madam, whether I will have any chance of catching your eye.

Mr. Chairman: We have not yet finished the parties. Shri Misra has been given the time of the Marxist Communist Party.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about Shri Chatterjee?

Mr. Chairman: His name is not before me. He has not stood up.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I have sent it in the morning.

Mr. Chairman: After Shri Misra, Shri Kripalani will have five minutes.

Dr. U. Misra: Madam Chairman, while thanking you for giving me an opportunity, I want to say that when I heard of the Bastar incidents, I went to that area for an on-the-spot study.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Is he speaking for Marxist Communists?

Mr. Chairman: I would request Shri Priya Gupta to seek a clarification later. We are fighting against time. We are very hard-pressed for time. I would request the hon. Members to co-operate with the Chair. I am trying to accommodate more Members by trying to give the shortest possible time without success. All the same, I would request hon. Members not to interrupt.

Dr. U. Misra: I want to stress only one point. The myth which has been created by equating the condition in

Bastar with that in Nagaland or Mizo Hills is an atrocious attempt. Bastar is a most backward area, as described by our Adibasi leader and my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh. They have no other aspiration except that they should be treated as human beings. Their condition was no better when the State was there. Their condition today is no better than what it was then, in spite of our achieving independence. But, why then have they rallied round the Maharaja? Because, they expected human treatment from the Government after independence, which they did not get.

During the time of the Raja their economic condition was the same. But, then, they had a social order, a pattern of life. That pattern of life was exploited by the police and other officials. But, then, there were very few officials those days. There were four rangers who used to take four *murgis*. Today there are 300 or more officials to be fed by the adivasis who are exploiting the Adivasis.

We have been given a list of what welfare work has been done there. I and my friends have seen a dozen of such people. There are 3,000 welfare officers, properly trained, in narrow drain pipe and terylene shirts, very handsome and nice to look at but they have nothing to do with the Adibasis.

**An. hon. Member:** They are Congressmen.

**Dr. U. Misra:** I do not know whether they were Congressmen or not. I do not speak very often. I got a chance to speak on the no-confidence motion. Then I said that the Congress has created a new class. It is no slur on the honest Congressmen, because I was also there till the other day. We have now got a new class, called contractors. So, in the name of Congressmen, there are some vested interests in the village level. Such a man with a vested interest was engaged for the levy collection in Bastar. I do not think that he was ever a Congressman. Anyway, since he was engaged in levy collection, the Adibasis went for rice to

him. He was not found in his house. Therefore, they did not meet him. But they did not do any damage to that house or the members of his family. They stayed there for the whole night. Then the police arrived on the scene and dispersed them. They came back to their Praveen Chandra and complained that they did not get their rice. I want to say this because if they were militant, if they were like Mizos, they would have done something violent because 400 people were there. But they did not do any such thing.

Then, on the 18th the Adibasis were beaten when they were carrying their log of wood. So, there was some tension there. On the 22nd a petition was given to the Commissioner, signed by 26 Adibasis, a copy of which I have got with me.

What have they said there? They have said, "We want to remain peaceful." Some people think, to go with bows and arrows is "militancy." Bows and arrows are not militancy for them; carrying these weapons is rather a custom. They submitted this on the 22nd. There they have written, "We have approached your District Magistrate to remain peaceful, to keep law and order but your District Magistrate has said: राज कण हो ही जाय

This was the application they sent. If they were after something like Mizoland or Nagaland, they would not have submitted such an application on the 22nd. I am sure, if the Commissioner had taken note of this, there would not have been any incidents there. It would have been averted.

They are a people who are very simple people. I was told that when our late President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, went there, they danced before him and our President was very pleased, so he wanted to give them some money; but they refused and they said, "Why should you give us money? We have danced to give you pleasure and for our pleasure".

Such are the Adibasis. I am working there in Adivasi areas as a medical

[Dr. U. Misra]

man, not as a politician, for the last 30 years and Shri Jaipal Singh is a friend of ours. We know, they are very simple people. They are satisfied with very little, that we cannot even imagine.

So, the myth that has been created, about another Mizoland, has shown that it was intentional. The occurrence which has been there—massacre or murder or whatever you call it; some say it is 13, others say it is 1000; I am not going into it—but what has happened is to my belief calculated and political horsetrading.

I do not want to take much time. I had this much to submit.

Mr. Chairman: Now the House should be taking up non-official business at half past four o'clock, but since we have been under great pressure, I propose to ask Shri Kripalani and Shri Chatterjee to take a few minutes, just five to ten minutes, and then I will call upon the two Ministers who want to participate in the discussion, so that in any case the desire of the House is met that we do not start the non-official business before half past five o'clock. Does that meet with the wishes of the House?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya  
rose—

Mr. Chairman: This is the maximum that we can give.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैंने प्रस्ताव दिया है। इसलिए पांच मिनट मुझे भी मिलने चाहिए। मेरा इस क्षेत्र से काफी सम्बन्ध है।

Mr. Chairman: There are many others. Shri Banerjee also wants to speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Give me just three minutes.

श्रीमता। निनीमाता (बालोदा बाजार) :  
मुझे भी समय मिलना चाहिए।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Minimata also wants to speak. We are shutting out many. That is why I am asking Shri Kachhaviya not to press for it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Madam, I am sad because I think that even the most optimistic person in India cannot but bewail the condition in which we find our country. I am not going to talk about what happened at Bastar. Previous speakers have talked about it. But I am going to talk about now this matter has been handled from the very beginning.

The Home Minister here said that a commission of inquiry has been instituted and this matter cannot be discussed. He also said that it was a matter for the State to decide upon and the Centre had nothing to do with it. Then, he took 48 hours to get information from the State and after 48 hours, very surprisingly, he said the same thing that he had said 48 hours before that the Centre had nothing to do with it and that it was the State's responsibility. And curiously enough, he passed off the buck to the Minister for Social Welfare and the learned Minister for Social Welfare placed on the Table a description of the region, its geography, its topography, what had been done in the past, etc. etc. but nothing of what had recently happened there. He placed the paper on the Table of the House and, he went away, his responsibility was discharged. This is not the way in which the House ought to be treated. Whether it is a question of the Opposition or it is a question of Congress Members themselves, the House should not be treated in this cavalier way.

Madam, for the Centre to say that it has no responsibility is the most absurd proposition. No Indian State can exist without the financial help from the Centre. No State can exist



without the support of the Centre. In the last resort, if there is confusion in a State, the Centre sanctions that the army be used and when the army is used, that means the Centre is supporting the State. When the Centre is supporting financially and militarily and also in the way of police, when the police is wanted in one particular State or the States are required to send police to other State on the bidding of the Centre, the Centre cannot escape responsibility for what happens in the way of law and order and in the way of many other things. I know that the Centre does it when it wants to interfere. When it does not like to interfere, where the person is powerful, when the head of the State is a hot favourite of the Centre, then nothing is done and the Centre says that it is the concern of the State Government. All right. Let us leave that aside. Our Government has been crying from the house-tops that every international dispute must be settled without recourse to violence, perhaps, except our internal disputes. If people consider it as sanctimonious humbug, I cannot blame them. Every international quarrel must be settled peacefully but every internal quarrel must be settled with bullets. If this is not sanctimonious humbug, I do not know what it is.

I am very much sorry for the Congress. I remember, under the British Government, even when there was one firing and only one man died, our anger rose to white heat and we denounced the Government. Now, in every State, day after day, murders are committed in the name of law and order. If this is the way that law and order is to be kept, I think, it would be more honourable for the Congress Government to say that they are unable to control this country, that they have no hold on the people and to say that they have no influence on the people. They might get the votes. But where is their influence? Whenever there was any disturbance anywhere in the past we ourselves went there.

We made enquiries; we consoled the people; we said, "do not use violence; we are here to support you; we are here to take up your cause". Did the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh go to the spot there? I do not think that he has, even uptill now, gone to the spot. What did he do? He came running to Delhi. (*Interruptions*). I did not see him. I heard that he was in Delhi. Why was he in Delhi? He was in Delhi to tell the Home Minister and other Ministers, "do not interfere in this matter; this is my affair; this is none of your affair". This is what has happened.

Then again we are told that the firing went on from 11 on one day to 9 the next day, i.e., almost 24 hours, and I cannot imagine that the District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police would take the responsibility upon himself to go on firing for 22 hours.

**Mr. Chairman:** These are points which should be covered by the Inquiry Commission.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Did the firing go on for 22 hours? I want a denial of this. I have nothing to do with the judicial inquiry. Is it a fact that firing went on for 22 hours?

**Shri Hanumanthalya:** It has to be inquired into.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** It is for the Government to say that it did not go on for 22 hours. I cannot imagine that firing can go on for such a long time on the initiative of the Police Superintendent or a District Magistrate. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:** There is a statement by the Commissioner of the Division that there were only 61 rounds. Government have contradicted that the firing went on for 22 hours.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I did not know that the Congress had fallen on such foul days that they raise their voice against those who are raising their voice for justice, for fairplay and for equity. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:** I have all respect for him but he is basing his arguments on a wrong data.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I am really very sorry. . . .

**Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:** I am also sorry for him. . . .

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:**..that Congress should have fallen so low. I thought that there might be Congressmen who would be indignant at what had happened, who would not support what had happened and would at least say a few words that they were sorry for what had happened and that, in future, such things would not happen. This story of Bastar is not a question of law and order. It has a previous history and I do not want to go into it because my predecessors have described that. If the Congress people do not feel ashamed, I feel ashamed for them.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I cannot allow that. I cannot allow the Party to be defamed. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may please sit down.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Please listen to me. You have to give me a chance.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Hanumanthaiya may please sit down.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** You have to go according to the rules.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going according to the rules.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Please listen to me first.

**Mr. Chairman:** Why should I listen to him first?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I am not going to sit down. You have not given an impartial hearing. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बैठ जाओ ।  
भाप जब खड़ी हैं तब ये बोल कैसे सकते हैं ?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I can understand arguments. But I cannot allow the whole Party to be defamed. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इन्हें बाहर निकाला जाए ।

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

Mr. Hanumanthaiya may please sit down.

**An hon. Member:** He is raising a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me control the House. What is the point of order that Mr. Hanumanthaiya wants to raise? He only said that he wanted to say something. He cannot be permitted to say something. The hon. Member cannot rise and he cannot intervene when the speaker who is on his legs is not giving in. The hon. Member never said even for once—at least it did not come to my ears—that he wanted to raise a point of order. Without rising on a point of order, how can he insist that he must be heard?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** That was exactly my point. There was so much noise in the House, and I could not make myself heard.

**Mr. Chairman:** He is a very elderly Member of this House and he has been in a very responsible position. He must realise that when the Chair is asking him to sit down, if he refuses to sit down, it is a very unmannerly conduct, and I should not be put in the position of pulling him up. It is embarrassing for me also. So, I would request him that if he wants to raise a point of order, he should please clearly state that he wants to raise a point of order; then only I can allow him. Otherwise, I cannot allow him.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Please allow me. I agree. I want to raise a point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, जब आप खड़ी हैं, तब क्या माननीय सदस्य बोल सकते हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: Let him speak. Let him put forward his case.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : यह लोग शोर मचाते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप भी शोर मचाते हैं और वह भी शोर मचाते हैं । आप थोड़ा चुप रहिये ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The point of order is this. As you have correctly said, I do not generally interfere when the Opposition people speak. I am the most tolerant man. But when a senior Member like Acharya Kripalani violates the rule, then I have to bring it to your notice; the Speaker has already given a ruling that those matters which are the subject-matter of inquiry should not be brought in. That is one point of order. As you know, insinuations and aspersions must not be made on the floor of the House, when an hon. Member speaks and especially of the stature of Acharya Kripalani.

An hon. Member: Is he speaking on the point of order?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: When he blames the whole Congress organisation and says 'Shame' for this and that, it is cowardly on my part to keep quiet and allow such things to go on record.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is hardly a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: I have not understood his point of order except that he wants to come to the rescue of his party. The only point which I could make out was that the hon. Member should not touch on matters which are to be covered by the inquiry. As the hon. Member knows quite well, I had asked Acharya Kripalani not to raise those points. After that, he made his own judgement with regard to the

Congress's actions in Bastar. The hon. Member Shri Hanumanthaiya has made a point that there were certain insinuations. If there are any insinuations which are of an unparliamentary character, the hon. Member may raise it by way of a point of order. But as far as I could make out, there was nothing unparliamentary which was said.

The hon. Ministers will be speaking just now and they will be given full chance to present their case and to answer the charges. So, it is better for Shri Hanumanthaiya not to take up the cudgels just now and raise these things on a point of order. There is no point of order.

I would request Acharya Kripalani to wind up his speech now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I shall just finish. I have very great regard for the gentleman who had just interrupted, namely Shri Hanumanthaiya. I was saying that I was sorry for the conduct of some Congressmen, and I was saying this as an oldest Congressman in this House; I was identifying myself with them; I consider them as my own. I have fought shoulder to shoulder with them in the freedom fight, and I want them to behave in a manner which is befitting the old organisation, and I think I have a right to remind them of the traditions of the Congress.

Finally, I have only one thing to say. I have nothing to say against the judge who has been appointed. In public affairs, it is not that you should do what is right, but the people should feel that you are doing the right thing. I am afraid that the people will not feel that the Madhya Pradesh Government is doing the right thing. If you want to convince the people, the best thing to do is this. Let this Judge be there, let some other Judge from outside be associated with him, preferably a Judge of the Supreme Court. Also, because this is a political matter, there should be a commission from the two Houses to go

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

into the political matter, not the matter that is referred to this Commission. That is all I have to say.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Bastar raises a very serious problem for us, and poses honestly a threat to the integrity and unity of India.

We were very happy that a few months back the country had a wonderful demonstration of loyalty to India. The country stood by the Government when it started its operations against the aggressors. But today, what are you finding? Disruptive forces are operating everywhere. We are condemning the so-called spread of the cult of violence, but what is that due to? Kindly try to appreciate. It is because there is so much of starvation, so much of frustration, so much of indifference by people in authority towards the exploited and the downtrodden, that this kind of violence is going on. You must put a stop to it, not only violence on the part of the people, but also violence on the part of the Government.

I am one of those who, along with Mr. Anthony,—you were not in the House that day—pleaded, for what? There was no question of any reflection on any Judge. There was no question of any insinuation. Having spent my whole life in law, I could not possibly cast reflection on any judge. I never said that he was the Law Secretary, therefore he was not fit to be appointed, that he was a Munsiff or a Subordinate Judge, therefore he was not fit to be appointed. There was no such allegation.

We said, when it was a question of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, you appointed Mr. S. R. Das, Chief Justice of India; when it was a question of making investigations into the conduct of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, you appointed a Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Rajagopala Ayyangar; so what is the objection to following the

same thing here? My appeal to Mr. Nanda was this, that the Union Home Minister should convey to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh that, in his own interest, as charges of a serious character have been made against him, as charges of complicity have been levelled against him, he should welcome the appointment of a Supreme Court Judge or the ex-Chief Justice of India. I mentioned Mr. Gajendragadkar, regarding whose position and juridical ability, complete indifference to any political pressure and his highest integrity, we are all convinced. He would have been an ideal Judge. But Mr. Nanda pleaded pathetic inability. This is nothing but a pose. He is a good artiste, but that artistry will not work. When it is a question of other States and he wants to put people under arrest under DIR, he issues orders, and other States follow him blindly, but when it is a question of conveying to the Chief Minister of this State that it is in his own interest in order to effectuate a proper enquiry, in order to galvanize the people, in order to ensure public confidence, that we should have a Supreme Court Judge or the ex-Chief Justice of India, he pleads inability.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He is too powerful.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Not only that. At the same time, in his speech in the other House, I read it today, he has cast very serious reflections on the late Maharaja of Bastar saying that he was exploiting the loyalty, allegiance and devotion of the poor Adivasis. That is not fair. That is very unfair. If it is sub judice, it is sub judice for all.

I only want to point out to the hon. Home Minister possibly he has not read it, the judgment of the Supreme Court of India. Mr. Pathak, who is the law Minister, argued it. It is the case of Mr. Dalmia. In that case the Supreme Court has said that the recommendation of a Commission of

Inquiry is only to help the Government to enable it to make up its mind as to what action it should take, it is not a court of law and it does not function like a court of law. It has further said that the Commission cannot be asked to make any recommendations for taking any action by way of redressal of any grievances. Therefore, its powers and functions are limited. Even within that scope, although it is not a court of law, although it is not purely sub judice, we are not discussing those things, but in the interests of India, in the interests of the poor Adivasis, at least our suggestion could have been agreed to.

As you know, we have given to the citizens of India a glorious Constitution, guaranteeing liberty, equality, social justice and economic justice. Is this the social and economic justice which you are giving? They will all ridicule this. If we do not on this solemn occasion make these things really effective, they will not believe your word when you say: we are going to uplift the downtrodden people. What were they fighting for? They were fighting for hungry, famished people. I am told that they were having a very small quantity of rice, possibly one kilo per head per month or not even that. They were shouting for more. They were promised some redress but that was not redeemed by the Commissioner and therefore this upsurge took place. In such a situation it will not do for Mr. Nanda to plead pathetic inability. India will be completely finished and disrupted if the centre becomes weak and allows the provincial chief ministers or the governments to assume these powers and behave like the old Moghal nawabs sniping their finger at the Moghal Emperor. That is the way to ruin. Therefore, I say that in the interest of India's unity, integrity and cohesion it is thoroughly imperative that the Centre should assert its authority and make the provincial governments know what they are. They should not be allowed to dominate the centre. I am pleading that the centre

should be strong; that they should assert their authority and this should be done in the interest of the Chief Minister himself, in the interest of social justice, economic justice, in order to prevent any further misunderstanding and cleavage between the oppressed and the frustrated people and those in authority.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Madam Chairman, as I have made a speech it is but courteous that I should sit here and hear the speech of the treasury benches. As I have sat for long hours, I may be excused if I go.

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** Madam Chairman, as one currently responsible for the department of social welfare, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and evinced keen interest and sympathy for the adivasis and their welfare. Their interests and their goodwill will be greatly needed in the coming months and I would particularly like to invite my friends like Shri Jaipal Singh and other representatives of the adivasis in this House as well as the other House to extend to me their co-operation so that we may be able to formulate development programmes for the adivasis that can be included in the Fourth Plan that is on the anvil now.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Various working groups have already formulated proposals but I would welcome further scrutiny of these proposals and I would be willing to be guided to a great extent by the advice that may be given by my hon. friends like Shri Jaipal Singh and others in this House and the other House. Madam, I am saying this.... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** The same thing happened the other day and I remarked that at my age it does not make any difference.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Mr. Speaker, I apologise for not having noticed your coming and taking the Chair.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, it is one of our under-developed States and in that State the most backward districts happen to be, and perhaps naturally, those that are inhabited largely by the Adivasis. Bastar is not the most backward district. The most backward district happens to be Jhabua; then comes Surguja, and Bastar is the fourth in the order of backwardness. All these backward districts will have to be given special attention. Unfortunately, it has taken considerable time to develop the capacity even with the limited resources that were available for the development of this area.

In the first Plan, Rs. 186 lakhs were made available for tribal welfare in Madhya Pradesh. Only Rs. 66 lakhs or just 33 per cent of it could be spent during the first Plan. In the second Plan, when Rs. 907 lakhs were made available for tribal welfare, Rs. 574.5 lakhs should be spent. So, the absorption capacity went up from 33 to 55 per cent. It is only in the third Plan that something like Rs. 1,385 lakhs have been provided; 98 per cent of that amount will now be spent. At long last, the administrative organisation has been built up and the absorption capacity created for us to undertake in an adequate manner the various development programmes. It is for this reason that I suggested that we would welcome further suggestions that our friends and colleagues may have to make.

As far as Bastar is concerned, I have already placed on the Table information about whatever work has been done so far. Whether it is adequate or not is a different matter. Perhaps it is not adequate. It is a district which is very large in area and it is not easy to develop communications, to develop various facilities, where

a district is so very large and so sparsely populated. The fact, however, remains, as has been pointed out, that Bastar receives a much better treatment compared to other districts in Madhya Pradesh. For instance, Bastar's population is only 11.68 lakhs, and in the third Plan the provision made for that district was Rs. 710 lakhs, while in the neighbouring district of Drug, where the population is 18.85 lakhs, the provision made was Rs. 783 lakhs. In Raipur, with a population of 20 lakhs, the provision was Rs. 915 lakhs. It will thus be noticed that Bastar has generally received somewhat favourable treatment. But the area is so large that it will take considerable time before all the resources are fully developed.

Bastar also forms part of the Dandakaranya project and therefore it has been receiving some special attention; as was pointed out, I believe, by one of our colleagues on this side, sometime back, a Committee was sent, led by the Industrial Adviser to the Planning Commission, Dr. Nagaraja Rao. A detailed survey of the industrial possibilities of the district has been made. As we all know, the industrial possibilities of this district are immense, but it takes a certain amount of time before all these possibilities could be fully tapped. I say it takes time because in some of these areas, development programmes are very costly. All of us are fully aware of the urgency of providing drinking water to people living in rural areas. But even this programme of provision of drinking water to people in rural areas would require an outlay for the country as a whole of something like Rs. 500 crores. Obviously, all this amount cannot be found within a single plan period, and therefore the programme has to be phased out. It is not enough to say that so many years have gone by since Independence and ask what has been achieved. We have to decide ultimately on deploying the limited resources in a particular manner. One would welcome every opportunity to provide large resources for the development

of the tribal areas, not only because they deserve these amenities and these increased facilities, but also because some of these areas happen to be potentially so rich that the development would be in the interests of the country as a whole. But if this is to be done, ultimately we will have to decide how much more resources we are willing to deploy for development, and it is here that I hope that the sympathy that has been shown, the interests that have been evinced, will have to be given concrete shape, when the question of mobilising the resources for these hapless people is brought up for consideration before this House.

I have only one more point. In the statement, which I placed on the Table of the House, one mistake has crept in and I would like to correct it. On the basis of information that has been received later on, I would like to point out that there are 1145 schools in Bastar district of which 931 are primary schools.

I would like to say that while we are not satisfied with what has been done in Bastar, it needs to be realised that in a place where nothing whatever had been done, God only knows for how many decades and generations, a new momentum has been generated and with the interest now shown, the momentum will be carried forward. All I would like to say is that if we are genuinely interested in the well-being of the adivasis, let us realise that the problem is not confined to Bastar alone, but there are many districts in Madhya Pradesh itself where the conditions are more difficult. I hope and trust that our interest and goodwill are extended to those districts also.

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, I thought I would not have to intervene at all in this discussion, since the basis of the motion moved by the hon. Member was—

"discontent arising out of the neglect of welfare measures among the tribal people" etc.

I thought when my colleague has pointed out what was being done for Bastar, that would have sufficed for this motion. I hoped, at any rate, that minding the directions given about the scope of the discussion, hon. Members would refrain from bringing into the discussion those tragic events which are the subject-matter of enquiry and that things will not be said here which are within the field of that enquiry and which impinge on the ground to be covered by that enquiry. I feel very sorry that this temptation was not resisted....

**Shri Ranga:** We are not sorry.

**Shri Nath Pal:** By the Speaker or by the Members?

**An hon. Member:** What about the other House?

**Shri Nanda:** I had already explained that in the other House it was permitted by the Chairman....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Mr. Speaker, it is a reflection on the Chair. How can he make such a charge against you? (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear his reply now.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No aspersions on the Chair should be made.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He should behave himself.

**Shri Nanda:** In spite of persistent warnings from the Chair, this was persisted in. Several points of order were raised.

**An hon. Member:** But they were over-ruled.

**Shri Ranga:** He has no business to talk in this manner. He is saying all these things in regard to the Chair. Whoever might have been the occupant of the Chair, it was with the permission of the Chair that we have spoken. Let him confine himself to the more important problems raised here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear his reply.

**Shri Nanda:** I shall be very brief, because I am not going to transgress those limits. Let me place before the House the kind of things said here which could have been objected to and were objected to. For example, when there is a commission of enquiry looking into all the circumstances which will give its findings, here I find the findings are already given and everything has been prejudged. It was said, it was a mass murder and not 12 or 13 but 500 persons were killed; it was deliberate and calculated. Some hon. Members had gone on in that fashion. But the hon. member, Acharya Kripalani, has much more latitude. Not only he said that it was deliberate and calculated, he also said that it was not the officers alone who did it, it must have been instigated from somewhere else. All this certainly is prejudicing the inquiry and it should not have been said (*Interruption*). When you give currency to such huge figures that itself creates a sensation. We were asked, how do you know, did you count whether it was 12 or 13. I ask, can there be a shade of foundation for this figure which is being bandied about everywhere. that 500 persons were killed?

**श्री बागड़ी :** वहां पर पांच सौ घादमी कत्ल हुए हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कमीशन इस बात की एन्क्वायरी करेगा ।

**Shri Nanda:** That creates a basis, a foundation for a new kind of agitation. I feel sorry for the use that has been made of this occasion to say that what happened there is going to be avenged with compound interest and other things not less serious than this.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** You should be thankful for the timely warning (*Interruption*).

**Shri Bade:** 3000 persons were inside and 500 persons were taken out.

**Shri Nanda:** It was said that firing lasted for 24 hours. All these conjectures, I thought, should have been avoided.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Acharya Kripalani never said that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a subject of inquiry. It has to be found out by the Commission. How can the Minister say one way or the other?

**An hon. Member:** All this has been referred to in the House.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** Sir, quite a number of misunderstandings could be removed in this respect if the Home Minister was in a position to give the definite number of persons killed.

**Shri Nanda:** I am not in a position to do that. I can only say this, that if such a large number of persons have been killed, these are not unknown entities, they are people who have families and it can easily be verified. Therefore, we have to wait for the inquiry to know as to what exactly happened (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Member, Shri Kripalani said that if people lose their lives as a result of firing anywhere in the country, it is certainly a thing about which we are distressed. I agree. But, at the same time, to promote the cult of violence in the country is also bad. If people go about encouraging, instigating, making use of every opportunity to create violence, that is a bad thing. If it is a matter of food, they will do everything, not to see that more food is obtained, but to see that even the food that is available is cut off from the people by stopping trains and other means of communications.

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या महल में महाराजा ने गाड़ी रोकी थी ?

**Shri Nanda:** I want to make one appeal on this occasion. It was said



that this should not be made a party matter, it should be dealt with as a national issue.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Inefficient and corrupt Government.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** On a point of order, Sir. What is this? A senior Member is saying like this (*Interruptions*).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप स्पीकर हैं, लेकिन क्या यह लाउड-स्पीकर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप मिनिस्टर साहब को बुनें ।

**Shri Nanda:** Apart from all that I am not dealing with the debating points. The most important thing is, for the sake of this nation, for the sake of democracy, and the social economic progress that we cherish. So, all parties have to unite to ensure, to see that such occasions do not arise at all in the future. We, on our side, give our pledge. With the co-operation of everybody, we want to see that no occasion or cause remains for such trouble. But if violence erupts and as a result of it the property of the nation or of the individuals or the lives of the individuals are in danger, then it is the duty of the Government to protect the lives of the people and save the property.

In this connection, a question was asked as to what steps would be taken after the outcome of the Commission of Inquiry is known. I can assure that the severest penalties will be imposed on those who are found to be guilty in one way or the other. Irrespective of the rank of the persons, all that can be done in order to ensure that such persons are deterred from any excesses will be done.

I had explained in this House that under the law, as it stands, once a Commission of Inquiry is set up by the State Government, the Central Government cannot do anything more.

We in Parliament have to act under the law. I cannot give any assurance here that the State Government will do something else.

The question of the Judge arose again and again . . . (*Interruptions*). There was nothing against the Judge or that State. The Vidhan Sabha has expressed complete satisfaction with the appointment of that Judge . . . . (*Interruptions*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जज की, मिश्र जी की घोर आपकी तिकोनी सज्जिण है ।

**Shri Nanda:** I am prepared to produce the record of the proceedings of the Vidhan Sabha to prove that. There was not a single person . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Have a three-man Commission, including this Judge.

**Shri Nanda:** All kinds of suggestions can be made. They will all be conveyed to the State Government. It is for the State Government to take a decision. We cannot interfere in that and there is no reason for that . . . (*Interruptions*).

I was questioned as to why I said something about the person.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he referring to what he said in Rajya Sabha?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir. They were saying that I brought in the name of Shri Bhanja Deo and that I had said something which was wrong. Not only that, they have told me in this House that Shri Bhanja Deo was doing something good to the Adivasis, he was taking up their grievance, he was agitating on their behalf, there was growing discontent and unrest and it was because of that that something was done to him.

Now, What I want to explain very briefly is this. I never mentioned anything and I do not want to mention anything here about those inci-

[Shri Nanda]

dents. But I want to make one point clear. As my colleague, Shri Asoka Mehta, has stated, the neglect of welfare in that area had nothing to do with the present situation. It is true that area suffers from extreme backwardness. They are deprived of the minimum basic amenities and their welfare is at a very low level. So much has to be done there. But has that neglect, if you call it neglect, anything to do with the situation over there? My answer is that it has not. The facts that have been adduced bring out very clearly that this has no bearing on that situation. There are several districts inhabited by the Adivasis.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: जयपाल सिंह जी से पूछ लीजिये ।

Shri Nanda: Among those districts this one, that is Bastar, has been treated much better in every respect. The expenditure on development is much more than in other districts, because apart from the Rs. 7 crores there were another Rs. 2 crores spent during this period under the Centrally sponsored schemes. The per capita expenditure in this area is higher than in any other district.

But I am not justifying the existing state of things. We should do much more, but the point is different. The point is whether the discontent there was related to our failure to do what was possible for that area.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why do you not visit Bastar?

Shri Nanda: Therefore that neglect of welfare was not the factor.

Then, another thing was said about the levy, that it was because a severe levy was imposed when in that area there was drought. I do not like to take much time, but I can state briefly that in that area the production was more than in other areas.

Shri Bade: Question.

Shri Nanda: The levy was a very low levy. It was only on larger producers, a very small percentage of the Adivasis were affected. Whatever was procured as a result of the levy was only for the Bastar area. No grain was being taken away from that area. It was only from some surplus pockets that something was taken and given to others.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Levy was collected even where land revenue was suspended.

Shri Nanda: Much more was brought into the district. Therefore, levy had nothing to do with it; welfare had nothing to do with it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चालीस पचास हजार लोग दण्डकारण्य में बसाये गए हैं ।

Shri Nanda: So far as the levy is concerned, what was being done was that they were being instigated to surround the officials who were collecting the levy and snatch away the levy from them. There were all kinds of provocations and, I believe, still there was a great deal of restraint used there.

What was it then which brought it about? I am not speaking in connection with those recent incidents, but the situation previous to that—a series of agitations, several times disorders and several times action taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Agitations are democratic actions. Under the law agitations are permissible.

Shri Nanda: I do not want to say anything connected with these disturbances even remotely. I was saying this because the subject matter of the motion is "the growing discontent and unrest etc. because of neglect of welfare". I am pointing out that that was not a factor; the levy was not a factor. I want to say that apart from that, the situation there over a period of years...

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** On a point of order, Sir. I think, the hon. Home Minister has wholly misconstrued the Resolution which you were pleased to admit. If you will see it, it says:—

“That the situation in the Scheduled areas of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh....be taken into consideration.”

The rest of it is descriptive, namely,—

“Where there has been a prolonged state of unrest and discontent arising out of the neglect of welfare measures among the tribal people who predominate there.”

All that is descriptive. The substantive part of the motion is:—

“That the situation in the Scheduled areas of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh....be taken into consideration.”

**Mr. Speaker:** Not the present incident that happened. That cannot be taken.

**Shri Nanda:** I do not know whether it is for me to say....

**Mr. Speaker:** No, not about this incident.

**Shri Nanda:** Not the incidents of that month or two months, three months or six months. I was talking of the growing unrest and was going to point out that although we deplore, we are very sorry and deeply distressed about the death of this gentleman who, as somebody said, said, “I, Pravir Chandra, Adivasi God”—we may forget the personal aspect of his life; I am only thinking of the role he played as a factor in that situation—all the time whenever there were demonstrations and agitations, they were all related to certain demands on his behalf, that the property which was taken under the court of wards should be released.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is democratic.

**श्री बागड़ी :** इसीलिए कत्ल किया गया है ?

**Shri Nanda:** I have full information about that. Afterwards, when he was derecognised, there were about 10 or 11 occasions and every time the demand was: Release his property.

**श्री बागड़ी :** इसीलिये कत्ल किये गये थे क्या ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या आप ऐसी ही शाउट करने चले जायेंगे। अब आप सुनिये तो सही। हो चुकी बहस।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी क्या बात है। अगर वह कुछ कह रहे हैं तो मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या इसीलिये कत्ल हुए। वह खुद राजनीतिक दुश्मनी.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** घाईर, घाईर।

**Shri Nanda:** Since it is not palatable to them to know what the real causes were, I will not labour this point more.

The conclusion to which I am coming is, and to be shared with the House—about all these things which happened there, we are very greatly distressed and that we leave to the commission of enquiry to settle—that, in this case, let us not pre-judge the things and let us not, at any rate, introduce the speculation, the myth—the hon. Member said about some myth—about the number, the myth about the role of this gentleman in the situation.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अंग्रेजी राज्य में कितने दफे बस्तर में गोली चली थी।

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, I would not take a long time. I want now to say about the adivasis because this is an occasion to stress that point. I have some knowledge, some idea, about the situation of the adivasis. I think that if there is any test of any progress that we can make in respect of welfare or, as somebody said, socialism,

[Shri Nanda]

the criterion will be as to how much more we are able to do for them. As a matter of fact, today, the standards of living of those people are extremely low. It is something which we have inherited, extremely backward conditions, and they were isolated—no communications, no education, nothing—and in a short period we have tried to do something relatively considerable. But the impact has not been as much as we should have desired. It is meagre although it may be said that in so far as the resources available to us are concerned, we have done a good deal. I personally feel a keen sense of dissatisfaction about it and, I think, as somebody said, searching of the heart, I believe, is needed because in spite of all that we have done, those adivasis have reason to be discontented. They are not as much discontented as they should be because when they look at others, being so much better off, and as they are brought into contact with the life outside their own areas, naturally they should feel, "Why are we like this?". While efforts are being made to level up their standards, there are those factors of exploitation also. We do not want to feel shy of the facts. I believe, on this occasion, when this subject has been brought up—the commission of enquiry will deal with those incidents—it has served a very good purpose in highlighting the facts that much more needs to be done for adivasis than what has been done.

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir. . . .

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Sir, before the hon Member is allowed the right to reply, I want to submit that precisely the questions which you said at the outset were permissible and could be raised were raised: as to what would be done to the staff that is there, would it be transferred, whether the enquiry will be entrusted to the C.B.I., whether the terms of that enquiry could be widened, whether the composition of the commission would be enlarged. These questions have not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, Mr. Ranga will bring them out.

**Shri Ranga:** That was the very reason why I specially did not even make a mention of that so-called judicial enquiry that has been ordered by these people.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You were pleased to agree that these points about the enquiry commission could be raised. He has not replied to them. He has replied in such a cavalier fashion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I can only give the scope and not force the Minister to reply to those points.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह उन के बारे में नहीं कहेंगे तो इस बहस का क्या मतलब हुआ । जो बुनियादी सवाल हैं उन के बारे में . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** घाईर, घाईर । आप बंट जाइये ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने आप को बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दी है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अगर हमारी बातों का जबाब नहीं दिया जाता है तो इस का मतलब क्या है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने आप को नहीं बुलाया । रंगा साहब को बुलाया है ।

**Shri Ranga:** I cannot congratulate the Government on the performance....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It was a hopeless performance.

**Shri Ranga:**.... of the Home Minister. He has tried to take four heads on himself in order to become a Brahma, but he has failed miserably. He made an appeal to the Opposition parties; then he asked the tribal people not to

be discontented; he has asked the people as a whole not to develop agitations; and fourthly he has said, "confine yourself only to tribal welfare; oh! my heart is crying like anything". On all these four counts, he stands condemned.

My hon. friend has made an appeal to the Opposition not to give any kind of chance for violence. Was there any violence in Calcutta during the second bandh? Was there any violence in Kerala during the first bandh? Yet, who is it who is indulging in violence?

Secondly, my hon. friend wanted this question and other questions also to be treated on a national basis. On a party basis, their Chief Minister is reported to have declared himself as, and has boasted himself of, being a terror to his Opposition in his Legislative Assembly. That is the way how they deal with their Opposition. While asking for co-operation, they deal with the people in this ghastly manner. Then how can there be any kind of co-operation from the Opposition?

My hon. friend has developed a great allergy for agitation. He forgets that he had been a labour leader for a long time, but unfortunately he seems to have been a Minister for a longer time than as a labour leader, (*Interruptions*) taking account his future hopes also. If he wants to run this country as Harishchandra had had to run the *shamshan* then I can only tell him that the Opposition—all of us—are not going to co-operate with this Government. If he wants all these questions to be treated on a national basis, then this Government has got to resign first of all. It should have resigned long ago; it was also suggested by my friends.

My time is up. Now let me say that I am in agreement with the suggestions that have been made by my friends, Shri Kamath, Dr. Singhvi and Shri Kripalani that whatever they propose to do in order to unravel the facts and truths, should be done in a

more satisfactory manner, in a more acceptable manner, so that all over the country there would be a feeling that this Government is prepared to learn its lessons from events as they happen and from public opinion; they can also widen their own perspective, so that they can say that they do not merely stand on prestige either at the State level or at the Union level and they are prepared to yield to public opinion. Otherwise, they have absolutely no right whatsoever to ask for our co-operation.

Then I was told that my hon. friend's son is a Minister there. He has held out in a very eloquent manner all in favour of that Government and so many of our friends who are very enthusiastic helped him to go on speaking for a period longer than the usual time. What is it that he said? The *summum bonum* of it is this: the Opposition parties have something to gain; they have some vested interest there; therefore, they have taken it up. Let me assure the House that, whatever may be the position in regard to other political parties, my Party is not operating there; as had been the case when I was pleading for the people of Kerala and also for the people of West Bengal, my Party has no political interest there; yet, I stand up for the people of Bastar as I ought to as a public man, as a citizen of this country, as one who has been one of the fathers of the Constitution, as one of the architects of the few Chapters on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

Then, my hon. friend expressed his great dissatisfaction that we had gone far beyond the scope of the motion which I had moved here and we had touched upon various other subjects and so on. Why has all this happened? Does he want to play the role of an ostrich? Does he want to turn a blind eye to what is happening? Is he simply asking us and helping us to shut our eyes to what is happening in this country, taking protection behind the rules and various other things?

[Shri Ranga]

It is a fact that that Government has failed, and this Government also has failed. My hon. friend over there who was very eloquent, and who is one of our ablest parliamentarians was foolish enough to forget one simple fact that Raipur may be with the tribal people and some other district may be with the tribal people but their areas are smaller, and the percentage of tribal people in those districts is not so heavy as in Bastar. Therefore, there is all the greater need for paying special attention to Bastar.

Thank God, there was that maharajah who identified himself with the ordinary people. He did not fight for himself. He lost his maharajahship, gaddi and everything, and he sacrificed his life, which most of us are not yet ready to do. We have not done it. Anyhow, he has done it. He received eight bullets. My hon. friend opposite talks of violence. But who used violence in Bastar? It was not the Maharajah, it was not the Adivasis. . . .

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** On a point of order. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter for investigation.

**Shri Ranga:** I have taken your caution. He was noble enough to receive eight bullets into himself.

**Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna):** How does my hon. friend know that?

**Shri Ranga:** This is what my hon. friends themselves say. They say that he received three bullets, while others

say that he received eight bullets. My only point is that he was noble enough to receive eight bullets. He did not throw any bullet himself, and nobody has said so. He behaved like an apostle of non-violence. Therefore, the hon. Minister stands condemned.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** How has my hon. friend Shri Ranga come to know that he received eight bullets?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, I shall put Shri Bade's substitute motion to vote.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation in the Scheduled areas of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh where there has been a prolonged state of unrest and discontent arising out of the neglect of welfare measures among the tribal people who predominate there, is of opinion that a delegation of Members of Parliament be sent to make on the spot study of the hardships of the Adivasis in Bastar District particularly in relation to the food distribution and imposition of levy and other matters causing widespread dissatisfaction among the tribals in the famine-stricken area of Bastar."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Lok Sabha divided:

#### Division No. 10]

#### AYES

[17.26 hrs.

Bade, Shri  
Bagri, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.  
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Daji, Shri  
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gokaran Prasad, Shri

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram  
Gupta, Shri Priya  
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand  
Kekkar, Shri Gauri Shanker  
Kamath, Shri Hari Viahnu  
Kandappen, Shri S.  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Lahri Singh, Shri  
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar

Mahananda, Shri  
Mitra, Dr. U.  
Neir, Shri Vasudevan  
Nath Pal, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
Ranga, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Singhvi, Dr. L.M.  
Tan Singh, Shri  
Verma, Shri S. L.

# NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Alva, Shri Joachim  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Asad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Barman, Shri P. C.  
Basappa, Shri  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandak, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chandricki, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dixit, Shri G. N.  
Doral, Shri Kasinatha  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.  
Erang, Shri D.  
Firodia, Shri  
Gackwad, Shri Patesinhrao  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Guhra, Shri A. C.  
Hanada, Shri Subodh  
Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
Hem Rai, Shri  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
Jodha, Shri  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Keshing, Shri Rishang  
Khan, Dr. P. N.  
Kindar Lal, Shri  
Kotaki, Shri Lilladhar  
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mantri, Shri D. D.  
Maruthiah, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Mehta, Shri J. R.  
Mehta, Shri Jashvant  
Menon, Shri P. Govinda  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mitra, Shri Mahesh Dutta  
Morarka, Shri  
Murti, Shri M. S.  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Naik, Shri Maheswar  
Nanda, Shri  
Naikar, Shri P. S.  
Paliwal, Shri  
Pandey, Shri R. S.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.  
Prabhakar, Shri Naval  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Puri, Shri D. D.  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Raja, Shri C. R.  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Ram Swarup, Shri  
Rameshkhari Prasad Singh, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri Jagannatha  
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Rao, Shri Ramapathi  
Reddy, Shri Linge  
Roy, Shri Lashwanath  
Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Sanji Kupji, Shri  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Shankaraiya, Shri  
Sharma, Shri A. P.  
Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
Siddhananjappa, Shri  
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Singh, Shri D. N.  
Singha, Shri G. K.  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Swaran Singh, Shri  
Thomas, Shri A. M.  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Tula Ram, Shri  
Uikey, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Vaishya, Shri M. B.  
Valvi, Shri  
Venkatesubbalah, Shri P.  
Vijyalankar, Shri A. N.  
Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
Vyasa, Shri Radhela  
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 31; Noes 123.

The motion was negatived.

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी : मेरी मशीन ने ठीक वर्क नहीं किया है। इसे नोट कर लिया जाय।

श्री श्री० चं० शर्मा (गुरुदासपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, मेरी मशीन ने भी वर्क नहीं किया।

137(A)LS—10.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. Why should the Deputy Speaker always vote with the Government? Can he not abstain or vote with the Opposition?

Mr. Speaker: He can ask him.

17.36 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, I rise to announce that the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Planning will be taken up for consideration by the House after the voting of the Demands pertaining to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Demands of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation will be taken up immediately thereafter. This has been mutually agreed to by the Ministers of Health and Labour.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): They have mutually agreed, but what about us? You may remember that when we were discussing it in the Business Advisory Committee, it was said that at least this should not be disturbed, otherwise it upsets everybody's programme.

**Mr. Speaker:** It was so arranged, but something has happened, because more time has been taken on certain Ministries. Mr. Jagjivan Ram had programmed to go out on the 14th, and to that he is committed, and now because they have been pushed back, he is not able to go.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): May I make a request? I find from the progress made so far that it would be difficult to save the Home Ministry's Demands from the guillotine, because we are already behind the schedule by four days. Now it will be almost impossible to save them. Therefore, I would request him, when he comes next week, to change the order slightly, so that the Home Ministry may be saved from the guillotine.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I am going to extend the date also.

17.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FREE MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to put the resolution of Shri Tan Singh to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the system of compulsory mono-

poly procurement and all zonal and other barriers to the free movement of foodgrains throughout the country be abolished immediately."

*The motion was negatived.*

17.40½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao** (Shimoga): Sir, I move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th April, 1966."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee on private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th April, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.41 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. PACIFIC CONCORD AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINESE EXPANSIONISM

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That this House is of opinion that Government should initiate steps for development of Pacific concord, embodying firm defensive understandings with Japan and Australia and other democratic countries concerned with a view to contain Communist Chinese expansionism."

17.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This morning, the Prime Minister observed that the Swatantra party does not accept the foreign policy of



the Government. I wish to make this offer and give a chance by this resolution for finding a *via media* for having a common foreign policy, at least in one aspect of our foreign affairs at this stage. It is common ground between all the political parties, including the Left Communists, that China has committed aggression, that the Chinese treatment of India was unjustified, and all the other parties are also agreed that China poses today an aggressive stance towards India, and China is indeed a live threat to the defence of freedom and territorial integrity of India. I think the government also agrees with this and it is for this reason that government has not been willing to develop any contacts with China because China has not been ready to accept the Colombo proposals and establish her peaceful *bona fides*. In those circumstances, how can there be any disagreement between the different political parties in this House who believe in Democracy when we say that we should concert measures in such a manner as to strengthen our own defences and protect our territorial integrity and our national independence. There was a time when I had to differ very strongly and seriously over a very long period with my old friend Pandit Nehru because he did the blunder, according to me, of recognising Chinese sovereignty over Tibet, allowing China to gobble up Tibet and destroy her autonomy. In spite of protests by me and others, Pandit Nehru pursued that policy over a number of years and we know the consequence thereof. Those consequences followed on the very lines which we had for shadowed and warned him against. Yet he did not heed our advice. Over a distance of 2700 miles on our Himalayan borders, we have allowed China to become our next-door neighbour. The Himalayas which were silent had become alive, which were cold had become too hot, all because China was ready to go there. Now because there are two Chinas, we have to call this China which has become our neighbour.

Communist China. It is not because she is Communist that she has become so expansionist and has posed such a threat to us, that communism has something to do with it. That was the case in Soviet Russia for sometime and a number of years in other parts of the world, but Soviet Russia has changed its programmes and policies. China has not. Indeed, China does not even heed the advice that is being tendered repeatedly by Soviet Russia. China now admittedly is expansionist, has become too powerful and is growing more and more powerful with her atomic arsenal; China poses this threat and danger to us in India, and she poses this threat not only to India but to the other countries also in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is through mere chance that Indonesia is slowly getting out of her grips. Otherwise, with Indonesia on the side of China, China's threat to India from the seas also would have grown very powerful.

Fortunately, for us, there is some weakness on the part of China in that regard, but yet, China is still there. Our Defence Minister has been telling us from time to time that Chinese troops are being massed on the Himalayan borders and China is making friends with Burma. Burma may be friends with us, but we are not so powerful as China in order to be sure of Burma's goodwill at the moment when we will need such goodwill against China.

Several other countries are getting frightened of China. Under these circumstances, what is it that we have to do? The Defence Minister was going about saying in a very brave fashion that even if China as well as Pakistan were to pose a threat against India or to march against us any time, the Indian defence forces are capable of looking after themselves. This is a vain boast and what is more, a misleading boast. It does harm to the country because India by herself is not in a position, no country in the Pacific or Indian Ocean is strong enough, to stand up to Commu-

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nist China as she is. It is an obvious fact, and yet the Defence Minister wants to close his eyes to this threat

Pakistan also is there. Pakistan and China have been flirting with each other, are coming into each other's bosom. The other day, the Chinese President went to Rawalpindi and it was the Chinese arms that were displayed there, including MIG planes and tanks. What is the significance of this? With all that, can we be quite sure that China would not play mischief? Supposing she does play mischief, even supposing, let us hope, Pakistan would continue to be loyal to the Tashkent agreement, and therefore she would not try to attack India simultaneously with China—this is a big if—even supposing she chooses to remain neutral will her goodwill be on India's side or on the side of China? Supposing her goodwill is also on the side of India, and she continues to be friendly, even then, would not the Chinese military strength be big enough to threaten our freedom, to swallow large chunks of our own territory? It would be so strong; then, how can we feel sure that by ourselves, we would be able to resist Chinese aggression? Would Russia come to our rescue at that time? Is it not quite so obvious to everybody, whatever may be the differences between Russia and China, that Russia certainly will not range herself against China for ideological purposes and from the point of view of her own world leadership of all the communist movement in all the countries and from her own internal needs and demands from her people? We cannot expect any help from Russia. Therefore, it stands to reason that we should try and explore the possibilities of winning friends among all those other countries which are also as immediately and as intensely threatened as we are, if not to the same extent, at least in the same manner—Ceylon, Malaysia, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Japan—and a number of those countries have rang-

ed themselves already against Chinese imperialism. They are trying their best to concert measures to develop their defence forces to be able to resist Chinese aggression. But they themselves do not feel strong enough to resist China effectively. They are also in need of other friends. That is why Australia has got into the SEATO, ANZUS and various other pacts. Japan has been seeking the assistance of USA. Sir, which is better? Is it better for each of them and also for us to seek assistance from America or some other country, or is it better that all of us should so manage our affairs, reach each other's hearts, agree to shake hands with each other, develop that much of understanding as firmly as we possibly can and try to see how far and in what manner we can co-ordinate our plans, our ordinance factories, production of arms, stockpiles, etc. and development of our defence forces, including guerillas and other things in such a manner that if and when any serious threat comes from China, we would be in a position to stand the first onslaught as effectively as we can, and certainly more effectively than if we alone have to face China? That is our suggestion.

Why should we wait until any one of those countries takes the initiative? There was a time not so long ago, when the Vice-Premier of Japan visited India and we made that suggestion to the Government. We do not know what the government has done, unfortunately the government was not in a position to assure the country that we are able to win the agreement of Japan to side with India whenever the Chinese threat becomes a live and burning one.

What is the attitude of Japan? They consider themselves, like us, a world power. Addressing the Americans, the Japanese Prime Minister himself said not so long ago:

"Now that we are indeed a world power, we must assume the responsibilities that accompany this role. We are as concerned as you are—"

possibly more so—about Communist China's aggressive tendencies. Thus we understand and agree with your policy of preventing Communist China's military expansion into neighbouring areas. The United States deserves the highest respect for its unceasing efforts to maintain peace and stability in this part of the world. Although Japan is constitutionally barred from providing military assistance to these efforts, we will continue to exercise all the other means we can to help promote economic growth and political stability in the area."

In Japan too they have their own party politics and difficulties with their press and public opinion. They have been trying their best in a willy-nilly fashion to amend their Constitution in such a way that it would be possible for them to make necessary allotments in their finances for the development of their own defence forces, without having to depend entirely as they do now on USA. If they know that we are so very keen on this kind of concord, it would certainly strengthen the hands of all those people who would like to make that constitutional amendment and develop their own defence forces, so that their own strength vis-a-vis communist expansionism would come to be developed.

Secondly, there is Australia. The Australian Foreign Minister has said:

"The development of Communist China with its present population of over 700 million into a modern industrial State is and will continue to be a matter of primary significance to Australia. China has persisted with a programme of nuclear development. It must be assumed that if China diverts such a large proportion of its economic resources to a military effort, it looks on that effort as extremely important."

He continues to say:

"Now when one talks either of creating a deterrent or of trying to

build a world favourable to the preservation of international principles, and unfavourable for aggression one must realise that Australia cannot do it itself by its unaided efforts. We have to join with others in order to bring this about."

How frank they are! They are not ashamed to confess the inadequacy in standing up to the Chinese Communist expansionism. On the other hand, that is not the position with us. Weak as we are, we want to appear as if we are very bold, very strong. That is one of the surest ways of self-deceit, a national disease also. Then he says:

"We get the unfortunate conflict between India and Pakistan."

They are conscious of what is happening here between India and Pakistan. He says:

"China used the occasion to try to complicate and aggravate that situation. It suits China to have Pakistan and India in conflict with each other. It also suits China to have war continuing in South Vietnam. It suits China to have uncertainty and unrest in Indonesia. It suits China to have the apprehensions of subversion that there is in Thailand. There is no interest in serving Chinese policy or the aims of Chinese communism in a cease-fire or discussions."

It is a notorious fact how China has been opposed to the Tashkent Agreement and the standstill agreement in regard to atomic test bans. Only today the news comes that China flirts with the idea of a long-time war and a short-time war. With whom? With the other greatest power, atomic power in the world—the United States of America. It is only a make-believe to go on calling the United States of America an imperialist power. Actually, the fact is that she is vying with America. Does she do it only with the atomic power at her disposal? She is doing it in the diplo-

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matic world from one country to another, almost from one continent to another. In conference after conference on the international field, wherever China has had an opportunity of playing her role, she has been trying her best to gain more and more friends for herself. She has been doing it even with USSR, not to speak of United States of America. Such is the power that is opposed to us. Such is the threat that is ranged against us.

Under these circumstances, would it be advisable for us to rely upon America alone. I know that last time when China attacked us it was the deterrent effect of the offer of wholehearted support, immediate support of England and America which was responsible for that cease-fire.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): No, no.

18 hrs.

**Shri Ranga:** Maybe, my hon. friend would have liked that cease-fire not to have taken place at all. Anyhow, that was responsible for the cease-fire. There may be a kind of lurking hope in the hearts of the Government and the ministers that, after all, when that miserable position comes to face us, of China attacking our country, America is bound to rush to our rescue. England is bound to rush to our help. That would be a mirage. What is more is, that would not be dignified. Thirdly, that would not be dependable. What is even more is, that would be suicidal. If, on the other hand, we try and gain the co-operation of as many of these nations as possible, in the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean, and bring about this pacific concord just as there was between France and England before the Second World War *entente cordial*, then we will be in a better position to welcome, accept and utilise all that assistance America or England or any of the other countries may be willing

to give. Therefore, my point is this. It would not be right that we should depend on Soviet Russia, because Soviet Russia would not be able to come to our rescue. It will not be right, it will not be self-respecting and it will not be proper to depend on America, England and such other countries on that side, because that would also be dangerous. If we remain by ourselves without any other additional support, that is also dangerous. So, we have got to invite the co-operation of USSR in developing our industrial strength as well as our defence potential, to the extent that USSR is willing to offer and will continue to offer, as she has done till now. It would also be in our interest to welcome whatever assistance America would be willing to give. These two are useful. But we should not depend on them alone. If, on the other hand, we combine ourselves with all these various nations here, big and strong as they are—Japan from the industrial point of view is one of the strongest and one of the best and most powerful countries of the world with a disciplined population—if we assure ourselves of their support and that of the Philippines—the Philippines, as you know, have been very great champions of democracy; it was the Philippines who appreciated the championship for democracy that some of thinkers in our country have developed and, therefore, they honour them—they have the largest claim in controlling and containing Chinese expansionism; then, there is Australia and New Zealand also, besides Malaysia; if we could only assure ourselves of their goodwill and support, moral support, then and then alone will we be in a safe position. Therefore, Sir, I move this motion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should initiate steps for development of Pacific concord, embodying firm defensive

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understandings with Japan and Australia and other democratic countries concerned with a view to contain Communist Chinese expansionism."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. The bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.05 hrs.

**Shri Hukam Chand Kachchavalya**  
(Dewas): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 11, 1968/Chaitra 21, 1888 (Saka).*

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