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Tuesday, May 17, 1966
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 17, 1966/Vaisakha 27,
1888 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Procurement of Rice in West Bengal

*1721. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that ninety percent of the rice procurement in West Bengal has from poor peasants;

(b) whether it is a fact that the richer peasants have withheld their grain; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take as a result of the experience of West Bengal to ensure fair distribution of rice from these rich hoarders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Separate information about the quantities procured from small cultivators and other is not available. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether 90% of the quantity came from poor peasants. It is, however, correct that in the early stages the smaller peasants who have other commitments to meet and who also benefit by the procurement price fixed by Government offer substantial quantities.

(c) The procurement levy order is being enforced more rigorously against

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the defaulters including the big producers. Prosecutions are being launched for violation of the levy order and the method of compulsory requisition is being adopted to obtain the stocks.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it a fact that while in the case of the poor peasant the price was at a lower rate, later on, when the poor peasant had sold out his stock, the richer peasant was given a higher price and that now, at the moment, in West Bengal the amount of levy is being reduced in the case of the richer peasants on the basis of compromise dealings between the authorities and the peasantry?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): As far as I know there has been no change in the price after the beginning of this season. As far as the compromise with the producers and reduction of the levy are concerned, I am sorry, I do not have any information here; I shall try to find out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the experience that has taken place in West Bengal and in view of what we have seen in States like Orissa—a surplus State turned into an area of famine—may I know whether Government propose to give much more money to the co-operatives to buy on a large scale and give credit in order really to build up proper stocks and to make the Food Corporation of India an effective instrument of procurement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a general policy to inject the Food Corporation into purchasing operations rather than the State Government, but it will take some time

before the Food Corporation gets into West Bengal. As far as suggestion about co-operatives is concerned, they are also being utilised for the purpose of procurement. But, ultimately, greater procurement and greater availability will be on the basis of greater production for which we are giving all the incentives.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a fact that the revised target for procurement set forth by the West Bengal Government is not to be fulfilled and in view of that fact, is Government prepared to send greater quantities of rice for West Bengal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Up to 30th April roughly about 5,25,000 tonnes have been procured and the operation is still going on. Therefore I am not in a position to say that the targets will not be reached; but, certainly, the position will be reviewed constantly to find out what sort of assistance is required and what sort of assistance is possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that because the Centre is getting an impression that procurement in West Bengal is in a sufficient quantity and as a result of this, there is a proposal to reduce the supply of wheat and other products to Bengal, there is likely to be food shortage again in West Bengal in the month of July 1966?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; there is absolutely no proposal to cut down the supply of wheat; on the other hand, sufficient quantities of wheat are being made available to West Bengal.

Shri Ranga: Would Government take care to see that there would be no difference made in the price to be paid either at the earlier stage or at the later stage so that there need be no such complaint of favouring one section of peasants as against another and as a result of that compromise, has the minimum of holding for exemption from procurement been raised or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the usual formula of 5 acres of irrigated land and 7 acres of non-irrigated land arrived at and they have been exempted. Now, the question is with reference to the bigger farmers. I can assure the hon. Member that no discrimination is being made with regard to the price that more favourable price is being offered to the bigger producers. But subject to that, there are difficulties with regard to the procurement which have arisen. That is being tackled by the West Bengal.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the fact that I brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that unless the procurement prices are declared before the month of January, most of the have-nots, I mean to say the poor farmers always suffer because they cannot retain their goods, it has not been done. I would like to know whether this policy is going to be adhered to that before the crops come in the market, procurement prices are declared so that the poor farmers could be saved from exploitation.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The procurement price has been fixed before the harvest. I do not know why the hon. lady Member says that this has not been done.

Shri Bade: From part (b), it appears that the richer peasants have withheld their grain. What is the assessment of the Government? Is it a fact that this withholding is due to the less price that the Government gives and then the Government fixes more price? There is a difference of Rs. 11 between the procurement price and the selling price.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope the hon. Member would also appreciate this fact. In West Bengal, there is monopoly procurement by the Government. The trade is not operating there. Therefore, in the interest of the smaller producers who have got to sell immediately after the harvest to meet their commitments, even with regard to the procurement, we have

to give priority to the smaller producers rather than the bigger producers who have got withholding power. Here, what happened was, while this operation was going on, the disturbances occurred there. That also affected the procurement. As a matter of fact, the bigger producers got benefited because of this agitation. They were able to hold over because the Government's organisation got upset because of these disturbances there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question has not been answered. There is the difference between the procurement price and the consumer price.

Shri Bade: There is a difference of Rs. 11.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is always looked into and only reasonable margins are fixed. If the hon. Member should think that the consumer price is much more than what is justified by the procurement price, I am prepared to look into it. But this is always taken into account in fixing the price.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the failure to reach the procurement target is mainly due to the bigger farmers taking advantage of various situations and withholding the grain and that mostly the smaller farmers have found the price acceptable?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already explained, even in my main answer, the smaller producer is compelled to sell in the beginning of the harvest and he has got to be helped by having the procurement at that time and paying proper price to him. The bigger producers have got the withholding power. They have not only withheld the grain but even now they are resisting procurement. But all attempts are being made by the West Bengal Government for the purpose of making procurement.

Shri Ranga: The complaint is that they are being paid one rupees less.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If it was profitable for a smaller farmer, certainly, it should be profitable for the bigger farmer.

Prices of Paddy in Bihar

***1722. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the grievance made by the Chief Minister, West Bengal to the effect that due to comparatively high prices of paddy in Bihar, the procurement scheme was being affected;

(b) if so, how far he was justified in making such an observation; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the market price of paddy was somewhere near Rs. 25 per maund whereas the Bihar Government fixed it at Rs. 16?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal has not complained that due to comparatively high prices of paddy in Bihar the procurement in his State was being affected. He had written to the Chief Minister Bihar in December, 1965, and also had written to the Government of India recently that because of the large disparity in prices between Bihar and West Bengal there was smuggling of rice and paddy from West Bengal to the border areas of Bihar. The Chief Minister Bihar in his reply had assured the Chief Minister West Bengal that the matter would be looked into and necessary steps would be taken to tighten up the measures against smuggling.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have fixed only the Government purchase price of paddy and not the maximum price in Bihar. The purchase price which was previously fixed at Rs. 40 per

quintal was raised to Rs. 42.87 per quintal or Rs. 16 per maund in February 1966. The market prices at that time varied between Rs. 53.59 to Rs. 62.95 per quintal of Rs. 20.01 to Rs. 23.50 per maund.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that any price fixed by the Government is much lower than the market price, and if so, whether after fixing the prices, Government will take steps to hold the price-line so that the cultivators may not have to suffer for purchasing other articles of consumption at higher rates?

Shri Govinda Menon: As can be seen from the answer to part (c) of the question, the market price in Bihar is slightly higher than the purchase price fixed by Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : स्लाइटली का क्या मतलब है ? जग समझाइये । दाम तकरीबन दो गुना है ।

Shri Govinda Menon: The figures have been given already. It has been found by experience that when the procurement price is enhanced by Government, the market price also goes up.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that it is only the small cultivators who have responded to the scheme of paddy levy order and the big ones have neither responded nor they have been effectively proceeded against in the various States of the country?

Shri Govinda Menon: As had been explained, in answer to the previous question, the smaller peasants, in order to meet their commitments, immediately sell paddy as soon as the harvest is over. With respect of the bigger peasants, on account of their staying power, they do not sell paddy immediately, and there is a tendency found to resist the procurement levy.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government have examined and looked into the complaints that the prices that are being

paid for procurement are much lower than the cost price, and as such, are unremunerative and even this price is not paid to the farmer on the spot, but he is given a chit with which he has to go to the SDO's office where he has to pay something and where he has to go at least half a dozen times and then he gets the price? May I know whether this method or procedure of procurement has not very much tarnished the procurement drive in the Bihar State? May I also know whether Government have examined this matter? We have ourselves complained against this kind of procurement policy all over the Bihar State.

Shri Govinda Menon: I am not sure whether there is any place or State in India where this system of giving chits is prevalent. If there is any, it will be looked into.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I come from the Bihar State, not from the Kerala State. I know what is happening in my State. I am selling it, and, therefore, I know it. Let not the hon. Minister show this kind of ignorance on his part.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is why in Bihar no procurement system has succeeded. They fix a target, but they reach only 1/5th or 1/6th of the target fixed. That is unfortunately the position in Bihar. As a matter of fact, they are not inclined to make any procurement at all. That is the real difficulty.

Shri Ranga: We do not want any procurement. They can go to the market and procure it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In order to avoid all these difficulties and complications, would Government consider the advisability of fixing a uniform remunerative price, so far as the purchase of rice or paddy from the cultivators is concerned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am afraid a uniform price cannot be fixed

throughout the country because the conditions vary from place to place and these will have to be taken into account.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Are Government aware that due to the high price of rice in Bengal and UP, most of the rice is smuggled to Bengal and UP, and that is why the prices of paddy have gone up, and if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member is suggesting that instead of its being smuggled from West Bengal into Bihar, it is being smuggled from Bihar to the other States.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is happening in Purulia? The prices are going too high.

Prices of Edible Oils

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*1724. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of edible oils have increased during the last one year;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the measures contemplated to bring down the prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The economic Adviser's Index Number of wholesale prices for edible oils group (base 1952-53-100) has risen from 195 in April, 1965 to 273 (provisional) in April, 1966, showing a rise of 40 per cent.

(c) The regulatory measures, like tightening of bank advance, regulating transactions in the forward markets, restricting exports and arranging imports to check the rising trend in

prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils are being continued.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता है कि 44 रुपये में जहाँ पहले वनस्पति का टिन आता था वहाँ अब वह 93 रुपये का आ रहा है और दिल्ली में तो वह किसी भाव में भी नहीं मिल रहा है, सो रुपये में भी नहीं मिल रहा है ? क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि इसकी मोनोपली है ? राशन में जिस तरह से घाटा, गेहूँ, चीनी आदि दी जा रही है उसी तरह इसको देने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जा रही है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सारे देश में चार सरमायेदार ऐसे हैं जिनकी इसके बारे में मोनोपली है और वे ही दिन रात दाम बढ़ाते रहते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जो हमारा प्राइस इंडेक्स है अप्रैल तक का वनस्पति घायल का वह मैंने आपको बता दिया है । मैं इन्कार नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि प्राइसिस नहीं बढ़ी हैं । प्राइसिस बढ़ी हैं और यह भी सही है कि अप्रैल के बाद बहुत प्राइसिस वनस्पति की बढ़ी हैं । उस पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है । ये जो चार एजेंट्स हैं ये प्राइवेट कम्पनीज के एजेंट्स हैं । उन पर सरकार का कोई रेग्युलेशन नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिस तरह से गेहूँ का, चीनी का राशन है उसी तरह से वनस्पति भी का राशन क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है, यह मैंने पूछा था ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : सरकार का खयाल है कि मिडसोजन में राशन किया जाए तो और व्यवस्था होगी और उससे और भी ज्यादा कम्पलेंट्स होंगी । इसलिए राशन को उचित नहीं समझा जा रहा है ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : खोपरे का घायल बहुत महंगा हो गया है, इसलिये साबुन बनाने में एडीबल घायल का उपयोग किया जा

रहा है, क्या यह सही है ? यदि यह सही है तो क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि एडीबल आयल के बड़े पैमाने पर इस तरह के उपयोग से प्राइसिंस बढ़ने में इम्पीटम मिल जाता है ?

श्री इयामबर मिश्र : यह सही है कि नान-एडीबल आयल भी साबुन में लगता है और एडीबल आयल का भी थोड़ा सा पार्ट साबुन में लगता है । यह भी सही है कि नान-एडीबल आयल की कमी है । इसके कोलेक्शन बगैरह की सरकार की योजना है लेकिन पूरे तौर से वह नहीं हो पा रहा है । नीम आयल आदि की सरकारी योजना है लेकिन पूरे तौर से कोलेक्शन नहीं हो पा रहा है प्रोग्र दिक्कत है । एडीबल आयल भी थोड़ा सा साबुन में लगता है, यह सही है । लेकिन उसकी हम पूरे तौर से रोकबाम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के कौन से भाग में ये दाम सब से अधिक बढ़े हैं और क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में दाम इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि गुजरात से ये लगभग दुगुने हैं ?

श्री इयामबर मिश्र : वनस्पति आयल के करीब हर जगह दाम बढ़े हैं, कानपुर, मद्रास आदि हर जगह दाम बढ़े हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब से ज्यादा कहां बढ़े हैं, यह उन्होंने पूछा है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अप्रैल तक की ये बातें कर रहे हैं । यहां पांच रुपये घरेली वैसे किचो मिलता है । कल ही खरीद कर लाये हैं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: On Dalda, there is a 25 per cent increase.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Calcutta seems to have the highest price, Rs. 316 in November and Rs. 425 in April; Bombay also has the same price.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are Government aware that vanaspati manufacturers headed by Lever Bros. are manipulating the price and indulging in black-marketing? Have Government any plan to set up half a dozen factories in the public sector to ease the situation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no such proposal to set up vanaspati manufacturing factories in the public sector.

Shri Nambiar: Is the increase in price caused also due to large scale export of oilseeds from India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, it has now been prohibited. No export is being made.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Government have stated that they are not going to control distribution and introduce rationing. Are Government thinking of controlling the price so that the price may not go up? As it is, the price is going up daily. Have Government in contemplation any step to control the price and fix the price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, there was control on the price of vanaspati about two years back. Along with other articles, the price control on this was removed to find out how it would behave. Unfortunately, this year this is mainly because production of oilseeds is below the normal production by about 25 per cent. That is the main cause. That is why we are trying to import edible oil from various sources to make up the shortage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think we have some legislation with regard to essential commodities. Even the ghee-eating people like the people of Punjab and Bihar and U.P. have become now oil-consuming people.

Shri Rajaram: All must be equalised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of that, may I ask the hon. Minister what prevents him from using that legislation relating to essential commodities

with regard to edible oils and vanaspathi and other things?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I said just now, we had control under the Essential Commodities Act, and it is only two years back it was removed. In the light of the increasing price, we have to consider whether we should bring in control, but that cannot be done in the midst of a season, particularly when there is scarcity of the raw material required, namely oilseeds.

Shri Kandappan: The country is facing an acute shortage with regard to the availability of edible oil. In this context, I would like to know what justification there is for allowing the Gujarat Government to ban the export of edible oil particularly groundnut oil?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been banned because there was distortion with regard to the prices, but now the Gujarat Government have agreed that the Food Corporation can purchase on behalf of the Government of India and make it available at reasonable prices to the other States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not only the question of groundnut oil. We have had the same experience, not only this year, but for two years in regard to mustard oil. Even two years ago when there was a very good crop of mustard, the prices to the consumer did not come down. We would like to know from Government whether they have watched this phenomenon that even when there is high production, the peasant suffers and the consumer also suffers and the price is not brought down, and what steps they propose to take in this matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In 1964-65 when the production went up, even though the price did not come down, there was no spurt as it has happened during this year. I do agree. Even as we are concerned with the price of foodgrains, edible oil is also an essential commodity. We will have to

evolve some procedure for the purpose of controlling its price.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस मूल्य के बढ़ने का एक सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि पहले गाय भैंस का दूध अधिक होता था और लोग घी खाते थे, जिसकी प्रोग में सरकार ने प्राप्ति बन्द कर रखी है। पशुओं को इस सरकार ने मरवा दिया है जिसके कारण अब वह घी दूध नहीं रहा और उसकी कमी पड़ रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पशुओं को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई यत्न करेगी जिससे कि वह सस्ता हो सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कृपालानी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात तो विचार के काबिल है और लम्बा मामला है। इस में बक्त लगेगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वह यह तो बतलायें कि पशुओं को बढ़ाने का यत्न करेंगे जिससे कि यह सस्ता हो सके। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जानता है कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, मैं तो आपकी राय से इत्तफाक करता हूँ। अगर न करता होऊँ तब आप मुझ को समझाइये। मैं भी वही कहता हूँ जो कि आप कहते हैं। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें। मैं साफ नहीं कर सका।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहता हूँ कि मैं समझ गया। मैं आपसे इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि पशुधन को बढ़ाना चाहिए तब फिर मुनने में क्या फर्क पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे इत्तफाक करता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं कह रहा हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कृपालानी।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: When it was known that there was 25 per cent deficit in production of oilseeds, were any oilseeds exported outside India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated we are not exporting now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What I mean to say is: were they exported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Last year it was exported.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Not this year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not this year.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What is the meaning of the year? What is the meaning of last year? Last year there was a deficit, not this year.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In 1964-65 we had good production, therefore the products of 1964-65 were exported, but now in 1965-66 all commodities are in short supply, particularly agricultural products, that is why we have agreed that there should be no export.

Common Civil Code

***1725. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in consultation with State Governments have taken precise and definite steps for enlightening the public conscience of the Muslim community and others to prepare the ground for having a comprehensive common civil code, as envisaged in the Constitution of India;

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

(c) whether the impact of such steps having been taken so far has been assessed; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that article 44 makes the provision that the Government shall bring about uniformity in the civil code, I would like to know why the Government has not taken any interest in these matters?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Article 44 was one of the articles in the directive principles not enforceable in courts. Then we have also to remember that this deals with personal laws, with particular reference to the Muslim community. Even there we have some uniformity so far as the laws are concerned. So far as marriage, adoption, divorce and succession are concerned, it being the minority we are giving due deference to the susceptibilities of the community and slowly hastening. I cannot better put it. There are two other articles in the Constitution, 25 and 29 which relate to Fundamental Rights and we have got to look after the minority community interests.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government has got the question studied, the question whether the implementation of article 44 will abrogate the Fundamental rights and if so what is the legal opinion in this respect?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Articles 25 and 29 belong to the Fundamental Rights and article 44 is a Directive principle which we are endeavouring to follow. That is our aim. It cannot certainly abrogate the other articles. One is enforceable in courts; the other, not.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister is not replying to my specific question. I know that article 44 is in the Directive principles of State policy and article 25, Fundamental Right. I only want to know if the government thinks that implementation of article 44 would violate the provisions of article 25.

Mr. Speaker: The legal opinion cannot be asked during the Question Hour.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Eighteen years have elapsed . . . (Interruptions.) Have they not studied it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain communities are concerned, it is only after 1954 that we have started a number of Acts with regard to their personal laws and we have also got the Special Marriage Act applicable to everyone.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether article 25 stands in the way of article 44.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It will not stand in the way.

Shri Renuka Ray: I would like to know this in view of the Minister's answer. Was it not decided that some time back once the Hindi Code was through, laws relating to other communities certain sections of which were having certain disabilities would also be codified and that there would be one civil code and if so why have no steps been taken? Even a measure that is on the anvil of the legislature in regard to Christians does not seem to have gone forward very much.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Government is proceeding with caution in this matter because these personal laws are mixed up with religion. About three years ago a committee was set up to consider the question of Muslim laws. There was vehement opposition and that was dropped. So far as the Hindu Code is concerned, it took many years before there was a formulation of principles for the Hindu Code. Now, these matters which are mixed up with religion have to take considerable time before public opinion is prepared to accept innovations. We cannot coerce the people to accept our views about their religion and customs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a new thing that we are hearing from Shri G.S. Pathak. When there was a tremendous agitation against the Hindu Code Bill, at that time,

a specific answer was given to orthodox opinion that the codification of the civil law is our goal and therefore this is the first step and the other communities will also follow. Therefore, I would like to know what definite steps have been taken for enlightening the public conscience of the Muslim community and may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that when the first attempts were made, the vice-President of this country and several others who were at that time Ministers in this Congress Government came out against this accepted policy of the Government?

Shri G. S. Pathak: May I be permitted to correct the answer which I had given earlier to Shrimati Renu Chakravartty? The Government did not set up a committee. The Government had proposed to set up a committee, and the mere proposal met with vehement opposition, and therefore that was dropped. The answer to the question which has now been put is this: in a matter of this kind, as I said, we cannot take any step which may amount to coercion of any type of the minority communities. These things must be developed as a part of public opinion, (Interruption) and in the matter of public opinion, all others are concerned. (Interruption).

अथवा महोदय : जब एक जवाब था रहा हो, उस दरमियान में मैं नहीं सुनंगा।

Shri G. S. Pathak: The answer is that in matters where questions of custom are mixed up with questions of religion, it takes a long time before sufficient amount of public opinion is developed in favour of reform, and reform must come from within the community itself, and since the community is not responsive enough to have immediate reforms, the Government cannot undertake to introduce reforms.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question was, what definite steps for

enlightening public opinion were taken. That was the question, and he is giving a lecture on the abortive attempt which was made and says nothing was done and so on.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सभी मंत्री महोदय ने आपके समक्ष कहा है कि हमने जब एक समिति बनाई कि सब मजमाँ को इसके अधीन लाया जाय तो एक बहुत बड़ा विरोध हुआ तो मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना कि किसी ने विरोध किया या इसलिए हम समिति नहीं बना सके उस बारे में तो क्या दूसरों को इसी का अनुकरण करना चाहिए जिससे यह कानून तो क्या समिति भी न बना सके यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुझसे क्या जानना चाहते हैं? अब आप बैठिए। इसमें नियमों का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन्होंने ऐसा उत्तर दिया है कि जिससे दूसरे लोग भी झड़क कर कोई इस प्रकार का काम करें।

Shri Muhammad Ismail: The Minister said that certain customs are mixed up with religion. But I want to ask the Government whether they know that the personal law called Shariat forms an integral part of the Muslim religion and it is part and parcel of Koran, which is the scripture of Islam. Everybody's right, as has been pointed by the Government, by the Law Minister, is protected, and the freedom to follow one's own religion is protected by article 25(1), which is a mandatory article. Then there is another article in the Constitution which says it is not justiciable. It is not in the discretion or in the option of the Mussalman to abrogate or to agree to any change in the matter of the Shariat law. They have to follow the Quran. (Interruption).

In view of the fact that the Muslim community is sufficiently

enlightened, I want to know whether the Government will still coerce the Muslim community to agree to a change in the Muslim law to suit the recommendatory provision in article 44 as against the mandatory provision in article 25(1)?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I am unable to agree with what the hon. Member has said. If he says that Egyptians are not true Mussalmans, it will be saying too much. They have abrogated it. It is a matter of opinion being built up. We do not want to hurry with this. It is in our minds. It is our ambition to have, as I said the other day, a common law applicable to all people. This is what is precisely stated in the Directive Principles. Many Muslim countries have abrogated this part of the law and they have monogamy. (Interruptions)

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, I am glad that Shri Pattabhi Raman showed a little more readiness to face reality than his senior colleague. The fact of the matter is not a question of coercing anybody, the fact of the matter is cowardice of the Government. Sir you will recall, when Dr. Ambedkar was the Law Minister the Hindu Code Bill had to be withdrawn because of the cowardice of the Government. It is this question that has come up again and again (Interruption). May I, therefore, ask, is it not a fact that opinion has got to be prepared? It is quite true that we can not coerce anybody. But how does opinion get prepared, unless Government takes up the task seriously and not go on taking perpetual shelter behind the fact that opinion is not ready. Opinion does not get ready by replying here. Is it not a fact that Pakistan, an Islamic Republic, abrogated the necessary sections to make a common law? Has not Egypt done it? Are not there umpteen number of Muslim countries like Tunisia and others who have done it?

Shri Muhammad Ismail: It is only an interpretation. It is all a misunderstanding of the affair.

Shri Nath Pal: In the light of that may I know when the Government proposes to make up its mind with regard to having a common citizenship, common rights and common liabilities for all its countrymen?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I may straightaway agree that it is our ambition to have a common code applicable to all persons. But some little leeway must be given with regard to the timing so far as this legislation is concerned. As has been referred to already, it is not only the minority community in regard to which at one time we contemplated a committee. It is also true that in Poona a number of Muslims took out a procession, about which a reference was made and I answered questions on some other day.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether before taking any definite steps to have a common civil code for the Muslim community, Government propose to elicit public opinion—because it is a very vital step—the sense of the Muslim community has to be ascertained—and, if so, what definite scheme the Government has got towards doing that?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I dare say that one of the methods of obtaining opinion will be consulting the community. Apart from various other methods, like resolutions passed, demonstrations held, meetings and social conferences, one of the methods will be this and we will keep that in mind.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government has made any effort or propose to make any massive effort to win over opinion among Muslims and to use the enlightened opinion among the Muslims to agree to a radical change in their personal laws—it has nothing to do with religion—if so, may I know what will be the detailed programme, whether the Government has any idea of it or the Government can only say

that when the time comes in God's good time we will do it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The hon. Member will agree with me that it is not for the Government to initiate these matters. We will have to be watchful and keep the finger on the pulse of the people. I do not know what steps we are to take to appoint a Committee. We are already contemplating that keeping this in mind. It is not as if we are unaware of the fact that there must be a uniform civil code, which is really a necessity, but it is the question of timing.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : 1961 की जनगणना के धाकड़ें समान व्यवहार संहिता बनाये रखने के लिए हमको विवश कर रहे हैं। 1961 की जनगणना के धाकड़ें भारतवर्ष के लिए बहुत बड़ी चेतावनी है। जब कि कुल देश में जनगणना की वृद्धि 24 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से हुई है उस समय हमारे देश में मुसलमानों की जनगणना 38 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ी है ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह बहुत बड़ा कारण नहीं है कि हमारे देश में समान व्यवहार संहिता होनी चाहिए? हिन्दू परिवारों में केवल एक विवाह की इजाजत है और मुसलमान परिवारों में 4 विवाह की इजाजत है ऐसी दृष्टि में देश का समान स्वर बनाए रखने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई समान व्यवहार संहिता बनाने पर प्रागे बढ़ना में निर्णय लेने जा रही है जिससे देश की जनगणना पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव न पड़े?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are painfully aware of the fact that this is a defect, namely, that change of religion itself is used for the purpose of more marriages than one. We are aware of it and that is why we say that we want to have it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that at the time of the enactment of the Hindu Code the Sikhs to a man stoutly opposed their

inclusion in this Code for the purpose of divorce and inheritance....

Shri Nath Pal: I think, you led the Opposition then, if I recall the proceedings of the House.

Shri Kapur Singh:..... if so, do Government now propose to afford them some relief till such time as the whole country is ready for a common civil code?

Some hon. Members: No relief.

Shri Kapur Singh: He may give a favourable reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: With such a Law Minister we are going backwards.

Mr. Speaker: I was told by Dr. Ambedkar that the Sikhs had been ruled by Hindu Law for the last 100 years; therefore he could not help them.

Shri Kapur Singh: But not in the matter of divorce and inheritance.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात को भूल गई है कि 1961-62 में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए कहा था कि जहां तक मुसलमानों की धीर रस्मों रिवाज का सम्बन्ध है उसमें तो शायद कोई इस मामले में मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन जहां तक बहुपत्नी प्रथा का प्रश्न है सभी उसका विरोध करते हैं और मेरी तरफ से यह प्रयास रहेगा कि जल्दी ही निकट भविष्य में सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा कानून लाया जाए ताकि यह बहुपत्नी प्रथा का जो एक सिस्टम मुसलमानों के अन्दर है वह समाप्त हो जाय तो क्या सरकार पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के इन विचारों को कानूनी शकल देने का निकट भविष्य में कोई विचार रखती है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If I may say so as has already been pointed out, we are aware of it. Other leaders have also said so.

Poll Dates for Next General Elections

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*1726. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poll dates for the ensuing General Elections have been finally decided;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to decentralise the printing of Ballot Papers to avoid delay in transport; and

(d) if so, the details of decentralisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Election Commission is considering the possibility of decentralising the work of printing the ballot papers mainly in Uttar Pradesh, in order to get through the work more conveniently and with greater speed and accuracy and also to facilitate the distribution of ballot papers after printing to the constituencies. The details of decentralisation have not yet been worked out.

श्री राम हरक्ष यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सारे मुक्त में और भारे प्रदेशों में चुनाव एक ही वक्त में होंगे या कोई मुक्तलिफ तारीखों में होंगे ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes, Sir; the idea is to have it at the same time, but this question relates to Uttar Pradesh. It relates to about 75 million ballot papers confined to 60 constituencies.

श्री राम हरक्ष यादव : क्या एल्वेशन कमिशन के सामने यह तजवीज पेश की गई है कि यह 10-12 रोज का चुनावों का घसर्ता काफी कम किया जाय और अलेम्बलीज का

एलैक्शन सिर्फ एक रोज में और पार्लियामेंट का एलैक्शन सिर्फ दो रोज में खत्म किया जाय ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is so. The idea is to have it in one day but it may be possible that it may spill over to two days in certain areas.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: That was not the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why is it that the Election Commission is proposing to separate the Assembly elections from Parliamentary elections and is going to have a gap of one or two days between the Assembly elections and the Parliamentary elections? Is it not a fact that the old system has worked very well and that the Election Commission tried to introduce reforms when no reforms were needed...

Mr. Speaker: This Question is only about the printing of ballot papers and the fixing of dates for the elections.

श्री त्यागी : चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश से ग्राम-तौर से सरकारी भफसरों के द्वारा अपना भसर इस्तेमाल करने की शिकायत चुनावों के मामले में प्राती रहती है, बैलट पेपर्स वगैरह की, इस तरह की बहुत सी शिकायतें पहले भफसरों में छप चुकी हैं ऐसी हालत में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० को अपने बैलट पेपर भ्रमण छापने की क्यों इजाजत दी जा रही है और क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेगी कि जो सरकारी भफसर चुनाव में इधर, उधर कोई भसर डाले तो उसको जेलखाने की सजा दी जाय ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) : यह मवाल जो कि मवाल पहले किया गया है उसमें से पैदा नहीं होता है ।

श्री शिकरे : जब स्पीकर साहब ने उसे एलाऊ किया है तो आप उस पर क्यों ऐतराज करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह ठीक कह रहे हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : उत्तर प्रदेश को खास तौर से क्यों इजाजत दी गयी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बास्ते मैंने इजाजत दी थी कि वह मवाल सिर्फ प्रिंटिंग का है ।

श्री त्यागी : जहां बैलट पेपर्स के बारे में और ज्यादा हिफाजत और ऐहतियात बरतना चाहिए उस जगह के बैलट पेपर्स इस तरह से फोली क्यों छपाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman: It is true that at the moment, so far as U.P. is concerned—it is not so in Madhya Pradesh and other areas—all the printing is done in the Government Press, Lucknow. The Election Commission is aware of it. They are trying to think of a method of decentralising it, having more printing presses. So far I am not aware of what they are contemplating. As the House knows, it is an independent Commission. We can certainly convey the views of the hon. Member to the Commission.

Shri Rajaram: Ballot paper racketing is going on.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Recently, a conference of the Election Officers was held in Panchmarhi. May I know what are further steps taken in the direction of decentralisation regarding the counting and declaring of results boothwise. May I know whether that matter was also discussed there?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: A decision was taken....

Mr. Speaker: That is different.

Shri Badi: In reply to part (a) of the Question, the reply is 'No'. At Panchmarhi there was a conference—it appeared in the press also—and they decided that the date should be 19th February, 1967. Is that a fact?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as I am aware, it is the third week of February. That is tentatively fixed.

श्री वसपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि यू० पी० को हर एक माने में बैकवर्ड क्यों बनाया जा रहा है ? हर एक स्टेट की गजट में कांस्टीट्यूंसी आदि प्रकाशित हो चुकी है, हर एक स्टेट की भ्रलग भ्रलग कांस्टीट्यूंसीज आ चुकी है, प्रिन्ट में आ चुकी है तो उत्तर प्रदेश को इस तरह से क्यों पीछे रखा जा रहा है और वहां के लिए क्यों देर की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मवाल दूसरा है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that it is the third week of February, 1967.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is tentative.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether steps will be taken by the Government and by the Election Commission to see that elections do take place on a Sunday to enable the working class to cast their vote.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion, Shri Buta Singh.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I will convey that. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: When I call another Member, others go on speaking.

Shri Buta Singh: In reply to part (a) and (b) of the Question, the hon. Minister said 'No'. May I know whether the reply is influenced by the forecasts announced by the astrologers in this country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Buta Singh: They say, there will be no elections. That is why I would like to know.....

Mr. Speaker: Then, he must consult them again.

Shri Shinkre: Only when this Government were fully satisfied that they would be uprooted in Punjab as it exists today, if they did not take any jabi Suba, they took the decision. jabi Suba, they took the decision. Similarly, here are several issues in the country which are awaiting decision for several years. One of them is the border question between Maharashtra and Mysore, and another is the merger of Goa with Maharashtra. In this connection, I want to know from Government whether they are likely to take any decision regarding these several issues, one of them being the merger of Goa with Maharashtra before the next general elections, or whether they are likely to wait until.....

Mr. Speaker: Those questions do not arise out of the main question.

Issue of Tickets by Air India Without 'P' Form

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*1727. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India issued about 500 to 1000 tickets in 1965 without Form "P" from Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether any action or show-cause notice has been given to the Air India authorities by the Directorate of Enforcement;

(c) whether some of the officers who were responsible for such racket were promoted and transferred; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir. The number of cases under inquiry just exceed 300 and during the course of

Inquiry quite a number has been found to be covered by 'P' forms or not requiring 'P' forms.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Corporation have reported that as a result of departmental enquiries and also the communications received from the Directorate of Enforcement, it was considered desirable to move some of the officers and staff who had been previously working in the 'P' Form Section or related units. No transfers have so far been ordered as a punishment.

One officer was transferred to Hong Kong in the usual course before receipt of the Show Cause Notice by him. It was not a case of promotion, but of routine transfer.

They have added that no promotions have been granted to any of these officers and staff. In one case, the promotion of an officer had been announced before his alleged involvement in these irregularities came to their notice. As soon as they came to know about it, the promotion order was cancelled.

(d) As the investigation is in progress, it would not be desirable in public interest to disclose any further details at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am very happy that whereas I said that the number was between 500 and 1000, the hon. Minister has corrected me and said that it is not so much but it is only about 300. I would like to know whether it is a fact that his P-form racket has been going on in Air India since 1957, and if so, what steps have been taken to see that this racket is ended once and for all, and whether that officer transferred to Hong Kong wanted his transfer only in order to avoid departmental proceedings against him.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These P-form regulations were introduced from 1962 by the Reserve Bank of India, and as such the point referred to by my hon.

friend that this racket existed from 1957 is not well-founded.

Secondly, this officer was on order of transfer, that is, routine order of transfer to Hong Kong, and his transfer has no relation whatsoever with the show-cause notice which came later in this regard.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of officers who are under suspension or who were suspended and later on exonerated because of this case, and if no officer has been suspended, the reason for the same?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Show-cause notices have been issued by the Enforcement Directorate against three officers, out of whom one officer is under suspension. There are also departmental inquiries proceeding separately, by the Air India management against four officers, I think.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are those four officers suspended?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that one of them has been suspended.

Shri Buta Singh: The point is that there is a regular racket working through the travel agents in connivance with the corporation employees. I want to know what special steps Government propose to take to detect and arrest that racket which has been playing with the foreign exchange of this country.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It has come to the notice of the Enforcement Directorate and the Government that there have been certain undesirable practices resorted to by some of the travel agents. The matter is under investigation, and it would be too early for me to say anything very precisely at the moment.

Shri Buta Singh: Any action taken against any travel agents in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: It is under investigation.

Shri Buta Singh: He has not mentioned that any travel agent is involved. I want to know whether he has been able to lay his hands on any travel agent.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As I mentioned earlier, we have reports that one or two travel agents' organisations are involved in these alleged complaints. We are looking into the matter.

Shri Nambiar: Have Government any proposal to prosecute those officers because of the seriousness of the offence involved?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Most certainly, after the Enforcement Directorate's inquiries are completed, suitable action will have to be taken, and I am sure that such actions as are necessary will be taken.

Shri Nambiar: What about the prosecution?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पी फार्म के सम्बन्ध में मैंने 22 फरवरी को वित्त मंत्री को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी। 9 मार्च को उनका जो जवाब आया, उस में यह जुमला था :

"Our Enforcement Directorate has been investigating these allegations with reference to Air India International and have now completed the inquiry for a period of a 5½ months. On the basis of the investigations, requirements of the law are being complied with, and if in the result it is found that any party merits that proceedings should be taken against them, such proceedings will be taken".

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, यह जवाब 9 मार्च को आया। जांच पूरी हो चुकी है। कानून की दृष्टि से क्या कार्यवाही हो सकती है, केवल इसी पर फ़ैसला करना था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये दो तीन महीने बीत जाने

के पश्चात् भी अभी तक इसका फ़ैसला नहीं हुआ है।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As I was mentioning, the Reserve Bank Enforcement Directorate have carefully gone into a number of cases, about 300 in all, of whom about 50 cases have been completed. In these 50—52 cases, it is found that all of them have been covered under the 'P' form regulations; 42 of them had valid 'P' forms and 10 of them were not required to obtain 'P' forms because they had the necessary foreign exchange clearance. Now, in respect of the 250, detailed inquiries are now proceeding.

Mr. Speaker: He says he got a letter to the effect that by 9th March inquiries had been completed and only the legal aspect had to be looked into. He asks why that has not been completed even when two months have gone by.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: On this, actually my Ministry has not got any information.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से इसको टेबल पर रखता हूँ *। इसका जवाब दिलाया जाये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek your guidance. Previously this question was answered by Shri Sanjiva Reddy. In his reply, he said that this is known to the Finance Ministry. Even today the hon. Minister has no information about it.

Mr. Speaker: I will just see. Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that out of these blessed passengers who were allowed to travel without 'P' forms, two of the sons of the General Manager or some such boss of Air India International also got the privilege of this rather racket? If so, what steps are taken against the persons concerned who allowed their sons to take advantage of this?

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is precisely in this regard that the concerned officer is under suspension.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether during the course of investigation of such cases, Government have also found a gang operating in the Reserve Bank who always unduly and inordinately delay the issue of the 'P' form, causing a great revenue loss to Air India? Is this also being investigated, because everyday there is harassment by the Reserve Bank gang when people go with all formalities completed but still are not given the 'P' form?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These formalities do result in a certain amount of inconvenience to the travelling public. That is a fact.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Certain amount? Any amount.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As for the 'P' form regulations are concerned, in view of the difficult foreign exchange position, these procedures have to be introduced and enforced, though they are a bit inconvenient to the travelling public.

श्री रामेश्वरामन् : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
नाम में संशोधन होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नाम मैंने नहीं
रखा है ।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Aircraft of Madhya Pradesh Flying Club

SNQ. 38, Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two-seater training aircraft, L-5 of the Madhya Pradesh Flying Club which took off on the 6th May, 1966 at Indore has not been traced; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Podonacha): (a) and (b). The facts are that a two-seater L-5 aircraft of Madhya Pradesh Flying Club which took off at 1120 hours IST on 6th May, 1966 from Bhopal and was reported missing, was traced the same day. The aircraft was on a solo non-stop cross country training flight from Bhopal to Ujjain and back by a trainee pilot. On its return flight, the pilot lost his way and the aircraft forced-landed at 14.30 hours the same day approximately 50 miles South of Bhopal on Narbada river bed. Neither the pilot was injured nor the aircraft was damaged.

Steel Re-Rolling Industry

SNQ 39, Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Re-rolling Industry in the country is facing a crisis owing to acute shortage of billets and consequent under-utilisation of the industry's capacity;

(b) if so, the requirement of and supply to the industry of billets last year; and the estimates about the requirement and expected supply of this raw material for this industry during the current financial year; and

(c) whether Government have decided to allow export of steel billet and if so to what extent and whether Government have received any representations from the industry against this move?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) As compared with demand for billets in 1965-66, the production was insufficient. It cannot, however, be said that the re-rolling Industry is facing a crisis. In fact, the supply position is improving month by month.

(b) The annual requirement of billets, including those of secondary producers, is approximately, 1.25 million tonnes. As against this, the total pro-

duction during 1965-66 was about 7 lakh tonnes. The requirements during 1966-67 are estimated to be about the same, but a total production of over 1 million tonnes is anticipated.

(c) Government have decided to allow a token export of 25,000 tonnes of billets during 1966-67. The steel re-rolling Mills' Association of India represented against this decision. This representation was considered and the circumstances under which the export is proposed to be allowed were explained to the Association.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far these products like billets can be spared for exports after full utilisation of the installed capacity?

Shri T. N. Singh: As I stated in my answer, our expected production is of the order of about 1.25 million tons this year, and that is approximately the demand. Yet, we think that in order to build up some export markets for this, exports should be encouraged and a small amount is being exported. It is not such as to cause much dislocation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the annual estimated amount of foreign exchange to be earned by the export of billets, and how will it compare with the possible income of foreign exchange if finished products are exported instead of billets?

Shri T. N. Singh: I have not got the information regarding the value in foreign exchange to become available as a result of this export, because these negotiations have to be gone through for export purposes. It is true that there are some disadvantages as compared to the domestic prices but at the same time in the interest of the export trade and foreign exchange, I think this sacrifice should be borne.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know from the hon. Minister, when there is shortage of billets instead of exporting billets outside the country, why not purchase all the billets exported?

Shri T. N. Singh: As far as this is concerned, for export purposes we have already allotted special quota of 10,000 tonnes....

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister turns his face that side, to the questioner the others in the whole House could not hear him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that this shortage is there and at the same time they have tremendous shortage in some of the States of pig iron and whether that shortage has been met and if so to what extent in U.P. there is the shortage?

Shri T. N. Singh: In regard to pig iron I do not think there is any shortage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Fertilisers

*1723. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilisers proposed to be imported during 1966-67; and

(b) the names of the countries from which these will be imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) About 500,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, 93,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 and 1,28,000 tonnes of K_2O .

(b) Canada, Columbia, G.D.R., Japan, Philippines, Rumania, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and West European countries.

Merger of certain Departments in States

*1728. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been suggested by the Central Government that in the States there should be merger of Agriculture, Cooperative and Community Development Departments under a single Minister; and

(b) if so, whether any State has communicated its decision in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) At the last Chief Ministers' Conference the steps taken by the Union Government to integrate the Departments of Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation under one Minister were considered and the need for similar coordination in the State was appreciated and emphasised. The form in which such coordination should be attempted or further strengthened in the States was left to the Chief Ministers to decide.

(b) Not yet.

Sugar Mills

*1729. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted permission to the setting up of new sugar mills in Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh during the current year; and

(b) if so, the number of mills to be set up in the private and cooperative sectors separately and their capacities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Letters of intent have been issued in 1966 for the establishment of 9 new sugar factories (all cooperatives) each with a daily cane crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes—4 in Maharashtra, 3 in Mysore and 1 each in Gujarat and Madras. No letter of intent has been

issued in 1966 for the establishment of a new sugar factory in Andhra Pradesh.

Agricultural Implements

*1730. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to suggest improved agricultural implements has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, the Committee on Plan Projects in the Planning Commission set up an Agricultural Team to study the aspects of development of various types of Agricultural implements and machinery. Reports for 7 States have so far been prepared.

(b) The Committee has made suitable recommendations for strengthening the Agricultural Wings in the seven States for improving research and development, supply of raw materials, manufacture, training of artisans and other technical personnel, extension, popularisation and distribution etc.

(c) The reports have been made available to the Seven States to proceed with the implementation of the recommendation which were earlier agreed upon by them and concerned Ministries. Follow-up action for other States will be taken as soon as the All India Report from the Planning Commission is received.

High-powered Diesel Locomotives

*1731. **Shri Baswant:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Canada have recently agreed to supply

to India high-powered diesel locomotives;

(b) if so, the total number of such diesel locomotives; and

(c) the terms on which the diesel locomotives will be supplied?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism: (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Canada have agreed to grant a Development Loan of 2.4 million Canadian Dollars to the Government of India to finance the purchase from Canada of 13 high-powered diesel locomotives required by the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

(c) An order has been placed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners with the Canadian Locomotives Co. Ltd. for the supply of 13 diesel hydraulic locomotives, six of 1250 H.P. and 7 of 640 H. P. The total contract value of the 13 diesel hydraulic locomotives is Rs. 93,24,224. The total cost of the locomotives including freight, insurance and customs duty is Rs. 130,53,913. Out of this amount, a sum Rs. 93,24,224 is payable to the Company in Canadian Dollars. This will be met out of the Canadian Development Loan of 2.4 million Canadian Dollars. The rupee equivalent of the amounts so paid to the Canadian Suppliers out of the Development Loan will be recovered by the Government of India from the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The balance of Rs. 37,29,689 representing freight, insurance and customs duty will be paid by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in rupees.

Cane-crushing Season

***1732. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give financial incentives to the sugar industry to compensate it for the loss on account of prolongation of the cane-crushing season;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of the financial incentive which Government propose to provide them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). A proposal in this connection is under consideration of the Government.

(c) This will depend on the quantum of the incentive which may be decided upon.

Employment of Qualified Secretaries by Joint Stock Companies

***1733. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to legislate for compulsory employment of qualified Secretaries by the Joint Stock Companies; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No, Sir; there is no proposal at present to undertake legislation for the compulsory employment of qualified Secretaries in Joint Stock Companies.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of Seats in U.P. Assembly for Harijans of Ghazipur and Varanasi

***1734. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Harijans in Ghazipur-Varanasi Districts exceeds that in Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the one hand the number of seats reserved in the Legislative Assembly for Ghazipur-Varanasi districts is being decreased irrespective of the fact that the Harijans are in larger number there, while on the other hand they are being increased in Azamgarh; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of Harijans in Ghazipur and Varanasi districts exceeds that in Azamgarh district.

(b) and (c). The Delimitation Commission, in its published proposals (which have not yet been finalised), had allocated one reserved seat for the scheduled castes in Ghazipur district, two in Varanasi district and four in Azamgarh district according to the 1961 census. This is in accordance with section 9(1)(c) of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.

लाइबेरिया के मालवाहक जहाज 'लेटो' का छोड़ा जाना

*1735. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :

श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 अप्रैल, 1966 को लाइबेरिया का एक मालवाहक जहाज "लेटो" जो भारत को 18,000 टन गेहूं ला रहा था फ्रेमंटल (पश्चिम घास्ट्रेलिया) में रोक लिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) यह सच है कि लाइबेरिया का एक मालवाहक जहाज 'लेटो' जो कि भारत सरकार ने घास्ट्रेलिया से 18,000 टन गेहूं लाने के लिए किराये पर लिया था, 23 अप्रैल, 1966 को एक दिन के लिए फ्रेमंटल (घास्ट्रेलिया) में रोक लिया गया था। जहाज रोके जाने का कारण स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को कुछ देय राशि का भुगतान न करना बताया गया है। सरकार के पास अभी पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

❦ Loss of Foodgrains

*1736. **Shri Shashi Rajan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any loss in the quantity of wheat as received in bulk and after it is unloaded in filled bags and actually received by Government in Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the total quantity of such loss in each ship; and

(c) the total number of ships arriving each year in Calcutta port since 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Memon): (a) The bagging of foodgrains in Calcutta is generally done in the holds of the vessels and the bags are despatched from the docks in rail wagons and trucks, which are weighed on rail and road weigh-bridges respectively. The accounts in respect of grains unloaded at Calcutta are finalised on the basis of such weighment on rail and road weigh-bridges. Since no weighment of the bulk grain takes place on landing at the port and the bagged grains remain under the protective custody of the Port authorities till the bags are loaded into wagons or trucks, no loss of wheat can be said to take place at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of vessels carrying bulk wheat which arrived at Calcutta Port from 1961 to 1965 are as follows:—

1961 172
1962 144
1963 183
1964 219
1965 177

Fishing Vessel Missing

*1737. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fishing vessel of Mercantile Marine Bombay *Kalyani* No. V, sailed on the 15th *Ju'y, 1965 or thereabout from Sassoon Dock, Bombay Port;

(b) whether it subsequently cap-sized or was somehow lost; if so, when and in what circumstances;

(c) what happened to the crew;

(d) whether an inquiry was held in the matter; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Transfer of I.A.C. Staff

***1738. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the I.A.C. and its staff regarding the policy of transfers between stations, and particularly, from regional headquarters to outstations;

(b) if so, whether such agreement is also in effect in the Eastern Region;

(c) whether complaints have been received from Calcutta-based staff that large scale transfers are taking place in violation of the terms of the agreement; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Transfers are regulated by an agreement with the staff Union, which is in force since 1956.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Famine Conditions in Hissar

***1739. Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute famine conditions are presently prevailing in Hissar District of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the local authorities have asked for immediate Central assistance to tide over the present difficulties; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. Only scarcity conditions due to the drought of 1965 are prevailing in the Hissar District.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Vanaspathi

***1740. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an acute shortage of vanaspathi and other edible oil has arisen recently, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the prices of vanaspathi and other edible oils have also shot up;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the regulations enforced by Government to see that manufacturers and trade do not exploit the situation every now and then?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There have been reports regarding shortage of edible oils including vanaspathi and rise in prices.

(c) The rise in price is due to the shortfall in production as a result of

late, uneven and inadequate rainfall in most parts of the country during 1965.

(d) Government are watching the situation and are considering remedial measures.

Supreme Court Judgment in Barium Chemicals Limited Case

*1741. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the implications of the Supreme Court's judgement in the Barium Chemicals Limited case for the administration of Company Law;

(b) whether they have also studied its impact on the Government's attitude to the allegations made in the Memorandum submitted to the President by some M.Ps; and

(c) If so, the conclusions reached in respect of (a) and (b).

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Yes.

(b) The Supreme Court has held that there was no malafide on the part of the former Finance Minister. It is not for me to say anything beyond the legal aspect of the case.

(c) The only ground on which the Supreme Court allowed the appeal is that by majority judgment they held that in making the impugned order the Board had acted on material extraneous to the matters mentioned in Section 237 (b) of the Companies Act. This aspect of the matter is under examination with a view to decide what further action is necessary in this case.

Payment of Cane Price to Growers

*1742. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the sugarcane cultivators of Hospet, Bellary District regarding pending payment of two and half lakhs of the ryots with the Indian Sugar and Refineries Ltd., Hospet since last season;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to regularise the payment; and

(c) how much is pending with the Hospet factory about the bonus rates to be paid to the cultivators for previous period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By "bonus rates" the Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the additional sugarcane price payable for the years 1958-59 to 1961-62. The rate of additional cane price for 1958-59 has been determined at Rs. 5.71 per long ton according to the Order of the Sugarcane (Additional) Price Fixation Authority. The factory has, however, filed a writ petition in the Mysore High Court and has obtained a stay order. No additional cane price is due for the year 1959-60. The additional price due for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 has not yet been determined in view of the stay order.

Import of Foodgrains

*1743. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains received from U.S.A. and other countries so far with a view to tide over the present food crisis in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6379/66.]

Accident to I.A.C. Caravelle

*1744. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Airlines Caravelle on flight from Delhi to Madras on the 24th April, 1966 met with an accident when all the four tyres on the left side burst, as the plane touched down the runway;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The four main tyres of the port under-carriage burst after the aircraft had landed. No other damage was caused.

(b) The incident is under investigation.

(c) The aircraft was made serviceable after the replacement of the four wheels and the corresponding brake assemblies of the port under-carriage and it took off for Bombay as a ferry flight on the following day i.e. 25th April, 1966.

Election in Goa

*1745. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the date for holding elections in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Edible Oils

*1746. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Statesman of the 2nd May, 1966 to the effect that large quantities of edible oils are being smuggled into Tibet and Pakistan via Simla, Jammu & Kashmir and U.P.;

(b) if so, whether Government have verified the correctness of the report; and

(c) whether the prices of oils have increased largely on account of this smuggling of oils out of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the concerned Customs authorities, no smuggling of edible oils either to Tibet or Pakistan has come to notice and no seizure of edible oils has been made at the concerned borders recently.

(c) The main reason for the rise in the prices of edible oils is the steep fall in production of oilseeds during 1965-66 and the consequent reduction in the availability of edible oils.

Clearance of Ceylon-bound Passengers arriving by Rameshwaram Express

*1747. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several passengers arriving by Rameshwaram Express and bound for Ceylon, were

refused clearance by port authorities though the train arrived one hour before the schedule time of departure of the ship;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) action subsequently taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Shipping Corporation of India, who operate the ferry service between Rameshwaram and Talaimannar (Ceylon), have received no complaint from any passenger in this connection.

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

Dispute between Pilots and Air Hostesses of I.A.C.

*1748. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiry has been completed into the charges against the two I.A.C. air hostesses for wearing demand badges on duty at Dum Dum and into their complaints against the Pilots;

(b) if not, at what stage the inquiry is; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in completing it?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Enquiry against the two Air Hostesses was not for wearing Demand Badges while on duty. They were charge-sheeted for negligence of duty. The Enquiry has been completed and the Report of the Enquiry Officer is expected to be received in the next few days.

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

Famine Conditions in States

*1749. **Shri Linga Reddy;**
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been receiving reports about the accentuated conditions of drought from the States requesting for the supply of foodgrains and financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details of assistance sought by the various States so far with the latest figures; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No reports about accentuation of drought condition have been received from the State Governments. The scarcity affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan have asked for financial assistance towards relief measures taken up by them consequent on the drought in 1965, and the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for increasing the wheat quotas.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the financial assistance sought and given and also allotment of foodgrains made to the scarcity affected States is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6380/66.]

Seminar organised by F.A.O.

*1750. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional seminar convened by the Food and Agriculture Organisation was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions in relation to the promotion of cooperative farming in India made in the seminar; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the seminar which ended only 3 days ago on the 14th May, 1966 has not yet been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Resurvey of Land in Kerala State

5698. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Kerala Government for the resurvey of land in the State;

(b) if so, how much land is proposed to be resurveyed during the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the contribution from the Central Government for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18,410 Sq. Kms (or 7,108 Sq. Miles).

(c) According to the pattern of Central assistance in vogue, Cadastral survey scheme during 1966-67 included in the State Plans are eligible for financial assistance from the Centre to the extent of 50 per cent. The pattern of assistance for the remaining years of the Fourth Plan is still to be decided.

Agro-Industries Corporation in Orissa

5699. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the setting up a Agro-Industries Corporation in Orissa has been submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether it has been approved; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Turmeric Research Institute in Orissa

5700. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Turmeric Research Institute was opened at G. Udayagiri in Phulbani District of Orissa state;

(b) the progress of each year since its inception;

(c) whether any other such Research Institutes have been opened in the country;

(d) whether any improved method of cultivation and fertilizer have been invented and the proper manure other than forest tiller tried for better yielding of the crops; and

(e) if so, the result thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). No research Institute has been opened under auspices of the Central Government to deal with Turmeric in the State of Orissa or any other State. As far the State Governments necessary information has been called for and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Vigilance Judges

5701. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vigilance Judges working in the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court, Delhi; and

(b) the number of complaints received from the 1st January, 1966 to 30th April, 1966 by the Deputy Registrar of the Circuit Bench of Punjab High Court at Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the Punjab High Court.

Fishing Harbours in Kerala

5702. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishing fishing harbours at Ponani, Dharmadam and Palacode in Kerala; and

(b) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a). Ponani. To meet the present requirements, the State Fisheries Department have already acquired about 300 ft of quay on an adjacent land for purposes of landing of fish and berthing of vessels. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made in the State budget for 1966-67 for conducting detailed investigations for construction of a fishing harbour.

Dharmadam. Preliminary technical opinion was that Dharmadam was not suitable for fishing harbour development as the sand bar at the mouth of the creek seemed very shallow and also rocky outcrops were noticed and the possibility of submerged rocks were also suspected. The Government of Kerala have, however, provided an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh in their budget for 1966-67 for feasibility studies.

Palacode. It has been proposed to construct a fishing harbour at the site during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Necessary surveys, sub-soil investiga-

tions and, if necessary, model tests will be conducted for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made in the State Budget for 1966-67.

(b) It is proposed to complete the construction of these fishing harbours by the end of the 4th Five Year Plan provided the results of the investigations are found favourable.

परिबहन ठेकेदारों को ज्यादा भुगतान

5704. श्री बागड़ी : क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक, नई दिल्ली को हाथरस डिपो में किये गये एक परिवहन करार के मिससिले में मैमर्स गिरिज चन्द्र दिनेश चन्द्र ठेकेदारों को लगभग 4,000 रुपये का ज्यादा भुगतान करना पड़ा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक, नई दिल्ली ने 4,000 रुपये की यह धन राशि बाद में उपरोक्त ठेकेदारों में बमूल की ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो किन परिस्थितियों में यह भुगतान किया गया था ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) मैमर्स गिरिज चन्द्र दिनेश चन्द्र 6-9-59 से 5-9-62 तक केन्द्रीय संवयन डिपो हाथरस पर हैंडलिंग और परिवहन ठेकेदार थे । मास गोदाम से हाथरस में विभिन्न गोदामों की दूरी 21-8-59 को मापी गई थी । इस माप के आधार पर मैमर्स गिरिज चन्द्र दिनेश चन्द्र को भुगतान किया गया था । तथापि, 3-12-62 को इन कामलों को पुनः मापा गया और इस बार ये कम पाये गये । 3-12-62 को पुनः मापे गये कामलों की दृष्टि में और उसे ठीक मानने

हुए, यह मालूम हुआ कि मैसेस गिरीश चन्द्र दिनेश चन्द्र को रु० 4145.06 का अधिक भुगतान किया गया था। अतः यह राशि उनसे वसूल कर ली गयी है।

Seed Farms in Orissa

5705. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centrally sponsored seed farms are proposed to be set up in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. D. Misra): (a) and (b). A proposal to establish Central Seed Farms in Orissa is still under consideration of the Government.

क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक

5706. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 850 तथा 27 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2680 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक जनवरी, 1960 से उत्तरी क्षेत्र के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक हैं और इस प्रकार वह इस पद पर पिछले 6 वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनकी इस सेवा काल के दौरान आगरा, हरदुआगंज, दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा मेरठ आदि स्थानों में

स्थित डिपो से 2 वर्ष के भीतर सरकार को लगभग 50 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच चल रही है जिसके कारण अधिकारी वर्ग यह चाहते हैं कि वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय निदेशक वही काम करते रहें ताकि वह जांच करने वाले अधिकारियों को समझा-बुझा कर जांच बन्द करवा दें ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त डिपो से सम्बन्धित फाइलें जांच के लिये विशेष पुलिस संस्थान को भेजी गई हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1966 में सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पुलिस, कोटा हाउस ने उनके मंत्रालय को यह लिखा था कि आगरा डिपो में हुए 8-10 लाख रुपये के नुकसान के लिये सरकारी अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं और इस बारे में खुली जांच की जानी चाहिये ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कोटा हाउस के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पुलिस को खुली जांच करने की अनुमति देने में उनका मंत्रालय क्यों हिच-किचा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : (क) वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय निदेशक (खाद्य), उत्तरी क्षेत्र 31 दिसम्बर, 1958 से इस पद पर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह सत्य नहीं है कि अधिकारी यह चाहते हैं कि वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय निदेशक इस पद पर काम करते रहें ताकि जांच अधिकारियों को शान्त कर सकें और जांच बन्द करवा सकें।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) जी हां।

(च) मन्त्रालय विशेष पुलिस स्थापन द्वारा खुली जांच करने की बात गत घण्टी में मान गया था ।

Famine conditions in Mysore

5708. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 853 on the 29th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Committee for relief to the famine-affected people with reference to Mysore State;

(b) the details of schemes and the outlay involved; and

(c) the action taken by the Central and State Governments on the recommendations made to give relief to the people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Apart from the recommendations made and action taken thereon as mentioned in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 853, on the 29th March, 1966, no separate recommendations with regard to Mysore have been made by the Coordination Committee of Secretaries.

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

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Orissa

5709. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any minor irrigation schemes for execution this year in Orissa State as an emergency measure in view of the food scarcity conditions in that State;

(b) if so, the total cost of the schemes; and

(c) whether Government propose to bear the total cost of these schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs has been approved for minor irrigation schemes in Orissa State for the current financial year, 1966-67. Besides, a request has been received from the State Govt. for sanction of additional Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1 crore for undertaking additional minor irrigation schemes in the scarcity areas. An additional amount of Rs. 54 lakhs has also been sought by the State Government for distribution of pumping sets in drought affected areas.

The State's request for additional funds is under consideration of Government.

(c) The Government of India will bear the expenditure on minor irrigation schemes by way of loans and grants on the basis of a set pattern of Central financial assistance laid down by the Planning Commission.

Land Mortgage Banks in Orissa

5710. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central assistance was given to Land Mortgage Banks in Orissa State for issue of loans and debentures during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the central assistance proposed to be given to these Banks in Orissa during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The Central Government do not directly contribute to the debentures of Land Mortgage Banks. Contributions are, however, made by the 3 public sector institutions viz. the Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and the State Bank of India. For Orissa State, a programme of floatation of debentures by the State Land Mortgage Bank to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs had been agreed during 1965-66, of which the agreed contribution from the 3 public sector institutions was Rs. 40 lakhs. During 1966-67, debenture programme of Rs. 80 lakhs has been agreed to for Orissa, of which the contribution to be provided by the 3 public sector institutions is Rs. 48 lakhs.

Taking over of Railway lands in Orissa

5711. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cultivable land has so far been taken over from the Railways in Orissa;

(b) if so, the method adopted by Government for the distribution of this land for cultivation;

(c) whether Government propose to distribute these lands among the agricultural labourers and small tenants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Exploratory Tube Wells Organisation

5712. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the details of work done by the Exploratory Tube Wells Organisation in Orissa during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has not done any work in Orissa during 1965-66.

Bombay-Baroda Air Service

5713. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Jashwant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation announced on the 23rd April, 1966, suspension of its daily Bombay-Baroda service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping, and Tourism (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) Yes, Sir. Bombay-Baroda service was suspended from 25-4-1966.

(b) The fair weather strip at Baroda had become unserviceable for operations. Estimates for lengthening and strengthening the runway have since been sanctioned by Government.

उर्वरकों के हाम

5714. श्री रतन लाल : क्या साह, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिक घन उपजाने की दृष्टि से उर्वरक बांटने के लिये उर्वरकों के

यम कम करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

National Highways in Punjab

5715. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have urged the Central Government to declare some roads in the State as National Highways in view of their strategic importance;

(b) if so, the names of those roads; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping, and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab had suggested in 1964 the following State roads to be considered for inclusion in the National Highway System;

(1) Chandigarh-Ludhiana-Ferozepur road.

(2) Chandigarh-Patiala-Tohana-Hissar-Rajgarh road.

(3) Suratgarh-Abohar-Muktsar-Kotkapura-Zira - Makhu - Amritsar-Pathankot-Mandi road.

(4) Ferozepur-Bhatinda-Jakhal-Jind-Rohtak road. Another road, viz. Chakki-Dhar-Udhampur has also been suggested recently. Amongst the reasons advanced in support of their recommendation, the defence need has been men-

tioned along with the other needs of the State. The recommendations of the State Government will be kept in view while deciding on the additions to be made to the National Highway System during the Fourth Plan. But according to the indications available regarding the Fourth Plan allocation for roads, it may not be possible to undertake any sizeable expansion of the National Highway System in that Plan.

Rationing in Villages of Delhi

5716. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend rationing in the villages in Delhi; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Statutory rationing is already in force in 91 urbanised villages in Delhi. There is no proposal at present to extend statutory rationing in other villages.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff in Rationing Department

5717. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff, category-wise, sanctioned to the Delhi Administration under Rationing Department;

(b) the total staff, category-wise, actually filled up so far;

(c) the total number of persons belonging to scheduled castes in each category;

(d) whether the scheduled castes fulfill the reserved percentage in each category;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(f) the steps Government propose to take to fill the reserved quota?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6381/66.]

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Recruitment in all the categories of posts has mostly been made by transfer of persons from various offices of Delhi Administration and of the Government of India. Direct recruitment has been confined generally to Class IV posts and to some of the posts of Inspectors and Lower Division Clerks. In the case of appointment by transfer, it has not been possible to observe the rules of reservation for scheduled castes etc. In the case of posts filled by direct recruitment, these rules have been observed to the extent possible and suitable candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who were available have been appointed.

(f) Whenever any post has to be filled by direct recruitment, Employment Exchange is specifically requested to recommend candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Preference is given to such candidates in selection.

Vehicles Registration and Permanent Driving Licences Forms

5718. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1585 on the 30th November 1965 regarding vehicles registration and permanent driving licences forms and state:

(a) the number of registrations done and permanent driving licences issued during the years 1965 and 1966;

(b) the number of documents in each case issued in proper book forms and number of those issued on ordinary papers;

(c) whether persons to whom such documents have been issued on ordinary papers have been informed to get those replaced with proper book forms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and improvements, if any, made in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a)

	Number of vehicles registered	Number of Driving Licences issued
1965	13,595	15,161
1966 (upto 31.3.66)	2,650	3,665

(b) The desired information is as follows:

	Documents issued in proper book form	Documents issued on paper form
	Reg. Certificate	Driving Licence
	Reg. Certificate	Driving Licence
1965	306	2253
1966 (upto 31.3.66)	120	3665
	2530	3665

(c) Yes.

(d) All new driving licences are being issued in book-let forms with effect from 10th November, 1965. Necessary steps are also being taken by the Delhi Administration to procure adequate supplies of registration and driving licence books.

काय तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की सहकारी ऋण तथा भित्तियता समिति, लिमिटेड

5719. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या काय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि भवन स्थित काय और कृषि मंत्रालय की सहकारी ऋण तथा भित्त-

व्ययता समिति लिमिटेड के पास सावधिक जमा राशि (फिस्ड डिपोजिट) में पैसा जमा कराने वालों को आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अवकाश निश्चित सावधिक जमा राशि की अवधि समाप्त होने पर हथिया वापिस नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि यद्यपि समिति सावधिक जमा राशि (फिस्ड डिपोजिट) में पैसा जमा कराने वालों को हथिया वापिस करने में आनाकानी कर रही है, वः "संकट-कालीन ऋण" के रूप में कुछ लोगों को ऋण दे रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सावधिक जमा राशि (फिस्ड डिपोजिट) वालों को हथिया वापिस दिलाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

जवाब, इन्डि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इय्याप्पेर मिय्य) : (क) से (ग). समिति की वार्षिक स्थिति सामान्यतः सुस्थिर है । तथापि, समिति कतिपय अस्थायी कठिनाइयों में है, क्योंकि सदा की भाँति जमाकर्ता अपनी जमा राशि की अवधि नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं । फिर भी जमा करने वालों को उनकी जमा राशियाँ सदस्यों से बकाया ऋणों की वसूली पर लौटायी जा रही हैं । नवम्बर, 1965 से अप्रैल, 1966 तक की अवधि में समिति ने 2,63,141 रु० जमा करने वालों को लौटाये, जब कि इसने अपने सदस्यों को केवल 52,000 रुपए उधार दिये । इस स्थिति को देखते हुए कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है, जब तक कि भेददार स्वयं दिल्ली में लागू भर्म्बई सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1925 का धारा 44 के अधीन उपचार न चाहें ।

Rice Ration in Kerala

5726. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice ration to the hotels in Kerala had been reduced by twenty-five per cent; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the difficult food supply position in the country this year especially that of rice, all possible measures had to be taken to conserve rice to the maximum extent. A suggestion was accordingly made to all the States to issue statutory orders prohibiting the catering establishments in the State from serving rice for another day in the week in rice-eating States and 2 days in a week in others in addition to cereal-less evening on Mondays. While the Government of Kerala have not issued any statutory orders, they have reduced the rice quotas of catering establishments in the State in keeping with the Centre's recommendations.

Bombay-Bhavnagar Flights

5721. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the resumption of flights between Bombay and Bhavnagar has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount spent on the extension of the runways at Bhavnagar airport; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the completion of the work and resumption of flights?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Estimate sanctioned for the extension and strengthening of the runway is Rs. 36.6 lakhs approximately.

(d) The work is progressing according to schedule and the services are expected to commence shortly.

Food Production in Mysore

5722. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the food production in the State of Mysore during 1965-66 with the deficit indicated by the State Government; and

(b) the extent to which deficit food production has been met within the last two months keeping in view the needs of the rural population for foodgrains for supply through rural fair price depots?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Final estimates of production of all foodgrains for the year 1965-66 are not yet available. The Mysore Government have, however, estimated that they would require about 9 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from outside to meet their requirements during 1966.

(b) Government of India do not earmark any part of the foodgrains supplied to a State for any specific purpose. The internal distribution of foodgrains is entirely the responsibility of the State Government and is done keeping in view the overall availability and the needs of deficit areas in the State. During the months of March and April, 1966, the Mysore Government were allotted 15 thousand tonnes of rice, 89.4 thousand tonnes of wheat and 60 thousand tonnes of milo from Central stocks.

Fishing Operations in Kerala

5723. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development, and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with M/s Van Camp Sea Food, U.S.A., to develop fishing operations in the country;

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

(c) the amount of shares subscribed by the States in the Fisheries Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a public limited company with headquarters at Cochin in collaboration with an American firm for the manufacture of marine products and by-products with the primary object of exporting shrimps to foreign countries. The agreement, which is still to be concluded, aims at the use of technical knowhow developed by the American firm, assistance in the manufacture of marine products, establishment, maintenance and operation of shore facilities, fishing vessels and other equipments, discovery of fishing grounds and training of employees as well as sale of the products in foreign markets.

(c) The question of States' participation in the share capital of the proposed limited company is under consideration.

Dredgers for Gujarat Ports

5724. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have asked for dredgers for dredging of Gujarat Ports;

(b) how many dredgers are lying idle at present with Government; and

(c) the steps taken to deploy the dredgers for utilising the Gujarat's coastal ports?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There are no dredgers belonging to the Government of India lying idle. One 22" cutter suction dredger, which was built recently, has been ordered to proceed to Bhavnagar for carrying out dredging work there. The dredger is on its way from Calcutta to Bhavnagar.

दिल्ली-पटना विमान सेवाएं

5725. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और पटना के बीच सीधी विमान सेवाएं बन्द कर दी गई हैं ;

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

(ग) सीधी विमान सेवाएं कब से पुनः चालू की जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली-बनारस-पटना-कलकत्ता विमान सेवा उसी विमान द्वारा चलाई जा रही है लेकिन प्रशासनिक प्रयाजनों से इसे दो सविस नम्बर, अर्थात् आई. सी.-411/412 (दिल्ली-बनारस) और आई. सी.-209/210 (बनारस-पटना-कलकत्ता) दिये गये हैं ।

राज्यों में सहकारी समितियाँ

5726. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अनेक राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों पर अभी तक सरकार का प्रत्यक्ष प्रचबा प्रप्रत्यक्ष, नियंत्रण है ;

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

(ग) इस नियंत्रण को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयानवर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न राज्यों में पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों के कार्यचालन का नियमन राज्य विधान-मण्डलों द्वारा बनाए गए सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किया जाता है । इन अधिनियमों में सहकारी समितियों के कार्यचालन के नियमन, पर्यवेक्षण और लेखा-परीक्षा के बारे में कुछ कर्तव्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व सहकारी समितियों के निबन्धकों को सौंपे गए हैं । इन कानूनी उपबन्धों का उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों को ठोस आधार पर विकसित करने में सहायता देना है ।

काम को देखते हुए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त सहकारी समितियों के निबन्धकों को सहकारी समितियों के बारे में कुछ नियमन सम्बन्धी अधिकारों का उपयोग करना पड़ता है । तथापि सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि सहकारी समितियों को अपनी गति विधियों ठोस आधार पर विकसित करने में सहायता देने के मूल उद्देश्य के अनुरूप निबन्धकों के ऐसे नियमन सम्बन्धी अधिकारों तथा कृत्यों को धीरे-धीरे प्रावश्यक न्यूनतम तक आ दिया जाना चाहिए । इस दिशा में निम्न महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किए गए हैं :—

- (1) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि जहाँ-कहीं सरकारी कर्मचारी सहकारी समितियों में महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर हैं वहाँ उनके स्थान पर निर्वाचित गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति रखें ;
- (2) राज्य/राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संघीय सहकारी संगठनों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है । अनेक राज्यों के सहकारी अधिनियमों में इस बात की व्यवस्था

की गई है कि राज्य सरकारें निबन्धनों के कुठेर अधिकार संवोध संगठनों का सौंप सकें ; और

- (3) य एक सामान्य नीति के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि जूँ सरकार समिति की प्रशंसा में भाग लेती है, वूँ सरकार को अधिक से अधिक तान निदेशक प्रयवा निदेशकों को कुल संख्या का 1/3, जो भी कम हा, मनोनित करने चाहिए और ऐस मनोनित निदेशकों को रोघ-प्रधिकार (बोटा) नहीं होना चाहिए ।

Relief works in famine areas

5727. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for introducing special works programme under the Famine Code in the drought affected areas; and

(b) the allocations made for creating permanent assets to provide employment to the people in these areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) According to the information available with the Central Government, the number of relief works started in the various drought affected States and the number of persons working on these works are as follows:—

Name of State	Number of relief works	Number of persons on relief works
Madhya Pradesh	3,153	8,29,300
Maharashtra	5,862	5,64,897
Orissa	19,600	3,30,000
Mysore	2,103	1,49,372
Karnataka	1,151	2,10,770
Gujarat	503	2,00,000
Andhra Pradesh	3,334	97,701

(b) No separate allocations have been made for creating permanent assets, but the State Governments have been asked to undertake advance execution of plan schemes by way of relief works so that permanent assets are created.

Jayanti Shipping Company

5728. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jayanti Shipping Company has requested Government for a loan of Rs. three crores urgently, while inquiry into the allegations of mismanagement against the company are still in progress;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the loan has been sought; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. A request for a loan of only Rs. 1.5 crore was received and this was subsequently withdrawn.

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

Cochin Port

5729. Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a floating crane bought from Holland

for use at Cochin Port is lying unused for the last six months;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total cost of the crane; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure early use of the crane?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes. The floating crane ordered on Messrs. Hensen's of Rotterdam arrived at Cochin Port in December, 1965.

(b) There were certain defects in regard to generator and power output. The speed in water was lower than the speed specified in the contract.

(c) The total cost of the crane is Rs. 68 lakhs including Customs duty of Rs. 21.5 lakhs.

(d) The defects in generators and power output were set right in March. As regards rated speed, the matter is under discussion between the Port Trust and the manufacturing firm. As this defect does not affect operations, the Port Trust are endeavouring to bring the crane into use, subject to legal safeguards, pending arrangements for sending the vessel to Bombay and dry docking it for examination of the hull.

घालू का निर्यात

5730. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछराय : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से श्रीलंका तथा मध्य पूर्व के देशों को घालू निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों से घालू के अच्छे बीजों का आयात करने का है ; और

(घ) इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना घालू पैदा हुआ ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उत्तर-मंत्री (श्री इन्द्रधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) अन्य जिनसे की भान्ति घालुओं के निर्यात के घांकड़े घखिल भारतीय घाधार पर रखे जाते हैं न कि राज्यों के घाधार पर। घत : यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि किसी घवधि में केवल उत्तर प्रदेश से कितने मूल्य का तथा कितना घालू निर्यात किया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1965-66 के मौसम के लिये घालू के उत्पादन के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

राज्यों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की शाखाएं

5731. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछराय : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की शाखाएं खोलने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये शाखाएँ किन किन जिलों में खोली जायेंगी और उनसे जनता को क्या लाभ होगा ;

(ग) इनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार का क्रमशः कितना कितना प्रतिशत हिस्सा होगा ; और

(घ) अन्य राज्यों में इस प्रकार की कितनी शाखाएं हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, हां। भारतीय खाद्य

निगम शीघ्र ही लखनऊ में एक कार्यालय स्थापित करेगा।

(ख) निगम जिन जिलों में शाखाएं खोलेगा और अन्य व्यौरों का अभी तक निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) निगम में केन्द्रीय सरकार का सारा धन लगा हुआ है।

(घ) 1-4-1966 को निगम की निम्न शाखाएं/कार्यालय थे।

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	8
उपक्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	1
जिला कार्यालय	34

New Hotel at Varanasi

5732, Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hotel Tourism Corporation has decided to construct a new hotel at Varanasi;

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent on this project; and

(c) the main reasons to start this hotel when the demand for western style hotel in Varanasi is low at present?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The construction of a hotel at Varanasi by the India Tourism Hotel Corporation is under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the cost at present as the size and class of accommodation to be provided is under consideration.

(c) If the Hotel Corporation decides to construct a hotel in Varanasi it will take two or three years before it is completed. A preliminary survey by the Corporation shows that there would be sufficient increase in tourism traffic to provide clientele for the new hotel by the time it is completed, without adversely affecting the existing hotels in Varanasi.

Hotels at Varanasi

5733. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Western Style Hotels at present at Varanasi to cater to the needs of tourists;

(b) the total occupancy in these hotels at present; and

(c) the average occupancy of the hotels in this city during the last three years?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There are two hotels in Varanasi which are on the approved list of the Tourist Department and are considered fit enough for use by tourists.

(b) The total capacity of these hotels is as follows:—

Clark's Hotel	Hotel De Paris
69 rooms	32 rooms

(c) The average occupancy ratio of these two hotels is given below:—

Clark's Hotel	Hotel De Paris
56%	27%
60%	32%
53%	29%

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT- TERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) PROPOSED TRIPARTITE SUMMIT MEETING BETWEEN INDIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND UAR

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Proposed summit meeting between India, Yugoslavia and UAR.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The policy of non-alignment which has been adopted by the vast majority of newly independent States, particularly of Asia and Africa, has been recognised as making valuable contribution to peace and international harmony. India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia have been among the countries who have played an active role in promoting the policy of peace and non-alignment.

2. As the hon. Members are aware, President Tito, President Nasser and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru have met before twice, in Brioni and in Cairo.

3. Since the Cairo Conference of non-aligned nations, the idea of a meeting of non-aligned countries has been mooted from time to time. The difficulties in organising another large conference of the Cairo type are considerable and have been recognised. When the Yugoslav Prime Minister visited India, the idea of holding a summit meeting of selected countries was discussed. The Prime Minister recognised the importance of such consultations for the purpose of exchanging views on current international problems.

4. There have been consultations between the Governments of Yugoslavia, U.A.R. and India and it is felt that a meeting of the Heads of Gov-

ernments of these countries would be useful. Diplomatic consultations are still going on with regard to the mutually convenient time and place of such a meeting.

5. The hon. Members are aware of the close ties of friendship and understanding existing between us and U.A.R. and Yugoslavia. A meeting of Heads of Governments of the three countries will not only strengthen the ties binding them on the basis of a shared common outlook but we hope it would also at this difficult and crucial time in world affairs held to strengthen the forces of peace, freedom and non-alignment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : गुटों से भ्रम रहने की भारत की नीति है। लेकिन जबकि इन दोनों देशों ने यह एलान नहीं किया है कि चीन प्राकान्ता है और चीन ने भारत की 38 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि पर कब्जा कर रखा है और न ही इन दोनों देशों ने यह एलान किया है कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का इंटिग्रल पार्ट है, तो ऐसी अवस्था में इनके साथ बैठ कर समय ही खर्च किया जाएगा और क्या होगा ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। यह बातचीत अच्छी और फायदेमन्द होगी।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): There are reports in the foreign Press which are pleasant for a change that President Tito and President Nasser are willing to make a very graceful gesture by coming to India for this meeting. I hope this report is correct. May I know if our Government contemplates taking very serious advantage of this proposed meeting in order to initiate certain efforts for a settlement with countries with which we are in difficulty, the countries like Pakistan and China, because, in the absence of a settlement, our own efforts for economic advancement are bedevilled and India's position of vantage in the non-aligned world has come to be so endangered. Would I have an assurance from Government that this projected meeting

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

would be supported by India and India will try to have it on her own soil in order to expedite the solution of the problems that we labour on?

Shri Swaran Singh: We are in favour of such a meeting and we welcome it if it is held in India, provided it suits the Yugoslav and U.A.R. leaders also. As to what is going to be discussed at this meeting, it is a matter which will be agreed upon by the three leaders. In a meeting of this high level, generally there is no attempt at formulating any items or what should be the subjects for discussion, because, heads of Governments, when they meet, and meet in this friendly atmosphere, can discuss any matter. But the main object of this meeting will be to discuss the international issues; and I am not quite sure as to whether this will be the appropriate forum to discuss our bilateral relationships with our neighbours. We are not averse to discussing them and giving our views, but I do not think that the primary object of a meeting of this type is to resolve the issues about which reference has been made by the hon. Member.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): निरपेक्षता का जहाज अपने पैंडे पर नहीं रह गया है और कभी रूस की तरफ और कभी अमरीका की तरफ घायल झुकते हैं। और क्योंकि निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों की तरफ से कोई भी सृजनता विदेश नीति में नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय कुछ सोच रहे हैं कि इन दोनों गलतियों को सुधारा जाए?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: जिन को माननीय डाक्टर साहब गलती कहते हैं वह मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको गलत कहना गलती है। इसलिए उस पर सोच विचार करने की और जरूरत नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: यह कोई जवाब हुआ प्रत्यक्ष महोदय? हजार बार कहें कि गलत कह रहे हैं लेकिन यह तो कम से कम कहें कि निरपेक्ष नीति न तो रूस की

तरफ झुक रही है और न अमरीका की तरफ झुक रही है। ऐसा मैं एक देश नहीं जानता हूँ जो निरपेक्ष नीति चला रहा हो। या तो वह रूस की तरफ झुकता है या—अमरीका की तरफ झुकता है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: हम हिन्दुस्तान बसे किसी तरफ भी नहीं झुकते हैं। बिना निरपेक्ष हमारी नीति है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): While fully appreciating what the hon. Minister of External Affairs said originally, and emphasising that UAR and Yugoslavia have been our close and dependable friends all the time, may I know what has stimulated in the present context, this meeting at the present moment, and what are the problems which have stimulated the need for this meeting? May I know if it is correct, as reported in certain papers from UAR, that they are likely to discuss Vietnam and also, as was mentioned, Kashmir? I hope the hon. Minister realises that any question regarding Kashmir which is our internal affair, any uncertainty which is caused about Kashmir issue, is not only dangerous but highly demoralising. Regarding Vietnam, I would like to know whether it is only sterile discussion which is going to take place or whether it is to condemn somebody, or whether you have been able to discover any meeting ground.

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have indicated, the need for a discussion by some non-aligned countries of the current international situation was recognised. It will not be correct for me to say that any specific items have already been agreed upon. I have also seen some press reports of the nature which is mentioned by the hon. Member, Shri Mathur. But I would like to add that they are just press guesses, and no discussion has yet taken place about the matters that are likely to be discussed. In discussing any matters, the hon. Members of the House

can rest assured that we will certainly carry on discussions in the broader perspective of strengthening the forces of peace. We will certainly ensure that our national interests are also kept in view.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In the light of our experience in the past that most of these non-aligned nations are not really non-aligned, as demonstrated recently by the statement by Mr. Nasser to an Indian journalist where he has almost championed the cause of China, and since the voice of the non-aligned nations is becoming feebler and feebler in the context of international developments today as in the case of Vietnam, may I know whether our Government are convinced by now that international confabulations of this sort are like only luxury club meetings and nothing more than that; if so, may I know why are they so much enthusiastic to attend this sudden summit and whether the Government will ensure that this will be attended by truly non-aligned nations like India and Yugoslavia?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am very sorry the hon. Member should have thought it fit to raise any doubt about the non-aligned position of UAR and Yugoslavia. Both these countries are really non-aligned and they are also very friendly to us. Any suggestion to the contrary is not borne out by the current events or by any past events.

About the other point as to whether it is going to be only a luxury club meeting, I should like to say that it is a high level conference where heads of three important non-aligned countries are going to meet, and we should not try to raise doubts about the efficacy or usefulness of an important meeting like this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The hon. Minister in his statement has said that a larger non-alignment conference is not possible, because of the recognised difficulties that non-aligned nations hold different views on international affairs. As regards these three countries for which

a summit meeting is suggested, may I know whether it is not a fact that so far as UAR is concerned it was not non-aligned and its view was not impartial so far as the aggression on Pakistan is concerned, and when all these countries are not prepared to discuss any issue on its merits what particular purpose would be served by having a tripartite meeting of the nature contemplated?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I would repeat what I have already answered in reply to a question put by an hon. Member of the party of which Shri Dwivedy is the leader, that UAR is definitely a non-aligned country because they are not aligned to any of these big power blocs by defence pacts and the like. All non-aligned countries may not have identical views on all aspects. The essence of non-alignment is that a country is entitled to judge any international issue on merits, and they may come to conclusions which may not be acceptable to other non-aligned countries. It will not be a very sound test of non-alignment that every non-aligned country should necessarily agree with our assessment of an international situation or even our own bilateral matters. If a country does not accept our position in any bilateral dispute, it should be our endeavour, and it has been our endeavour, to convey our view point to that country and do our best to persuade that country to see the truth or the correctness of our position. We hold the view that UAR and Yugoslavia are two important countries who are truly non-aligned and that they pursue an independent policy, discuss matters, express opinions and assess issues on merits.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Considering that Yugoslavia has long been the target of attack by China, because President Tito has wisely refrained from toeing neo-imperialist China's distortionist line of maligning Russian revisionists, American imperialists and Indian reactionaries, and considering further that President Nasser has recently stated that

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

UAR may go in for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, does India propose to discuss with both these powers, when they meet in Delhi or elsewhere, measures to counter the Chinese nuclear threat and blackmail; if so, is Government already in communication with them among other powers, on this subject?

Shri Swaran Singh: Without going into the preambular part of the question . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is necessary to make you understand it; without that there is no clear question.

Shri Swaran Singh: The operative part, if I have understood Shri Kamath correctly, is about our taking up with these countries and also with other non-aligned countries the nuclear threat from China. We are in touch with several countries. This last nuclear blast took place only a few days ago, but even before that China has exploded nuclear weapons and this matter was discussed at the time of the last non-aligned conference also. We will try to explain our assessment of the Chinese nuclear threat to other countries.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): On a point of order, Sir. The statement opens with the remark:

"The policy of non-alignment which has been adopted".

Yesterday, the former Secretary General of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Chief Executive of the Ministry, Shri R. K. Nehru, has said that there is no such thing as the policy of non-alignment; it is only a posture and this country needs a positive policy. He was speaking at a seminar. May we know whether there has been a re-thinking with regard to this or whether the Government continues with the old thing? Do you not see a direct contradiction between the statement of the Minister of External Affairs and the former Chief Executive?

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow that.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister was pleased to say in his statement and I felt very happy about it that the three Prime Ministers of these three non-aligned countries . . .

An hon. Member: Two Presidents and one Prime Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That does not matter. They are going to discuss international issues. May I know if international issues like Vietnam, Chinese militarism, reunification of Germany, threat of Rhodesia to the Africans and some of the issues in America will also be discussed or they will confine themselves only to generalities and issue a statement afterwards which will only relate to the three things to which the hon. Minister referred, namely, peace, friendship, co-existence and non-alignment? Will they discuss any specific issue or not?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sure that specific issues are bound to be discussed, but what is actually included in the final statement will be for the three leaders to decide. They may not decide to incorporate in the statement all the discussion that takes place.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Apart from helping us maintain ecumenical peace, what good are these two countries to us in the time of a real crisis such as the Indo-Chinese conflict? If they are not, why are we wasting our time in these useless parleys?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sure, we are not wasting time. These meetings are going to be very useful not only in relation to international issues but also in relation to several issues with which we are concerned in the country.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): The very first child of the non-aligned countries, namely, the Colombo proposals, has been mercilessly strangulated by Communist China on the holy land of India,

that is, Bharat. May I know whether Government will utilise the proposed summit to persuade these countries to take care of this child?

Shri Swaran Singh: I must confess that I could not really follow the last part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He says that Colombo proposals was the first child of these non-aligned powers and this was strangled in the first instance by China; will this meeting be utilised to save anything that is left of that child?

Shri Hem Barua: How can there be anything left of a strangled child? You are so wise!

Mr. Speaker: I was only transferring that question and not putting it from my side.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that some non-aligned countries came together and made certain proposals which have come to be known as the Colombo proposals. The hon. Member is no doubt aware that whereas India accepted those proposals, China while continuing to take the attitude that they accepted them in principle had really never accepted them. There is no intention now to ask these three leaders to revive the Colombo proposals. That is certainly not a matter which is likely to be discussed in this conference. The revival of the Colombo proposals is a matter which, I do not think, need be raised in this at all.

Shri Buta Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: That has already been strangled and they say that there is no life in that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): It is obvious that when more than two heads of governments meet, they discuss international problems. I would like to know what are the important aspects of these international problems which prompted these two heads of governments to indicate that they are quite ready to come to India if the Prime Minister of India is not in

a position to go to other countries. What were the special aspects of these burning problems that prompted these two statesmen to make this statement?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member would, no doubt, agree that there are some really difficult problems which the world faces in different regions. There is the South-East Asian problem, the situation in Vietnam, the situation in Southern Rhodesia, our own problem in relation to our neighbours, the situation in Western Asia and in several other parts of the world. To suggest that these are not issues important enough for discussion, I think, is not a correct appreciation of the complicated world situation that prevails today.

12.28 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES (Queries)

Mr. Speaker: I have had several call-attention notices. So far as the drought in various parts of the country is concerned, one we have discussed just now. Another call-attention notice is on the explosion of a bomb in Kashmir. That also I have admitted. It would be taken up at 5 o'clock today.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about drought conditions in Rayalseema in Telangana?

Mr. Speaker: So far as drought conditions in various parts are concerned, because it is not possible to take up this, I would advise the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to circulate among Members.....

Shri Ranga: He may make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: Today it cannot be made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We are adjourning today.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore I am asking him that he might circulate among Members what are the conditions. He might take some time.

Shri Ranga: He can place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: When? The House would not be sitting after today.

Shri Ranga: If he simply circulates it, we will be obliged to give it to the press unnecessarily.

Mr. Speaker: Either it can be sent through post to the Members or placed here. If the Members so desire, the statement might be given to us and we will circulate to all the Members and also release it to the press.

There is a notice of question of privilege by Sardar Kapur Singh....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I have heard reports in the Lobby that in the house of the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development, some shots were fired and as a result the gunman has died. Is the Minister concerned going to make a statement?

Mr. Speaker: I will find out.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If that is so, there should be a statement.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: There is a notice of question of privilege by Sardar Kapur Singh. Would he briefly say what he wants to say?

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): You may kindly pursue Mr. Kamath's query.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. There are so many talks going on in the House.

12.31 hrs.

Re: SUSPENSION OF RULE 338 IN RELATION TO CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Speaker: I might also announce at this moment that I had a meeting with the Leader of the House and with group leaders this morning at 10-15 a.m. We have decided that we will not suspend the rules so far as the introduction of the Constitution Amendment Bill is concerned. We have come to the conclusion that an early session might be called. It might be towards the end of July, whatever the date is fixed by the Government.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It will be either 24th or 25th July.

Mr. Speaker: That is tentatively fixed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You have upheld the highest tradition of democracy.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That was the opinion of all the Members. So far as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's motion is concerned, about the discussion on the statement of Shri Asoka Mehta, that will be taken up at 2-30 P.M. Shri Kapur Singh.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
कामत साहब ने अभी एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात
कही....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मैं पता
सगा कर बताता हूँ।

12.32 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 11th of May, the debate on Orissa famine was held in the Lok Sabha and it was reported by the *Indian Express* spelling out a story which gave the names of all the participants in the debate. But for some reason or the other the name of our distinguished colleague, Mr. Mukerjee, was completely excluded from any mention thus creating a piece of false reporting through the trick of policy of *suppressio veri suggestio falsi*. The false report which creates a deliberate false impression about the proceedings held in the Parliament clearly tent-amounts to a breach of privilege of the House. I, therefore, suggest that the matter may be dealt with in accordance with the rules of procedure of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The Editor of the *Indian Express* was asked to state what he had to say in the matter. He has, in his letter dated the 14th May, 1966, explained as follows:

"On going through the news report in the *Indian Express*, referred to by Sardar Kapur Singh, I really would not describe it either as a false report or a report which creates a deliberately false impression about the proceedings in the Lok Sabha on May 11. However, it is true that the report was incomplete because of the omission of a reference to what Mr. Hiren Mukerjee had said.

This is what actually happened: Our Parliamentary Correspondent did refer in his report to what Mr. Mukerjee had said. Unfortunately, the Sub-editor who processed the copy at the news desk cut out that portion and several other portions to reduce the length of the story for reasons of space. It was perhaps an error of judg-

ment on his part but I assure you that it was done in good faith. On behalf of the *Indian Express*, I would like to express my sincere regret for this. Kindly Convey our regrets to the Speaker and to the others concerned."

Shri Ranja (Chittoor): Prop the matter. This is not the only instance. My hon. friend has done a service to the House by drawing our attention to this. On several occasions, several of these daily papers have been ignoring the names of the Members....

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the press also to take note of this so that the number of breach of privilege motions is also reduced. They will be helping me if they take more care in that.

12.35 hrs.

RE: REORGANISATION OF PRESENT STATE OF PUNJAB

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I might also say—Mr. D. D. Puri is also standing there—I read in the press that there was much concern in the minds of the Punjab Members on account of this falling through of yesterday's motion. I had asked the Leader of the House to consult his colleague. I have been advised that there will not be any change in the programme that has been scheduled so far as the coming into existence of the two provinces is concerned. That would be done as had been announced and that would not cause any difficulty or any obstacle so far as that programme is concerned. That would stand as it is.

Papers to be laid on the Table.
Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

डा० राज मनोहर मोहिवा: (फर्रुखाबाद)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के संविधान के बारे में....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेटमेंट धा रहा है डाक्टर साहब ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसी संबंध में मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट धा जाने दीजिए तब....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह नहीं धा रहा है । छागला साब सिफ सर्वे आफ इंडिया पर बोल रहे हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप स्टेटमेंट धाने दीजिए तो मैं देखूंगा कि क्या बोल रहे हैं वह और फिर आपकों भी सुन लूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह तो आपके खुद के कागज में लिखा है कि सर्वे आफ इंडिया पर वह बोल रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका स्टेटमेंट धाने दीजिए, मैं आपको इजाजत दे दूंगा, मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

Papers to be laid. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

12.37 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपसे थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहरिये । देखिये इस तरह से तो नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा जो कामरोको प्रस्ताव है उसके ऊपर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह इस तरह से तो कामरोको प्रस्ताव को टालने की कोशिश की जा रही है । क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के क्षेत्रफल का सवाल है, भारत की सीमा का संबंध है और बहुत जरूरी है... (व्यवधान)...

एक मिनट आप पूरा मुझे सुन लें । धीरों की भी तो सुनते हैं । लोक सभा की बुनियाद तभी है जब सारे भारत की सीमा की बात को खास तौर से ग्रहमिधत दी जाय । अगर यही कामरोको प्रस्ताव नहीं बनता है तो और कोई कामरोको प्रस्ताव नहीं बन सकता । मैं तीन नियम आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, आप सुन लीजिए....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो रोज ही पड़ते हैं और सबको पता है

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, रोज पड़ते हैं तो इन तीन नियमों में यह कामरोको प्रस्ताव धाता है और मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर इसको टाल दिया गया तो भारत की जनता का जो भारत की रक्षा के प्रति मन है और लोक सभा के प्रति जो श्रद्धा है वह दोनों ही टूट जायगी कि लोक सभा में लोग भारत की सीमाओं और क्षेत्रफल के ऊपर भी....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार्ज, चार्ज अब आप बैठ जाइये । मैंने सुन लिया । (व्यवधान) बैठ जाइए, मैंने कहा आपसे कि आप बैठ जाइये ।

एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन मुझे कल भी दिया गया और पहले भी दिया गया था और मैं इसको नामंजूर किया है । जो तीन नियम वह पड़ना चाहते हैं वह हर एक रोज हाउस में पड़ता है और हमें पता है : मगर मैंने कल कहा था कि सेटेम्ट पब्लिकेशन जो उनका था वह भी सन् 1964 का था । धाज कोई नयी चीज नहीं हुई है । डाक्टर शाहा ने कहा था कि मैंने परसों पड़ा है । मैंने कहा था कि यह कोई काज नहीं हो सकता कि मेम्बर की नोटिस में देर से धाता है तो यही काज हो जाय....

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : साइबेरी में कल ही धाया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो मुझे एक इतिहास दे देने दीजिए। मैंने कल यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के इतिहास केन्द्र से बात की। वहाँ श्री बेरी से मालूम पड़ा कि 1964 की किताब छाबरी की किताब है और वह फरवरी में आयी है। बारदवर्ष में जो इसकी अकेली दुकान है हमने उनसे पता लगाया, उनके यहाँ अप्रैल में आयी। फिर आपके पुस्तकालय में मैंने पता लगाया कि यहाँ कब आयी तो मुख्यमन्त्री साहब ने बताया कि यह पुस्तक उनके पास 12 अप्रैल, सन् 1966 को आयी।

अब इसमें ज्यादा ताजा और क्या सवाल हो सकता है? इस के प्रस्ताव में आप को बतलाऊँ कि कल यहाँ पर सरकार ने खुद जो आंकड़े दिये हैं भारत के क्षेत्रफल के, जो उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र को भेजे 32 लाख कुछ हजार उस के मुकाबले में तो उस से तो अब मुझे और ज्यादा हैरत हो रही है। करीब 2 लाख 60,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर का फर्क पड़ जाता है इसलिए यह सब ताजा ताजा चीजें हैं जोकि कल उन्होंने बतलाई हैं। कल जब सरकार ने बतलाया तो पहले तो किसी को मालूम ही नहीं था कि भारत सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र को आंकड़े साल के साल भेजा करती है। भारत सरकार ने जो आंकड़े भेजे संयुक्त राष्ट्र को उसे मैं आप को खाली पढ़ कर छनाता हूँ। कल 16 मई को उन्होंने बतलाया कि 1963 में क्षेत्रफल था 32 लाख 76 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर और 1964 में 32 लाख 76 हजार और कुछ सौ वर्ग किलोमीटर होता है। उसी को जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आखिरी ताजा किताब है उस ने छपा तो बताया है कि 1964 में 36 लाख 46 हजार और 32 लाख 76 हजार तो अब आप देखें कि कितना फर्क पड़ जाता है। 2 लाख 30 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर का फर्क पड़ जाता है। हम को मालूम है कि भारत सरकार ने...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए तैयार हैं?

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AREA OF INDIA AS PUBLISHED BY U.N.O., AND THE SURVEY OF INDIA IN 1959 AND 1964

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I am going to deal with both the survey of India publication and the UN Book.

Mr. Speaker: Is he ready with the information just now? If he is, he may give it just now, since the question has been raised.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shall I read out the statement just now?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): How is it that you have taken up that item now? It is out of order. You have gone beyond the List of Business today. This item figures as item No. 20 on the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: We are now on the question about the adjournment motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Are you not taking item by item?

श्री मधु लिवरे (मुंगेर): कामरोको प्रस्ताव को लेकर चर्चा हो रही है तो इस में आप का हेम बरमाजी क्या ऐतराफ है? काम रोको प्रस्ताव को प्राथमिकता मिलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सवाल एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन का उठा है और उस का संबंध उस स्टेटमेंट से है जोकि मिनिस्टर साहब देने वाले हैं तो अगर वह स्टेटमेंट अभी कर दें और उससे जल्दी फीब्ट्स आ जायें तो इस में क्या हर्ज है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Speaker, Sir, In his speech on 14th May 1966 in the Lok Sabha Dr. Ram Manohar

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Lohia was presumably referring to the publication of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting entitled 'India, A Reference Annual, 1953' in which the area of India is mentioned as 12,69,640 sq. miles. It may be stated that this figure, which was based on rough estimates of the Survey of India, was subsequently revised to 12,62,158 sq. miles when more accurate information became available a little later and the boundaries were accordingly delineated on the maps. The figure for the area of the country in 1964, furnished by the Survey of India, is 12,61,597 sq. Miles. Both the figure of 12,62,158 sq. Miles in 1953 and the figure of 12,61,597 sq. Miles in 1964 give the area of the country excluding Sikkim and Bhutan.

2. Between the years 1953 and 1964, there is a net decrease in the area of 561 sq. miles, although the 1964 figure includes the area of 1,615 sq. miles resulting from the addition of the territories of Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Excluding the area of these additional territories, the area in 1964 is less than that in 1953 by 2,176 sq. miles. This difference resulted from fresh calculations based on new and more accurate surveys. It may, however, be stated that no territory of India has been excluded from the figures which have been given in this statement for the area of the country in 1953 and 1964.

3. Survey are a continuous process. Variations in area in different years are likely to result from surveys carried out from time to time.

Regarding the discrepant figures of area of India given in the UN Year Books, to which reference was made by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, I would like to give the following information.

From 1947 to 1960, the UN Demographic Year Books and other statistical publications gave the area of India on the basis of the available published material. From 1952 to 1960, the UN Year Books gave the

area as over 32 lakhs sq. k.m., the figures for 1959 and 1960 being 32,63,373 sq.k.m. The footnotes indicated that this included Jammu and Kashmir with an area of 2,22,380 sq.k.m.

In 1961, the UN Statistical Year Book gave the figure as 30,40,220 (provisional) and since then the area of India is mentioned as over 30 lakhs sq.k.m. For 1961 and 1962 and for subsequent years, according to the footnotes, Jammu and Kashmir is excluded....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Damn this UN. How could they excluded it?

Shri M. C. Chagla:...and those of 1963 and 1964, however, include Goa, Daman and Diu.

Shri Tyagi: How could they exclude it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I share the indignation of my hon. friend, and I shall state what we have done.

जी मधु लिमवे : इसीलिए तो यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव बनता है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to that, and I shall state what we have done. My hon. friend may have a little patience.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They never take notice of what we say to them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Since 1961, the Central Statistical Organisation has been furnishing statistical information to the UN for its Demographic Year Book. However, the figures published by the United Nations in its Demographic Year Book have been different from those reported to them by our Central Statistical Organisation. In 1962, 1963 and 1964, the figures reported by the Central Statistical Organisation were over 32,76,000 sq. k.m. For 1961, the figure was less than this, namely,

29,49,275 sq. km., but as was explained by the Central Statistical Organisation to the United Nations, it excluded areas in respect of which the 1961 census figures of population were not available at the time it reported. It is, however, quite clear that from 1961, onwards, the United Nations have not accepted the figures reported by our Central Statistical Organisation.

Now comes the important point. The Government of India consider the exclusion of the area of Jammu and Kashmir from the area of India as completely unjustifiable. While up to 1960 the United Nations themselves have quite rightly, included in the area of India the area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is a constituent part of the Indian Union and an integral part of India, they seem to have arbitrarily excluded it from 1961. Nothing in our view had happened to warrant this change. The question of inaccuracy in U.N. statistics was taken up by our Permanent Representative with the UN Secretary-General in 1960-61, and we have continued to make representations since then. We are again asking our Permanent Representative to take it up with the Secretary-General with a view to securing the rectification of the U.N. figures.

Shri Tyagi: May I seek one clarification?.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We should have a discussion on this.

Shri Tyagi: It is most shocking that the Jammu and Kashmir area has been excluded by the UNO. But will the hon. Minister also be pleased to say whether they have included this area in Pakistan, because Jammu and Kashmir as such does not appear in that list? They have, therefore, not only excluded it from India but they seem to have included it in Pakistan, because the area of Pakistan has also increased.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend has raised a very pertinent and relevant question, but I am afraid I have

not got the information just now. I shall certainly look into it.

श्री मधु लिवडे : हम लोगों का काम-
 रोका प्रस्ताव है पहले हम लोगों को सुनिये ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It seems that what the Security Council of the UN was not permitted to do, the Central Statistical Bureau of the UN is trying in a way to do against India by excluding territories which are an integral part of India.

An hon. Member: Shame!

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know when this was brought to the notice of the Government first of all, when this matter was taken up with the UN in the first instance, why it was delayed, and whether Government did not consider it proper to lodge a very strong and vehement protest with the UN against this most unwarranted behaviour in international organisational terms?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If I may answer the last question first, we have lodged a strong and vehement protest with the UN.

An hon. Member: When?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have said that it is contrary to international practice, the UN should not have done it.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
 सरकार ने विरोधपत्र कब भेजा ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When was this first discovered and when was the protest sent?

श्री चाराहतर (जिबपुरी) : सरकार को
 बाहिए कि यह इस बारे में एक स्टाइटपेपर
 तैयार कर के मेम्बर में सर्किलेट करे ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We protested in 1961. We have continued doing that

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

and again protested. We have instructed our Permanent Representative in this regard.

An hon. Member: What is the reply?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): When their attention had already been drawn to this in 1961 and the Government of India thought it fit to instruct their Permanent Representative to lodge a strong protest with the United Nations, why did it not occur to them that they should examine this figure given by the UN statistical section and see whether this particular area which had not been included in our but had been drawn from out of our territory has been added to the area of Pakistan? Has the area of Pakistan been increased in their figures? Why is it that they not examined this matter? My hon. friend now says that he has not got the information.

Mr. M. C. Chagla: I have said I have not got the information. I agree we should look into it from the point of view suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi and also by Dr. Singhvi. We will look into it and, if necessary, supply the information.

Shri Parasar: Why has this not been done till now?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): For several years now this discrepancy has continued. The United Nations has no business to interfere with the figures supplied by this country which is a sovereign member of that body. If any UN expert had, for technical reasons, any objection to our figures, he should have taken it up with our Survey of India and that sort of thing. But how is it that our country has swallowed this miserable insult hurled at us by the UN Security Council and its Secretariat? How is it that we have waited for this matter having to be brought up by private Members—I admire the enterprise—before Government could be

made to come out with this statement? How is it that this kind of thing has continued for so long since 1961?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is not right when he says that we have swallowed this. Far from swallowing the insult, we have indignantly protested.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: For four, five years.

Shri M. C. Chagla: From 1961, we have been protesting.

• **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** For years you will go on doing it.

Shri Parasar: All the correspondence in this regard should be laid on the Table in the form of a white paper.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): What is the reply received to our protest?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree that the UN had no right to tamper with the boundaries of our country and to have excluded Jammu and Kashmir from this country. We share the resentment, and we have taken it up with them.

Shri Ranga: May I suggest that this should be the first subject which should be taken up at the beginning of the next session apart from the priority we would be giving to the Constitution Amendment Bill?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में हमारा कामरोको प्रस्ताव है। सरकार की असफलता के बारे में डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया बोलेंगे। मन्त्री महोदय ने यह कह कर सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है कि यह केवल जम्मू-काश्मीर का सवाल है। दो सौसिज से ये घांके लिए गए हैं। मैं घाप को घांके देकर बताता हूं कि एक एक साल में इस देश के क्षेत्रफल में कितना फर्क पड़ा है।

बुनाइटिड नेशनल की यीधर बुक्स में ये घांकड़े दिये गए हैं :

वर्ष	(क्षेत्र तल किलोमीटरों में)	वर्क
1950	3,062,454	...
1951	3,047,952	14,502 (-)
1952	3,288,745	240,793 (+)
1953	3,288,251	494 (-)
1954	3,288,375	124 (+)
1955	3,288,375	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
1956	3,288,375	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
1957	3,288,876	501 (+)
1958	3,281,769	7,107 (-)
1959	3,270,480	11,289 (-)
1960	3,263,373	7,107 (-)
1961	3,040,220	223,153 (-)
1962	3,042,794	2,574 (+)
1963	3,046,232	3,438 (+)
1964	3,046,232	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

जहाँ तक सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित "इंडिया" में दिये गये घांकड़ों का सवाल है, 1957 में भारत का क्षेत्रफल 12,69,900 वर्ग मील बताया गया था और 1958 में वह 12,59,797 वर्ग मील बताया गया, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि एक साल में भारत का क्षेत्रफल 10,103 वर्गमील घट गया।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, यह केवल जम्मू-काश्मीर का मामला नहीं है। इसमें जहाँ तक सरकार की असफलता का प्रश्न है, उसको बताने के लिए मैं आपका वक्त नहीं लूंगा। उसके बारे में डाक्टर साहब कहेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, raised this issue of the exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir from UN maps and statistical books. He then suggested that Government should tell the UNO that if it continues like this, Government would refuse to pay India's dues to the UNO. In that light, since this has been a

deliberate tampering with our area, and this has become almost a pattern with the UNO and during these five years time, our Government have not rectified this and the UNO has also not rectified it, may I know whether our Government have told the UNO, and told it point-blank, that India is not going to pay her contributions if these things are not corrected and if these things continue?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already told this House that we have protested strongly, vehemently and indignantly. Is it necessary to go to the length of giving an ultimatum to the UN.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह मधु निमये के सवाल का जवाब दिया जाये।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have been a loyal and respected member of the UN ever since its formation. I agree that this particular action on the part of the UN is utterly unjustifiable, against which we have protested. But my hon. friend suggests something in the nature of an ultimatum which, I

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

do not think is right for a country like ours to give to the UN.

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The House has expressed a justified indignation in a matter of such vital importance. Now the only thing which I would like to enquire of the hon. Minister is, what is the reaction of the UN, what do they say to our protest? He has said that Government have lodged a strong protest. But what have they to say? The least that we could do is not to permit these books to come here. It would be a most legitimate protest. Government may not stop the contribution. But would it not be a most legitimate protest to proscribe this sort of literature coming into India? That would be really a protest which would make itself felt. Why send important letters?

13 hrs.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The House knows the history of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute as far as the United Nations is concerned. In all United Nations publications, Jammu and Kashmir has been referred to as "the excluded area of Jammu and Kashmir, the status of which has not yet been determined", notwithstanding our protest. This is the attitude which the United Nations has maintained.

श्री मौर्य (प्रलोगद) : 1961 की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये, उसमें जम्मू-काश्मीर प्रांत के क्षेत्रफल में शामिल है। यू० एन० प्रो० की रिपोर्ट में जो मन्त्री महोदय कह रहे हैं, यह सब नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Nath Pai rose two or three times. Why don't you call him, because he has taken more pains than any other Member on this subject? You are calling others. Why this attitude?

Mr. Speaker: I will call him. I can call only one after the other.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I do not know what procedure you follow sometimes.

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री : मैं तो सिर्फ इतना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप छागला साहब से पूछ लीजिये कि जितना हिस्सा भारत का घटा है, क्या उतना हिस्सा पाकिस्तान में बढ़ा है, इस बारे में स्पष्ट बता दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो उन्होंने दिया है...

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): May I add the information that this area is not added to Pakistan at all. It used to be included in the area given against India, but after its exclusion from India, it has not been added to Pakistan.

One further informatoin I would like to give. Mr. Limaye read several figures. He has not read the footnotes which are given in those reports. I am not justifying it, but the variation can be judged from the footnotes that are added to the description of area given in each year of the Yearbook.

This is not a matter on which we are joining issue with the hon. Members who have raised doubts. It is a matter of statistics, and we would like to supply all possible information. So, if it is acceptable, I will produce a paper giving these areas, giving the footnotes and the various areas, statistical information, because it is figure work, and other people might give different figures and then it becomes difficult to discuss. I will certainly prepare the material which the hon. Members can study.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): When he prepares this information, we would like to know whether the United Nations excludes all territory which is disputed in its calculations or is it only in the case of India?

Shri Nath Pal: The issue is being clouded. There are two kinds of mistakes which have been charged against the Government. One mistake has been committed over a long period by the United Nations showing territory, which under the Constitution of this country is part of India, as disputed territory. When this issue was again brought up by Dr. Lohia in this House, we had asked the Government, "If the United Nations persists in its folly, in utter contempt of what this country thinks, by showing this part of India as a disputed territory, why don't you retaliate?" A small country like Indonesia, when it concerned its interests, walked out. We do not say you should walk out, but what is the use of delivering these homilies saying we are a big power, a great power, we cannot behave like that? Because we are great, let anybody take away chunks of our territory—is that the sign of our greatness? And we will be sitting like petrified rabbits. (Interruptions).

This was pointed out that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir is shown not as part of India's territory, he knows it, this is what the United Nations has done, and the Government of India has palpably failed in exercising this duty, making no positive show of manliness and defiance, and that is why the United Nations go on treating us with contempt, and it does not lie in your mouth to come and say here that it does not besit India. What besits India?—submitting this kind of thing?

You know that cartographic aggression is a prelude to physical aggression. We have suffered it everywhere. So, we should ask them to stop. It was not in a peevish manner that I had suggested earlier that if the United Nations does not move, does not mend its ways, then we should not go on paying our subscription. It is on a reciprocal basis that we will accept the authority of the United Nations, and the United Nations is not

entitled to go on amputating like this. This is one failure.

The second failure is this. Mr. Chagla forgot there are two books which were mentioned. Mr. Limaye has referred to the India Year Book. This is published in India by a Ministry which is a part of the Government of India. In November, 1964 this is the total area given of India—12,69,000 square miles. In the same book published by the same department, India 1964, the area is 12,61,000 square miles. This has nothing to do with Kashmir. Eight thousand square miles of the territory disappears from the pages of the Government of India publication. How does this all happen?

The reason for this I am constrained to say, is that this constant vigilance about every inch of our territory is not exercised unless that inch is thrown in our face, is never exercised in practice as every department of the Government is called upon to do. That is why we had asked how many thousand square miles make one inch. It is not more rhetoric.

Is there any other country with whose territory and land such liberty is taken either by the United Nations or by its neighbours? Therefore, the Government should be far more serious than saying that this is a minor mistake. Government stands guilty, stands impeached, of culpable neglect on this very vital issue. It is not for the sake of saying we are saying it. Over a period of years we have seen this failure written large on the heads of all of them when they did not do anything except delivering homiles to us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Why don't they place on the Table of the House the protest note and the replies that they have been received?

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest, if it is acceptable to all sides, that first of all that statement that has been

[Mr. Speaker]

referred to by the External Affairs Minister may be prepared and all information supplied, and the relevant protests etc., if the Government does not think that it is in the public interest not to disclose, may also be placed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They never claimed.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am saying. All this might be placed on the Table of the House. Then I am prepared to give it a special opportunity. As has been suggested by Mr. Ranga, after the Constitution Amendment Bill, as the next item we may take up the discussion of the statement that would be placed on the Table of House; it might be discussed threadbare and the Members might have the opportunity to say what they have to, and the Government might explain its position as it is.

Shri Swaran Singh: We will ourselves initiate the discussion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): यह मामला इतना साफ नहीं है, जितना अभी तक कहा गया है, खाली जम्मू-काश्मीर का मामला नहीं है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसको आप उस वक्त ज़े लीजियेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं इसमें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारा मामला जम्मू-काश्मीर का हो सकता है, यह मामला अक्सार्ड-चीन का हो सकता है, यह मामला और कुछ पड़ोसियों का हो सकता है और मैंने इस असफलता को बिल्कुल साफ़ तौर पर आपके सामने रखा है। आप खुद देखिये कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अपने प्राकटों के मुताबिक करीब 2 लाख 45 हजार स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर या 2 लाख 50 हजार स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर जमीन अगले वक्त में भी और बुरे वक्त में खो सकती है। मैंने खुद संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट में जम्मू-काश्मीर का क्षेत्रफल

देखा है, वह केवल 2 लाख 13 हजार स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर होता है, जिसके मायने यह हुए कि करीब 27 या 30 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर और रह जाती है, जिसके बारे में सफाई देने की जरूरत पड़ती है। यह असफलता मामूली नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा डर लगता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के कुछ हिस्से को इसमें शामिल किया, कुछ अक्सार्ड-चीन छोड़ दिया, कुछ और पड़ोसियों का, जिनका मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता, उनका छोड़ दिया। सरकार की जो अपनी छपी हुई किताब है, जिसके बारे में सबसे पहले छागला साहब ने सफाई दी है, उसके बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, बिल्कुल यहां आपकी छांछों के सामने, कानों के सामने क्या चीख रही है। असल में सर्वे प्राप इण्डिया के मुताबिक 12 लाख 69 हजार 640 वर्ग मील जमीन हमारी थी अगले वक्त में, लेकिन अब 1964 के मुताबिक वह 12 लाख 61 हजार हो गई है। जिसके मायने है कि आठ हजार वर्गमील कम हो गई। आपके सामने मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि छागला साहब बहुत धीमे बोल रहे थे। मैं उनको चाहता हूँ कि वह बतायें कि कितने वर्ग मील उन्होंने बताया था? संयुक्त राष्ट्र को आप छोड़ दीजिये। आप अपने मुताबिक बनायें कि कितने वर्ग मील आपने बताया था।

Shri M. C. Chagla: 2,176 miles.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A question like this arose when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: इन्होंने दो हजार के करीब बताया। मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूँ कि यह मामला ऐसा हो रहा है कि जिसके ऊपर हर एक भारतवासी का चिंतित होना स्वाभाविक है। हर एक भारतवासी को चिन्ता होने लगेगी। आठ हजार वर्ग मील कम नहीं है। दरअसल बात यह है कि 1961 में मोघा प्राय, इमन

घाया, दीब घाया, नागर हवेली घाया, जिनका जिक्र किया लेकिन अभी भी मन्वी महोदय भारत के मामले में बेखबर हैं। इन्होंने पुटुचेरी नहीं गिनाया। पुटुचेरी इन्होंने छोड़ दिया वह भी वापिस घाया था। वह फ्रांस के मातहत था। कारेकल घाया। वह भी फ्रांस के मातहत था। सारे इलाके घाये थे। मतलब यह होता है कि कुछ इनका हिसाब किताब चलत है। हमारा ख्याल है कि बारह नेरह हजार बर्गमील की गलती यह कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब होता है करीब 60-70 लाख एकड़ जमीन। उस दिन हम लोग 36 एकड़ जमीन के लिए रक्षा मन्त्री से लड़े थे। बिल्कुल वाजिब तौर पर हम लड़े। लेकिन यहां घाप देखें कि 60, 70 और 80 लाख एकड़ जमीन खत्म हो रही है। शक होता है कि यह सब क्यों हो रहा है। अगर हिसाब की गलती है तो भी सरकार की गलती है और इस मामले सरकार को इस गद्दी पर रहने का एक सैकड़ के लिए भी अधिकार नहीं रह गया है। साल साल में गलती अगर यह कर रही है तो इसको यहाँ बैठने का कोई कतई अधिकार नहीं है। अगर मान लीजिये, हिसाब की गलती नहीं और मामला कुछ और है और प्रक्साई-चिन, जम्मू काश्मीर के कुछ खास हिस्से बीच में आते हैं... (ब्यवधान) सरदार साहब ने जुरत करके कह दिया कि फुट नोट 1964 में है। लेकिन घाप देखें कि कोई फुटनोट नहीं है। इसी तरह से ये बयान दिया करते हैं। लोक सभा को क्या समझा जाता है? जो मन में घाया कह देते हैं। घाप देखें कि कोई फुटनोट नहीं है। 1964 में नहीं है जहाँ हमारी जमीन कम बताई गई है। यह किताब है अध्यक्ष महोदय इसको देखें।

श्री धनु लिवडे : सरदार साहब को बिछा दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरदार साहब को दिखाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। उनका नो काम ही है यहां घा कर चलत बयानी करना। इसलिए जहां पर इतनी ज्यादा गलत फहमी

रह जाती है कि कहीं मालूम ही नहीं कि हमारी कितने बर्गमील जमीन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब घाप समाप्त करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं धर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि इनकी यह असफलता बिल्कुल अच्छी तरह से साबित हो जाती है। इसलिए घाप इस काम रोको प्रस्ताव को ले लीजिये। इस काम रोको प्रस्ताव को भंगों के लिए डालना बहुत खतरनाक मामला हो जाएगा।

श्री त्यागी : बयान तो घाने दो।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कब दूँगे, कहा दूँगे। यह बयान तो घा भी गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घापने अब कह लिया है। घाप चाहते हैं कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव को लिया जाए। मैंने घापको काफी देर सुन लिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं घापको सम्भावनायें बता रहा हूँ। क्या क्या सम्भावना-ये हो सकती हैं, यह मैं घापको बता रहा हूँ। एक सम्भावना तो यह है कि भारत सरकार के मन में कुछ पेंच घा गया है। कहीं कोई जमीन उसका छोड़ने का इरादा है। अब वह एकाएक आखिर में जा कर फैसला तो बता नहीं मकेगी देश को कि यह होना चाहिये। इस बास्ते अभी से वह उसके लिए जमीन तैयार कर रही है। खुद घाप सब घाप इंडिया में अपनी जमीन कम बता रहे हैं...

Shri Tyagi: It is a very serious insinuation..... (Interruptions)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कहना इसलिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि तेरह हजार बर्गमील खुद इनकी किताब सब घाप इंडिया के अनाधिक कम हो जाती है।

Shri Swaran Singh: I strongly repudiate it; it is absolutely incorrect.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपको मैंने सुन लिया है। अब आप खत्म करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं दोहरा नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं आपके सामने नई बातें रख रहा हूँ और सम्भावनायें आपको बना रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ लिमिट तो होनी चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह एक सवाल है जिसके ऊपर लोक मभा आधारित है, देश आधारित है, संविधान की धारा। को इस सरकार ने बिस्कुल तोड़ दिया है। मालूम होता है कि जमीन जमीन नहीं है बल्कि मोम है जो पिघल जाया करती है। जब ऐसी स्थिति पहुँच जाए तो सिवाय इसके काम रोको प्रस्ताव आए क्या हो सकता है। सरकार से पूछा जाए कि उसने हिसाब की यह भुजूरिमाना गलती कैसे की है। सरकार इसकी अपराधी है। इसको खत्म करना चाहिये। उसने भारत के कुछ इलाकों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के हिसाब से कम से कम सौप दिये हैं, क्या यह सही है या यह सही है कि उसकी नीयत कुछ भ्रमों बढ़ कर है और वह कुछ और इलाकों को सौंपने का इरादा रखती है और उनके लिए वह जमीन तैयार कर रही है? इसलिए मैं भ्रजं करूँगा कि स्पष्टन प्रस्ताव को लिया जाए।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I strongly repudiate the charge made by Dr. Lohia..

श्री बागड़ी : यह चार्ज नहीं है, नती बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं तो क्या दूसरों को कहने का हक नहीं है कि चार्ज है।

Shri M. C. Chagla:...that in this discrepancy in the Survey of India, there was any ulterior motive. Dr. Lohia has the habit of making political capital of even the most.....

श्री बागड़ी : इस पर कोई सोचने की बात नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय अपने गुनाह को छिपाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I make a categorical statement for the record?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He need not refer to the habits of Dr. Lohia; he should state the facts..... (Interruptions.)

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not used any expression which is unparliamentary.

श्री बागड़ी : इनको देश के साथ *करने का क्या हक है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय बोलना नहीं जानते हैं। मेरी आदत के बारे में बोल रहे हैं। मेरी आदत क्या होगी मैं यहाँ पर भारत के मामले में इतन बड़ा मवाल उठा रहा हूँ और इनकी जुरंत होती है मेरी आदत के बारे में बोलने की?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो सुनें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जुरंत न करे ऐसी बात कहने की।

श्री बागड़ी : यह ** है, इनको बोलना भी नहीं आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत आश्चर्यजनक बातें हैं। मैं.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ऐसे क्यों बोल रहे हैं? वे अपनी आदत को बदलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह कहा है कि आदत है। उसका जब-जब धरार बढ़ आए जो उन्होंने दिया है तो ठीक नहीं है। यह बहुत बुरा लफ्ज है। कभी इसको बरदान नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : देश के हित की बात है। कहने वाली बात कहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वापिस लेते हैं या नहीं।

I take strong exception to that; that should be expunged.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I make this categorical statement that no territory of India, no part of India has been excluded from the figures which have been given in the figures of the Survey of India in the area of the country in 1953 and 1964. As I pointed out this discrepancy of roughly 2,000 square miles is due to better methods of survey. We now have the aerial survey; we have the photographic survey. Therefore, there is bound to be.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तेरह हजार वर्ग मील इनकी किताब के मुनाबिक।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let not my hon. friend interrupt me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे मैंने कहा है मैं उसी फैसले पर कायम हूँ कि घगले सेशन में इसको प्रायोरिटी दी जाए।

श्री को० बे० मालवीय (बम्बई) : बि कुल मुनाबिक बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट जो वह पूरी नफ़्सील में एक्मटर्नल एफ़ेयर्ड मिनिस्टर साहब

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं घाप से घर्ड कर रहा हूँ कि तेरह हजार वर्गमील ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी का फैसला दे रहा हूँ। इसकी डिस्कशन को कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल के फ़ौरन बाद स्थान दिया जायगा फ़ौरन बाद इसको लिया जाएगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : काम रोकने प्रस्ताव के रूप में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसकी गवर्ने इनायत कभी कर दिया करो।

13.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (COMMERCIAL) 1966

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhary): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Commercial), 1966, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6359/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to the paper laid on the Table by the Finance Minister, may I invite your attention to article 151 because there has been an instance recently in the State of Orissa where a similar report of the Auditor-General was delayed by the Governor; it was laid after two months or—I do not know—three months after it was submitted to the Governor. I want to know, on a point of guidance as to whether there is any time-limit fixed for the Government to lay on the Table of the House after the report had been submitted to the President. What was the timelag in this case? When was it submitted to the President? Is the Finance Minister in a position to tell the House?

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister give these dates?—It has been signed by the Controller and Auditor-General on 10th May. There is no delay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My point was, when was it submitted to the President, under article 151 of the Constitution; today it was laid on the Table of the House. The article says, ".....the President shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Mr. Speaker: On the 10th May, 1966, it was signed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wanted to know it, because in Orissa it has happened recently; deliberately they delayed it in Orissa.

NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA FOREST ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 16/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st February, 1966, under section 77 of the Kerala Forest Act, 1961, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6360/66].

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S NOTE TO EMBASSY OF CHINA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government of India's note dated the 13th May, 1966, given to the Embassy of China in India in reply to the notes dated the 6th November, 1965 and 2nd April, 1966, given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Peking to the Embassy of India in China. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6361/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA STAMP ACT, CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 121/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Manufacture and Sale of Stamp Rules, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 69 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, dis-

charging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6362/66].

(2) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 149/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th April, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, read with clause (c)(iv) of the proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6363/66].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fortieth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 580 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1966.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-second Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 581 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6364/66].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 611 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1966.
- (ii) G.S.R. 643 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.
- (iii) G.S.R. 644 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(iv) G.S.R. 645 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(v) G.S.R. 652 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6365/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 631 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956 together with an explanatory Note." [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6366/66].

PAPERS UNDER AIR CORPORATION RULES, 1954

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporation Rules, 1954:—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6367/66].

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1964-65, budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66 and Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 under Capital, of Air India. [Placed in Library. See No. 6368/66].

(iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure

of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6369/66].

(iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1964-65, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66 and Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 under Capital, of the Indian Airlines Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6370/66].

STATEMENT Re. STARRED QUESTION No. 1669

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramalah): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding certain points raised in the House on the 13th May, 1966, during Supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1669 regarding Quotas of raw materials to the black-listed firms. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6371/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is that a correction to the original answer? What is he doing?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, about this particular aspect, a lot of questions were asked the other day, whether any action has been taken against Amin Chand Pyarelal, and whether he was black-listed, and so on, and whether any prosecution has been launched against this firm.

Mr. Speaker: Has any further action been taken?

Shri Raghuramalah (Guntur): The questions that were asked the other day were based on the PAC report; for all questions relating to the Ministry of Steel, my hon. friend is here, and he is also making a statement, and it is for him to answer those points.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): Between them, they should know what it is. The other day you were good enough to suggest a thorough enquiry into

[Shri Ranga]

these ramifications of this particular firm.

Mr. Speaker: I did that.

Shri Ranga: I thought both the Ministries concerned with this would be co-operating with each other and then conduct that enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next item.

**SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR 1965-66 OF KERALA STATE
ELECTRICITY BOARD**

Shri Shinde: On behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 and Supplementary Financial Statement for the year 1965-66 of the Kerala State Electricity Board, under sub-section (3) of section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, 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-6372/66].

**REPORT OF STUDY TEAM ON IRON AND
STEEL CONTROLLER'S ORGANISATION**

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Part I) of the Study Team on the Iron & Steel Controller's Organisation—Production, Price and Distribution of Indigenous Steel.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6373/66].

**RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMEND-
MENT) RULES**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amend-

ment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 627 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6374/66].

12.22 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

MINUTES

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Seventy-seventh to Eighty-ninth Sitzings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

12.22½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS**

MINUTES

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to Twelfth and Fourteenth to Thirty-first Reports.

12.23 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

MINUTES

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-third Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current Session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Will this be circulated as was done during last week?

Mr. Speaker: It will be kept in the Library.

12.24 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Saturday, the 7th May, 1966, adopted the following motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to the Public Accounts Committee for the term ending on the 30th April, 1967:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1967 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Monday, the 16th May, 1966, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shrimati Devaki Gopidas
2. Shri P. K. Komaran
3. Shri Om Mehta
4. Shri Gaure Murahari
5. Shri M. C. Shah
6. Shri B. K. P. Sinha
7. Col. B. H. Zaidi.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Saturday, the 7th May, 1966, adopted the follow-

ing motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect three Members to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shrimati Sharda Bhargava, Shri Hira Vallabha Tripathi and Shri Lokanath Misra from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, three Members from among the members of the House to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Monday, the 16th May, 1966, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Lokanath Misra
2. Shri P. C. Mitra
3. Kumari Shanta Vasiht.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Saturday, the 7th May, 1966, adopted the following motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from the Rajya Sabha to the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two Members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Lokanath Misra and Shri T. S. Pattabiraman from the membership of the Rajya

[Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao]

Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, two members among the members of the House to the said Committee to fill the vacancies."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Monday, the 16th May, 1966, the Chairman declared the following members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Arjun Aora
2. Shri Vimalkumar M. Chordia.

12.26 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following two 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 House on the 7th April, 1966:—

- (i) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (ii) The Finance Bill, 1966.

12.26-1/2 hrs.

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It has come more than two years after the Bill was introduced in the House.

(ii) EVIDANCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of a Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President.

12.27 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 261 RE. INTERFERENCE BY PAKISTAN IN AIR FLIGHTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Sir, on 16th November, 1965, while answering part (b) of Starred Question No. 261 by Sarvashri P. K. Deo, P. C. Borooah and Vishwa Nath Pandey, the then Minister of Transport laid a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving details of cargo and mails off-loaded at Karachi during the Indo-Pakistan conflict last year. Subsequent to the laying of the statement, certain additional information has been received by the Government from two foreign airlines (KLM and Swissair), which slightly alters the position given in the statement. I am, therefore, laying on the Table of the Sabha, a revised statement giving the correct position. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6375/66.]

12.28 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 1669 RE QUTOTAS OF RAW MATERIALS TO BLACKLISTED FIRMS

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 13-5-1966, in a supplementary question arising out of Starred Question No. 1669 Shri Mahavir Tyagi said that since Ministers names have

been brought in, this must be investigated thoroughly and, either the remarks should be expunged or it should be contradicted by the Treasury Benches. In reply to this I had stated that 'I do not think the Public Accounts Committee has referred or made any allegation against any Minister. The Committee has referred to the then Secretary. Some remarks have been made against the then Secretary. If hon. Members can tell me where the Minister has been referred to, I shall look into it. But to the best of my knowledge, the Public Accounts Committee has not referred to it.'

On going through the 50th Report of the Public Accounts Committee I find that a reference has been made about the then Minister. The whole report is being examined and the action taken on the various recommendations will be communicated to the Committee in due course.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He has not replied to my question, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about the report on the firing in the house of the hon. Minister of Works and Housing?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not replied to my question.

Shri T. N. Singh: The Committee's report was made available to me hardly a week ago. I have already made the orders on the file that investigation should be undertaken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not refer to the Public Accounts Committee. My simple question was that there are serious charges against Aminchand Pyrelal. I want to know what action has been taken by Government, whether the charges have been investigated and, if so, with what result.

Shri T. N. Singh: As regards the action taken, that has already been indicated. They have been banned:

the firm has been put on the banned list. That also has been indicated.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
प्रधान महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहने से पहले पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ में कुछ पंक्तियाँ आपकी जानकारी के लिये पढ़ना चाहूँगा। पहली पंक्ति यह है जिस में पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने लिखा है कि :

"Office note suggested that there can be two ways Surendra Overseas can be penalised. They can be blacklisted or business dealings might be suspended."

आगे चल कर कमेटी इस पैराग्राफ में लिखती है कि :

"The Minister said that it will be a general order so that other Government departments and Government institutions also do not deal with this firm."

फिर उसी पैराग्राफ में कमेटी लिखती है कि :

"Discussed with the Minister and he said that it was not the intention to include transport lines within the scope of this order."

अब इस के बाद कमेटी ने जो अपना निष्कर्ष दिया है पैरा 128 में वह दो पंक्तियों में यह है :

"Sub-Committee are unable to understand the circumstances under which the Minister changed his previous orders so soon that the business suspension of Messrs Aminchand Pyrelal group of firms should not be communicated to other Government departments."

इतना स्पष्ट होने के बावजूद यह नहीं मालूम हुआ, और जैसा कि श्री वि० ना० मिश्र ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि श्री त्यागी ने हाउस में पूछा, कि संबंधित मिनिस्टर कौन हैं। उन्होंने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सेक्रेटरी की, चूंकि वह गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट हैं चर्चा की। उस के ऊपर आरोप हैं जिन के लिये कमेटी ने स्पष्ट लिखा है कि एक करोड़ रुपये का पारन एक्स्चेंज का लास हुआ। पर जो मिनिस्टर बारबार अपने प्रादेश बदलते रहे उन के नाम का पता नहीं चल रहा है। जिन की वजह से देश का इतनी हानि हुई वह कौन है और उन को क्या सजा दी गई? इसका भी तो पार्लियामेंट को पता लगना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि मिनिस्टर का नाम वहां मेन्शन्ड है और हम उस की तहकीकात करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उस में नहीं है। अगर है तो बतलाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर का नाम वहां है या नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who is the Minister?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Who is the Minister concerned? Let us know it.

Shri T. N. Singh: The case refers to the nothing dated 17th July, 1963. It has already been indicated.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : किस में है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Do not hide.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Why don't you name him? (Interruption). Who is the Minister?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am not certain as to who was the Minister in 1963. (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want to know the name of the Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस को टाला जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में टालने की कौन सी बात है। कौन मिनिस्टर या क्या यह छिपाने की चीज है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गवर्नमेंट पता लगा सकती है।

Shri T. N. Singh: In that particular month, I cannot say; I will have to check up. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: 1963.

Shri T. N. Singh: 1963; it is mentioned here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज बिलकुल पब्लिक है उस को छिपाया नहीं जा सकता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हाउस में सवाल उठा है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is very strange.

Mr. Speaker: Who was the Minister in charge of that subject then?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am very surprised; when he says that he has seen the recommendation and has taken some action, he does not even know who was the Minister then.

श्री मधु लिवडे (मृगेर) : फाइल में नोटिंग किस की थी। हस्ताक्षर किस का था?

Mr. Speaker: It was also done by a Minister. Some senior Ministers here may be knowing as to who was the Minister then.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He refers to notes in the file. (Interruption).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह मामला कई दिन से उठ रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, since 1963,

as the House is no doubt aware, there have been three changes in the Steel Ministry. On a particular date, as to who was the Minister, there is nothing to hide. But, obviously, the hon. Minister cannot make a guess and unless he has checked up he cannot say who was the Minister on a particular date. We know three Ministers were there, and he is the third Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is present in the House. He can tell us who was the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: If the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee can tell us, he may do so.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, so far as we are concerned, we have examined the accounts and on the basis of our examination we have given report. We did not enquire about the name of the Minister at any time. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am asking the Minister to get the name and report to the House before the House rises.

17.32 hrs.

STATEMENT (UNDER DIRECTION 115) re. SEARCH OF SHRI HAVELI RAM'S HOUSE AND REPLY THERETO

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हमेशा जब 115 के प्रश्न में कोई मामला उठाता हूँ तो मेरे ही बारे में ऐसा क्यों होता है कि जो नियमों में लिखा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप को यों ही शिकायत रहती है, आप को इतने प्रिविलेज भी मिलते हैं फिर भी आपको शिकायत रहती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां इसमें प्रिविलेज का क्या सबाल है? अब आप देखिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना बड़ा है आपका स्टेटमेंट ?

श्री मधु लिमये : छोटा ही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा तो पढ़ बीजिये साहब। अब यह इल्जाम मेरे पर लगाया जा रहा है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके ऊपर इल्जाम नहीं लगाया जा रहा है। दो दफा हुआ अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी सत्र में जब विदेश मंत्री का एक बार मामला था और . . . (व्यवधान) आपकी जो कार्य-प्रक्रिया है उसके अनुसार ही तो हम चलते हैं।

लंक सभा

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि हवेली राम चमन लाल का मामला मुझे अध्यक्ष के निर्देश 115 के अन्तर फिर उठाना पड़ रहा है।

24 मार्च को मैंने इस विषय पर आपके घंटे की बहस उठाई थी। बहस के उत्तर में वित्त मंत्री श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी ने जो बातें कही उससे मामला और उलझ गया।

24 फरवरी को मेरे तारकित प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए श्री बलिराम भगत ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि ज्योतिषी श्री हवेली राम के घर पर छापा नहीं मारा गया था। आपके द्वारा फिर एक दफा पूछे जाने पर श्री श्री भगत जी ने कहा था कि ज्योतिषी के घर पर छापा नहीं मारा गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी श्री हवेली राम ने बिट्ठी लिखी थी और कहा था कि न स्वयं वह कोई व्यापार-घन्ना करते हैं और न उनके लड़के। लेकिन मैंने आपके सामने सबूत देकर साबित किया कि श्री हवेली राम ज्योतिषी तथा उनके लड़कों की एक फर्म है जिसका नाम जोशी ट्रेडर्स है और इसके सम्बन्ध चमन लाल फर्म के साथ है। इन फर्मों पर विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी तथा कर के अपव्ययन को लेकर छापे मारे गये। टेलीफोन की किताब में जोशी ट्रेडर्स के नीचे श्री

[श्री मधु निमये]

हवेली राम के घर का टेलीफोन नंबर भी दिया गया है और उनका पता दरियागंज दिल्ली दिया गया है।

24 मार्च को आधे घंटे की जब बहस हुई तब श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी ने न केवल चमनलाल फर्म के सम्बन्ध में किये आरोपों की पुष्टि की बल्कि यह भी कहा कि दरियागंज के पते पर जो कि श्री हवेली राम के घर का पदा है छापा मारा गया था। अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सही है, वित्त मंत्री श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी जो कहते हैं कि हवेली राम के दरियागंज के पते पर छापा मारा गया था या वित्त राज्य मंत्री श्री भगत जो कहते हैं कि नहीं मारा गया? दोनों हर हालत में ग़ाही नहीं हो सकते। दोनों में से एक ने ज़रूर असत्य घ्राण किया है।

दूसरी बात 24 मार्च को चमनलाल फर्म के द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हुई है, इस तथ्य को श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी ने कबूल किया था और कहा था कि यह आंकड़ा लगभग 75 लाख रुपये है। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस मामले की जांच चल रही है लेकिन यह समझौता हुआ कि चमन लाल रिजर्व बैंक को यानी सरकार को तुरंत 40 लाख रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा में दे दें बाकी विदेशी मुद्रा का कैसला बाद में होगा। उनके शब्द निम्न प्रकार हैं, मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ता हूं, एक ही जुमला पढ़ता हूं :

"These Rs. 40 lakhs have been got back but Rs. 35 lakhs have not come back yet."

जानकार स्रोतों से मुझे पता चला है कि जिस समय वित्त मंत्री ने यह निवेदन किया उस समय तक यानी 24 मार्च तक यह 40 लाख की विदेशी मुद्रा सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। यदि यह बात सही है तो यह बहुत गंभीर चीज है और उसका खुलासा वित्त मंत्री को करना चाहिये। मैंने गृह-मंत्री के

के द्वारा हवेली राम के कहने पर चमनलाल फर्म के हक में हस्तक्षेप किये जाने का जिक्र किया था। यदि 24 मार्च तक यह 40 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा सचमुच प्राप्त नहीं हुई है तो मेरे आरोपों की पुष्टि होती है। कर की चोरी करने वाले किसी व्यक्ति के मिर्फ आश्वासन पर अगर वित्त मंत्री यह कहने लगें कि रकम मिल चुकी है, तो बड़ा झंझट होगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री इसकी सफाई करेंगे और सदन को अभिवचन देंगे कि विदेशी मुद्रा की और करों की चोरी करने वाले जो लोग हैं, चाहें वे कितने ही असरदार क्यों न हों, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से काम लिया जायेगा।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): In the course of the half-an-hour discussion on 24th March, 1966, relating to alleged raid on the house of an astrologer, I stated that a search was made in some premises in Daryaganj. It has been alleged that my statement is in contradiction to what the Minister of State told the Lok Sabha during question hour on 24th February, 1966 viz.—that the residence of Shri Haveli Ram was not searched. My statement does not in any way lead to the conclusion that the residential premises of Shri Haveli Ram (at No. 3 Daryaganj, Delhi-6) were searched. What was searched was the business premises of Messrs. Joshi Traders, their address being 32, Netaji Subhas Marg, Delhi-6. It is the locality which is indicated—Daryaganj locality.

2. The address of Messrs. Joshi Traders appears on page 368 of the telephone directory (February, 1966) as No. 32, Netaji Subhas Marg. Although below this entry the residential telephone numbers of Sarvaashri H. R. Joshi, Kewal Joshi and Jugal Joshi have also been indicated, it does not follow that they reside at the same address, viz., No. 32, Netaji

Subhas Marg. In fact, a reference to page 297 of the same directory shows that Shri Haveli Ram Joshi's residence, which has the same telephone number, is at No. 3, Daryaganj Delhi-6.

3. There is, therefore, no contradiction between the statement made by the Minister of State on 24th February, 1966 and that made by me on the floor of the House on 24th March, 1966.

4. In the course of the discussion on 24th March, 1966, I related the circumstances in which certain raids had been organised on the office premises of Messrs. Chaman Lal Bros., and their associates. In outlining the alleged irregularities which led to these raids, I referred to certain exports made by Messrs. Chaman Lal Bros., for which payment by the British Company, Messrs. Ironside, had remained outstanding. I mentioned in this connection that a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs "have been got back". As indicated in my answer, this amount was covered by an arrangement. This was an arrangement arrived at with the U.K. company and approved by the Reserve Bank of India under which the U.K. Company undertook to pay up the full amount of Rs. 40 lakhs in instalments by June, 1966. In fact, two instalments amounting to 55,000 have been paid. Messrs. Chaman Lal Bros., were also covered by a guarantee given by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation for this amount. I have been now informed that after payment of the first two instalments, the British company defaulted on the subsequent amounts due from them. The last amount on which they have defaulted was in June. In view of this default, steps are being taken by the Dena Bank with whom the Bills were discounted by Messrs. Chaman Lal Bros., for recovery through process of law the sums due from the British company. The enforcement Branch is also conai-

dering steps that may be taken against Chaman Lal & Co.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे बयान का जो एक हिस्सा है, उसका उत्तर नहीं आया। समय बचाने के लिए वह पूरा मैंने नहीं पढ़ा था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे कहा था कि न पढ़ें ?

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय इन्होंने कहा था कि 40 लाख रुपये मिल चुके हैं, क्यों मंत्री महोदय, यह आपने कहा था या नहीं ? और अब आप कहते हैं कि उसका एक हिस्सा मिल तो आपने सदन को क्यों गुमराह किया ? क्यों झूठ बोले ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: May I suggest, Sir, that whatever suggestion is made is addressed to you.... (Interruption). It is not parliamentary practice that one Member should accuse another. I will ask this to be expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रसन्न कहता हूँ झूठ गन्द बापिम लेता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय झूठ का लक्ष्य बापिम ले लिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन मेरे मवाल का जवाब क्या आया ? उन्होंने कहा था या नहीं कि 40 लाख रुपये मिल चुका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 115 डाइरेक्शन के मुताबिक आप का स्टेटमेंट आ गया और उस के जवाब में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का भी स्टेटमेंट आ गया है इसलिए अब बात खत्म हो जाती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मिनिस्टर महोदय ने प्रसन्न बान बतलायी थी। यह भी स्पष्ट हो गया।

13.40 hrs.

MOTION RE: FIFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I move:

"That the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 30th April, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The House will recall that the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges concerns the case of one Shri Sally who some time ago published a book.

Mr. Speaker: I may just bring to his notice that the time allotted under the Rules for this is half an hour; therefore, he will kindly take that into account.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Total time?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, total time.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am making a request for consideration of this Report impelled by a number of grave considerations, affecting, firstly, the functions, rights and privileges of this House and, secondly, proper approach to matters involving breach of privileges of this House.

If what has been done in relation to this Report and what has been recommended in this Report goes uncorrected by the House, then two grave consequences will follow. The first consequence which will follow will be that this House shall never be sure in future that the material placed before it by its committees contains the truth and the whole truth. This would constitute a serious inroad into free democratic processes of this House and also into the established privileges of this House.

Secondly, a wholly false and objectionable precedent will be set about potency of verbal and unguine apologies to immunise contempts of the House and breach of its privileges.

I will now explain myself and I will do so by relating the sequence of events which has led to the presentation of this Report before the House.

On 30th March, 1966, Sally wrote a letter to our Committee explaining his position in regard to breach of privilege alleged against him. This letter is on pages 21 to 25.

On 7th April he wrote a letter of so called apology. This letter has not been reproduced in this Report although this is the pivotal document in the whole Report. It is on this that all the recommendations which have been made by the Committee of Privileges and the recommendations which have been made in the Note of Dissent depend. The same day he was examined by the Committee in which he was coaxed to make additions to his so-called letter of apology and in which he fully stuck to the position taken up by him in his letter of the 30th March. At page 18 of the published Report you will find the following:—

"Mr. Chairman: We have received your letter of apology. Is it by you?"

Shri H. L. Sally: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: You may also add 'to the House'.

Please add: 'And to the House (Lok Sabha)'.

Shri H. L. Sally: Yes."

In his examination he also made it absolutely clear that, firstly, he was not making any spontaneous apology, and, secondly, that some other prominent persons in the Punjab had likewise committed identical breaches of privileges in respect of the same matter. At pages 19 and 20 of this Report, I asked him:—

"You say: 'I apologise because House considers me wrong; my

views are the same as in the letter of the 30th March.' Is that what you say?

Shri H. L. Sally: I offer all respect to the House and all the Members.

Shri Kapur Singh: That you have already done in your letter.

Shri H. L. Sally: I don't change anything. I have got my full respects for the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: Whatever you have said in your letter of the 30th March, you stand by it?

Shri H. L. Sally: Yes, I stand by my letter of the 30th and I do not wish to make any change in it."

Thereafter, the fourth step in the sequence is that the Report of the Committee dated 19th April was approved with which I dissented vide my Note of Dissent. This Note of Dissent is published at pages 4 to 7 while the Report itself is published at pages 1 to 3. Paragraph 2 of my Note of Dissent which is at page 4 says:—

"I maintain that (a) no "full and unqualified apology" has at all been tendered in this case by the delinquent, and that, as a matter of fact, (b) there has been no 'apology' tendered such as might be worth considering by the Committee of Privileges or the House, and that, at all events, (c) his so called, 'apology', does not entitle him to any leniency in the matter of a just and condign punishment which he, on merits of the case, deserves."

Then, in the concluding paragraph of my Note of Dissent, which is paragraph 10, I have said:—

"I, therefore, humbly recommend to the House, that,

(a) Shri H. L. Sally be duly convicted of contempt of the

House and breach of its privileges, and,

(b) he should be produced at the Bar of the House to be severely reprimanded,.....

(c) The alleged acts of contempt and breach of privilege, committed by Messrs. Bhagvat Dyal, Baldev Prakash, Keshab Chandra, and Virendra be placed before the House for such action as the House may deem fit to take in the matter."

Then, after that on 25th April the Committee approved and added another Note in refutation of my Note of Dissent of 19th April. This note is at pages 7 to 9. As I will show presently, this Note of 25th April is against all rules and, therefore, is ab initio incompetent. After this, when this note was prepared by the Committee of Privileges and added to the Report already approved, I submitted an addendum note in refutation of this additional note of the Committee and it is dated 28th April, 1966. On 29th April—this is the next step—the Committee declined to include this refutation, by observing that "it need not be included."

It is to be marked that here the Committee does not purport to act under any rule of procedure or Direction of the Speaker. It merely does not like its inclusion in the Report, presumably because it tends to expose the utter irrelevance and untenability of the Committee's unauthorised Note.

Now I will go through the relevant portions of this Addendum in support of what I have just now said. In this Addendum I say:—

"The Note (Annexure)"—

that is, of the Committee of Privileges—

"is inadmissible as it is without competence, and without valid precedents. Such an Annexure (Note) cannot be included after the Note of Dissent has been filed

[Shri Kapur Singh]

under Directions by the Speaker 85 read with 89 where there is no provision in the Rules of Procedure or the Direction by the Speaker, for such an Annexure to be appended to the draft Report, already approved under the direction 87. In so far as this Note (Annexure) is incompetent, it is devoid of apparent *bona fides* and it is, as such, both arbitrary and inadmissible."

"The Annexure (Note) makes out three main points, all of which, according to me are untenable and inapplicable to the case under reference: The first point made out is that, Shri Sally's letter tendering apology was "received much earlier in the day on which the Committee met", and, therefore, it was a timely apology. The point I have made in my Note of Dissent is that, according to the highest judicial pronouncements on the subject, the apology must be tendered at the earliest opportunity. "Earlier in the day" of the last meeting of the Committee on the matter, and the "earliest opportunity" are two different things and even a powerful Committee of the Lok Sabha cannot equate or confuse one with the other, without inviting suspicions. The "earliest opportunity" in the case under reference, relates to the letter of Shri Sally, written in reply to the Show-Cause Notice in which he stoutly justifies his attribution of bad faith to the Speaker and to members of the Parliamentary Committee on Punjabi Suba, and on "the day on which the Committee met", Shri Sally, during this examination, categorically asserted that he firmly stood by his earlier letter."—

of 30th March.

"It is improper and undignified for the Committee to try to confuse the matter, thus. Second point made out in the Annexure

is that "the cases cited by Sardar Kapur Singh in support his contention are old cases". This is a spurious argument, for, unless the principles enunciated and adumbrated in these "old cases" are clearly negatived or set aside, the chronological age of the cases remains an argument in their favour and not an argument against. Nowhere in the Annexure, it is shown that the principles referred to in my Dissent Note, have been modified or set aside by any equally weighty judicial pronouncements such as I have relied on. Thirdly, Lastly, in the Annexure, reference is made to a Supreme Court pronouncement which is wholly inapplicable to the case of Shri Sally. What this Supreme Court pronouncement says is that when in due performance of his professional duties, an Officer of the Court, that is an advocate, appends his signature to the citations made by his client, *bona fides*, and with a view to afford legitimate protection to the interests of his client, then, if it is subsequently discovered and held that, the citations in question amounted to contempt of court, then apology tendered sincerely and unreservedly by the Officer of the Court, at the earliest opportunity, is worthy of acceptance."

"How can this principle and this case can at all be pressed in the case of Shri Sally, is not easy to understand. Shri Sally has himself, on his own volition, publicised bad faith and *mala fides* to the present Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the members of the Parliamentary Committee on Punjabi Suba, and he sticks to his guns till the last though he is prepared to apologise, at the last moment, when and if he is told that the Parliamentary Committee in question was, in fact, a Parliamentary Committee and no other."

The last step in this sequence of events is in keeping with the chain I have already enumerated. On the 30th April, the Fifth Report, now being considered, was presented to the House. The same day, a requisition was made under Rule 315 that the Report be considered in accordance with Rule 316. Rule 316 requires that under such circumstances the consideration of the Report should be taken up almost immediately. But not until written protest were lodged with the Speaker was the Report appointed to be considered today—16 days after the requisition.

This growing tendency on the part of authorities to treat Rules of Procedure of this House lightly is another dangerous erosion into our free parliamentary democracy.

From the facts and sequence of events narrated just now, I think, I have made the following points:—

1. Shri Sally has tendered no apology such as can excuse the gross breach of privilege committed by him.
2. Note by the Committee dated 25th April is in contravention of Rules and Directions applicable.
3. Expunction and non-inclusion of my note dated 25th April is highly arbitrary and an inroad into the rights and privileges of this House in so far as it amounts to gross interference with evidence and argument necessary for proper consideration of the issue by the House.
4. Suppression of facts and views duly and legitimately expressed by a member of a Parliamentary Committee by other members on the ground that they do not relish dissidence and they are numerous is the grossest breach of privilege of the members of a Parliamentary Committee.
5. It would be highly improper and a bad precedent for this House

not to take action against persons guilty of breach of privilege.

I conclude by saying that unless the House proceeds to correct the acts of omission and Commission to which I have now drawn its attention, the consequences to the procedures and proceedings of this House are likely to be of a most serious and grave nature. That is my opinion and submission.

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कपूर सिंह, मे इस मामले पर जो कुछ कहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें बहुत सम्झौते हैं, बहुत कुछ जान है, क्योंकि सैनी का जो बिहेवियर था, जैसे उसने माफ़ी मांगी, कमेटी के मेम्बरों ने उसको जिस तरह माफ़ी मांगने के लिए पर्सवेड किया और जैसे उसने घाघे दिल से माफ़ी मांगी, ये सब बातें साबित करती हैं कि सैनी ने सच्चे दिल से माफ़ी नहीं मांगी है। श्री कपूर सिंह ने कानून का महारा लेकर बताया है कि यह माफ़ी ही नहीं है। यह ठीक है। जहाँ तक कमेटी के मेम्बरों का मवाल है, ये इस सदन के माननीय मेम्बर हैं और हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि हम उनके बारे में अपनी कोई राय इस हाउस में प्रकट करें। लेकिन मैं प्रयत्न करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के अध्यक्ष के व्यक्तित्व, उसकी कार्य-पद्धति और उसके बिहेवियर के बारे में सैनी ने जो कुछ कहा और बाद में उसके लिए जो माफ़ी मांगी, कमेटी ने अपने अधिकारों से बाहर जा कर और उनका उल्लंघन करके उस माफ़ी को स्वीकार किया है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इस सारी की सारी रिपोर्ट और श्री कपूर सिंह के नोट्स पर आपकी अध्यक्षता में उस कमेटी में विचार होना चाहिए। कमेटी आपकी अध्यक्षता में इस सदन के सामने यह साबित करे कि सैनी ने सच्चे दिल से माफ़ी मांगी है। सैनी ने अपनी गलती का छिपानु के लिए पंजाब के और दूसरे नेताओं का नाम लिया है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हम उन दिनों

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

पंजाब के अरबबारों को पढ़ते रहें हैं। उन्होंने आपकी चेंबर और आपके व्यक्तित्व के बारे में जो गन्दगी फैलाई है, अगर उसको एक एक कर के लिया जाये, तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि उन सब को रेप्रिमेंड किया जाना चाहिए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सैली ने जो कुछ लिखा है, उससे ज्यादा पंजाब में कहा गया है और लिखा गया है। इसलिए मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट, श्री कपूर सिंह के नोट्स और सैली की माफ़ी पर आपकी अध्यक्षता में पुनर्विचार हो और उसका फ़ैसला सदन के सामने आये। तब हम समझेंगे कि इस मामले में इन्साफ़ किया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विशेषाधिकार समिति की जो पांचवीं रपट है और उसने सैली के मामले में जो फ़ैसला किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह फ़ैसला जिस ढंग से किया गया है और ख़ासकर के श्री कपूर सिंह के द्वारा जो असहमतिपत्र जोड़ा गया था, उसके ऊपर जो नुक्ताचीनी रपट स्वीकृत होने के पश्चात् की गई है, उस पर मेरा एतराज है।

असहमतिपत्र के बारे में आपके द्वारा जो निर्देश बनाया गया है, वह इस प्रकार है :

"A minute of dissent shall be given only after the draft report has been considered and adopted by a Committee and it shall not be conditional in any respect."

मेरे विशेषाधिकार के मामले में जब कमेटी ने अपनी रपट का मसिबदा स्वीकृत किया, तो उसने मुझे लिखा कि आपका पत्र, जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि मेरे लिखित निवेदन और गवाही को रपट में शामिल किया जाये, उसके बाद मिला। कमेटी ने कहा कि उसकी रपट स्वीकृत हो चुकी है, जिसके बाद कमेटी के

सामने कोई काम नहीं रह जाता है और हूँ कि वह रपट सदन के हाथ में है, इसलिए हम उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे। जब एक दफ़ा रपट का मसिबदा स्वीकृत हो जाने के बाद विशेषाधिकार समिति का उस मामले में कोई काम या अधिकार नहीं रह जाता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कपूर सिंह के द्वारा नियम के अनुसार अपना असहमतिपत्र दिये जाने के बाद फिर कमेटी ने बैठक कर के उन के असहमतिपत्र पर नुक्ताचीनी किस नियम के आधार पर की, जबकि मेरी विनती को यह कह कर ठुकरा दिया था कि एक दफ़ा रपट स्वीकृत हो जाने के बाद कमेटी कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि उसके पश्चात् वह मामला सदन के विचाराधीन हो जाता है। मेरा एक नुक्ता तो यह है।

डा० मा० श्री० अग्ने (नागपुर) : जब रिपोर्ट के बारे में फ़ैसला किया गया, क्या माननीय सदस्य उस समय वहाँ पर मौजूद थे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो उस कमेटी का सदस्य ही नहीं हूँ। मामला यह था कि मेरे मामले में रपट स्वीकृत हो गई थी और मेरे पत्र के बारे में यह कहा गया कि वह बाद में मिला और चूँकि एक दफ़ा रपट स्वीकृत होने के बाद कमेटी का कोई कार्य उस मामले में नहीं रह जाता है और वह मामला सदन के सामने आता है, इसलिए हम उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकते। जहाँ तक पांचवीं रपट का सम्बन्ध है, रपट स्वीकृत होने के बाद भी कमेटी की बैठक बुला कर माननीय सदस्य के असहमतिपत्र के बारे में नुक्ताचीनी और टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई, यह मेरा एतराज है।

विशेषाधिकार समिति का जिस ढंग से काम चल रहा है, उसमें आप के स्पष्ट निर्देशों का पालन नहीं होता है। आप ने इस बात की इजाजत तो दे दी है कि अगर असहमतिपत्र में

कोई असंसदीय या गैरमुनासिब शब्द या वाक्यांश (फ़ैज़) ध्रा जाये, तो उसको काट दिया जाये, लेकिन इस निदेश का अर्थ इतना व्यापक बना देना उचित नहीं है कि पाँच सौ शब्दों या दो अनुच्छेदों को काटने की ताकत अपने हाथ में ले ली जाये।

नियम संख्या 315 (ए) में साफ़ कहा गया है :

"After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration, whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House."

और नियम 361 में कहा गया है :

"A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of rule 225, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward;

Provided that when a date has already been fixed for the consideration of the report, it shall be given priority as a matter of privilege on the day so appointed."

मतलब यह कि अगर आप तारीख़ पहले तो निश्चित करते हैं कोई प्रस्ताव ध्राने के पूर्व, तब जिस तारीख़ को यह ध्राने वाला है, उसी दिन वह ध्रायेगा और उसको प्राथमिकता मिलेगी। लेकिन मुझे पता लगा है कि जायद तीसरी रपट के बारे में प्रस्ताव दिया गया था कि बहस होनी चाहिये और इस रपट के बारे में हम ने कई दिन पहले प्रस्ताव भेजा था, लेकिन मेरा ख़्याल है कि इसमें बहुत समय बीतने के बाद, इसको स्वीकृत किया गया है। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि विशेषाधिकार समिति को और आपके सचिवालय को आप यह हिदायत दें कि ये जो नियम हैं, उन्हीं

नियमों पर मक्ती से पालन किया जाय ताकि किसी सदस्य को यह शिकायत न रहे कि कार्य-प्रक्रिया के अनुसार हमारा काम नहीं होता है।

14 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want to touch the points which have already been touched upon by Shri Kapur Singh and Shri Madhu Limaye. I simply want to supplement them by saying that I have a feeling that this should be referred back to the Committee of Privileges. So, I want to move a motion with your permission:

"That the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges be sent back to the committee with the direction that the Addendum Note of Shri Kapur Singh and the so-called letter of Mr. Sally be included in it and that the recommendation be reconsidered in the light of the concluding paragraph of Shri Kapur Singh's note of dissent dated the 19th April, 1966."

I could not supply you a copy of this motion in advance, but I hope you will kindly take it as a motion moved by me.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I have only two points to make. Firstly, I am sorry to say that I am not satisfied with the so-called letter of apology tendered by that gentleman. He has certainly achieved a kind of notoriety which he would not have deserved if he had not dared to impute motives to the Speaker as well as to the Members of the Parliamentary Committee that we had on the Punjab Suba issue. Actually, the whole country feels grateful to the committee as well as to the Speaker for the services they have rendered in giving a lead to this House as well as to Parliament and in helping Government to come to the right decision

[Shri Ranga]

in regard to the creation of the Punjabi Suba. In these circumstances, for him to have made those observations was itself wrong, and for him to have persisted in saying that he still believed in it and he was not prepared to give an unqualified apology, as was demanded by our rules, is an indignity which the committee according to me, was not justified in excusing.

Secondly, I would submit that when the committee thought it fit to add their second note, they should have thought of the advisability of allowing Shri Kapur Singh's note also. What I would like to suggest is that since the committee have chosen for good or for bad reasons—according to me, bad reasons—not to include Shri Kapur Singh's note, let us decide to send this back to the committee with the request that they should drop their second note also. They ought to have been satisfied with the first report that they were making to us, suggesting that we should accept that letter of apology.

That is the suggestion that I would like to make that instead of making things worse by adding one more note, it is better to withdraw the addenda that the committee thought it fit or the majority of the committee thought it fit, to include in the report, so that we shall be presented only with their first report and at the same time also we can make this recommendation that the committee should reconsider their decision whether they should accept the apology offered by that Mr. Sally.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Chairman of the committee anything to say? Charges have been made against the committee, and against me. Would he like to say anything?

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Under the rules, there is no provision for a dissenting note being appended to the Report of the Privileges Committee. It is only in

the case of the Joint Committees and Select Committees that dissenting notes are permitted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Then, the rules will have to be amended.

Shri Ranga: Is there any rule which says that it should not be submitted?

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: Since we did permit a dissenting note by Shri Kapur Singh, because there were some allegations against the chairman and the members, we had to add another note; and if we had allowed the second note, there would have been an endless stream of notes, and the committee would not have come to any conclusion.

Shri Ranga: They should have included the second note also.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: So far as the apology of the person concerned is concerned, this is what he says:

"In my statement on the subject submitted on 30th March 1966, I had expressed genuine regrets over certain observations made by me. Further, I, hereby, tender full and unqualified apology both to the Speaker and the members of the Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjabi Suba . . .".

I had suggested to him to add the words 'and the House (Lok Sabha)' also, and he has added these words also.

Further, during his examination, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, and Shri V. C. Parashar had asked him the same question. This is what the Minutes of Evidence say:

"Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Supposing we tell you now that there is a committee of the House that had dealt with it? Mr. Nanda appointed the committee

of the House of Parliament to deal with it. You have made it clear in your letter.

Shri H. L. Sally: To your superior wisdom I bow and I offer my apology.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You may consider that the Speaker as the Chairman of the Committee was not functioning as Speaker. We are telling you to-day that you may take it from us how he was functioning.

Shri H. L. Sally: Therefore, I bow to your superior judgment, and apologise."

Then, this was what Shri N. C. Chatterjee had asked him.

"Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Supposing I tell you that the Speaker was functioning as the Chairman of this Committee in his capacity as Speaker, then you are prepared to tender your apology?"

Shri H. L. Sally: That is what I have said. What I thought was that it was different. But I bow to your judgment.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Nobody is infallible. One may err in his judgment. Suppose we tell you that your judgment or view is not correct but he was really functioning in the Committee as Speaker, then I take it, that you are prepared to express your regret.

Shri H. L. Sally: Yes, that is what I have done.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: And then you will tender your apology on that basis?

Shri H. L. Sally: Yes. When I wrote this brochure, I did not realise this because I was carried away by what was happening in the House itself and the Press.

Shri V. C. Parashar: You are apologising because you feel that in spite of your views, the action of criticising the Speaker and the Members is not correct on your part? I am not talking about your view.

Shri H. L. Sally: That is correct."

That was what he stated before the committee, and the committee considered that the apology was full and unqualified.

Then, Shri Kapur Singh referred to three decisions in support of his case. One was a Sind decision. It was during the pre-Partition days. It was a Sind case, and we had to go to the Pakistan High Court to know what the real law was. The second one was from a Burma report. Burma also is out of India now. The third one was from an Oudh Report. The Committee considered all these cases. But there is a decision of our own Supreme Court, which is a very recent one. I shall read only the relevant portions since this was referred to by Shri Kapur Singh. I shall read out only three paragraphs from their judgment:—

"As soon as we indicated to the learned counsel that they were in error, they and their counsel immediately tendered an unqualified apology which as already indicated was repeated again in absolute terms at the second hearing. We have not been able to appreciate why the learned Judges of the High Court should have doubted the genuineness of this apology."

Again, they say:

"In the peculiar circumstances of this case and in view of the circumstance that the learned Judges themselves were of the opinion that there would not have been a sentence of fine at all if there was no plea of justification and there was no contumacy, we

[Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao]

are of the opinion that the unqualified apology was sufficient to purge the contempt committed by the two appellants as we have reached the conclusion contrary to that arrived at by the High Court that the plea of justification in this case did not amount to contumacy.'".

They further say:

"After a careful consideration of the situation that arises in this case we have reached the decision that the dignity of the High Court would be sufficiently upheld if the unqualified apology tendered in this Court.....".

—that is, in the Supreme Court; he tendered apology there—

".....in the first instance and reiterated in absolute terms by Dr. Tek Chand again at the next hearing is accepted and that apology is regarded as sufficient to purge the contempt."

We are concerned with the question whether the apology tendered is sufficient or not. Mr. Sally in his letter to the committee on the 6th April tendered an unqualified apology, and that was his evidence also on the 7th April, and so, the committee accepted this apology as sufficient and has suggested to this House that he may be excused. Similar cases have also occurred in the past and there have been decisions of the Privileges Committee where such apologies have been accepted.

We had to add a note only because Shri Kapur Singh had made certain allegations against the chairman and the members of the committee.

Shri Ranga: It was absolutely necessary.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: So, I move that the report may be accepted by the House.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I seek a clarification? Was this decision in the Committee a majority decision?

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: It was a majority decision. In fact, we gave a date to Shri Kapur Singh to suit his convenience. He said, 'I am going out for lunch. I cannot be back at 4.30 P.M. Please make it 5 P.M.' Then we postponed it to 5 P.M. Then he was in the House. We sent word to him. We did not want to decide in his absence. But he did not come from the House. Then we had another date. Then also he did not come. It was in such circumstances that the Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that it did.

Shri Kapur Singh: He knows it very well that I was unavoidably detained in the House. The whole Committee knows the circumstances under which I was held up here.

Mr. Speaker: One thing I have to say, because I have also been criticised by Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Ranga: Not here.

Mr. Speaker: Here also. Ordinarily, when the Committee sends a report to say that no action is called for, we do not discuss it. So I sent word to him saying that this is the decision of the Committee, that no action is called for, and so the report need not be discussed. But he was not satisfied. He insisted that he must have the report discussed. So I sent it on the 5th May to the Ministry to say that some time should be found for its discussion. Then the date was fixed. Therefore, I was not to blame.

Shri Ranga: He has not blamed you today.

Mr. Speaker: He has. Shri Ranga had not heard him. He has blamed me, he has criticised me in his statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said he was unavoidably detained. Let him explain.

tee of Privileges presented to the House on the 30th April 1966".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. The Members were not attentive; I was. He has thought fit to criticise me. Leaving me aside—I do not mind if I am criticised, if the hon. Member feels that that is his choice—it is not usual to criticise the Committee in this manner, when the decision has been unanimous. Whatever be the circumstances under which the Member could not attend on the last day, though word was sent to him, it is for him.

14.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRD REPORT OF THE RULES COMMITTEE

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1966".

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not criticising the Committee. I am criticising the illegal procedure adopted by the Committee in the interest of the procedure of this House. I have nothing to gain personally from criticising.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1966".

If you want the House to acquiesce in procedural illegalities of this kind I have nothing more to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The House is not going to discuss the Third Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 14th May. It has an antecedent report with which it is indissolubly connected, the Second Report, laid on the Table on the 30th April.

Mr. Speaker: He has not criticised the Committee; he has criticised the illegal procedure the Committee has followed. All right, I take him at his word.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And accept the amendment.

The Motion before the House deals with certain conclusions which the Rules Committee arrived at upon the amendments which I have suggested to the recommendations made by the Committee in their Second Report.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 30th April 1966, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I move:

There were three recommendations made by the Rules Committee, one to incorporate a new definition in rule 2 which has been missing so far, the second to rule 170 and the third to rule 374. I had tabled three amendments, one each, to these three recommendations. As the one concerning rule 374 has been held over for consideration, I do not deal with that now. The other one, to rule 170, deals with notices of Private Members' Resolutions.

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 30th April, 1966".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Commit-

Since the emergency was proclaimed in October 1962, you have wisely enunciated a new rule according to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

which Members first of all ask their names to be balloted and then the Resolutions follow. Whoever gets the top place, second place, third place and fourth place—they come in that order with the right to table Resolutions. That has been going on, I believe, for the last three or four years.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is good.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad to hear from the leader of one of the biggest Opposition Groups that it is good. He agrees, and I feel it should continue henceforth also. But the Committee observe that there is some rule, old rule, which comes in the way, rule 31 or 34—I am not sure which—which prescribes only 3 Resolutions according to the old system. So it is contended that unless that is amended, it cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker: Should we spend time on that, whether it should be three or four? We hardly reach the second.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am for expanding the rights, not for curtailing them, as a principle.

Mr. Speaker: Rights are not being restricted. But we hardly reach two. If there is a rule which conflicts with the procedure we are following, that has to be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will amend that rule in due course.

Mr. Speaker: Can he cite any instance when four Resolutions were taken up?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will have to ask the Reference branch to do some research. I will bring it up next session. Whatever it may be, I was not in the House for 5-6 years; I was out of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want this to be postponed to the next session?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, I will bring it up next session. The most important proposal before the

House is in regard to the Leader of the House. I am sure everyone in this House, whether on this side, on the opposite side or on any other side, on all sides, is intimately interested and genuinely concerned with regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Was it not discussed the other day here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, not at all.

Mr. Speaker: By a Resolution or Bill?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had no Resolution to that effect. There was a Bill; that was concerning Prime Minister's membership of the Lok Sabha, not for leadership. Everybody supported it, but the House voted against it. As you know, this often happens here.

The Rules Committee in their Second Report had made this recommendation concerning a new definition to be incorporated in rule 2. It is:

“Leader of the House’ means the Prime Minister, if he . . .”.

—‘he’ in law includes ‘she’ also—

“is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House”.

Shri Ranga: We saw the consequences of it yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had in my humble way tabled an amendment to that recommendation, which was as follows:

For “nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the leader of the House”, the following be substituted:

‘Provided that where the Prime Minister is not a Member of the House, as senior Member of the Council of Ministers who is a Member of the House and

is nominated to function as such by the Prime Minister may function as the Leader of the House'.

The gist, the purport, of my amendment was to make it obligatory that whenever the Prime Minister is a Member of the House, he or she shall be the Leader of the House.

What is the *raison d'être* for this amendment of mine? The Rules Committee itself is in my favour. Please listen, I hope the House too is listening.

The Rules Committee in its Second Report detailed very fully the functions of the Leader of the House, and what the Rules Committee has said will bear repetition:

"Rule 2—The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha do not at present contain any definition of the term 'Leader of the House'."

Mr. Speaker: I would only remind him that at 2.30 we have to take up the other business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then this will go to the next session. You have never hustled business here, and I hope you will not now.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of its importance, it should be discussed *in extenso*.

The Rules Committee went on to say:

"The Leader of the House is primarily responsible for the arrangement, direction and co-ordination of Government business in the House."

Shri Ranga: We had an exhibition yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

"He may also move procedural motions relating to the business of the House. In the absence of the Prime Minister (if he himself is not the Leader), the Leader of the House acts as the

spokesman of the House on ceremonial or formal occasions. He is responsible to the House as a whole and advises the House in every difficulty which may arise."

Not on stray occasions. Many difficulties have arisen in this House in the last three months, as you are aware, as the House is well aware.

The Rules Committee goes on:

"In Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister was the Leader of the House till the last session. During the current session, the Prime Minister nominated a Minister who is a member of the House to function as the Leader of the House. The Committee consider that the term 'Leader of the House' may be defined in the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha accordingly, as in the proposed amendment."

The reasoning is good, but the tail piece is wrong. The conclusion they have come to is not in conformity with the reasoning that has gone before.

When the Leader of the House has got to perform such important, vital, essential functions, is it not obligatory that when the Prime Minister is a Member of the House, he or she must take upon himself or herself the functions of the Leader of the House?

Permit me to say in this context that the first Prime Minister of our country, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, whatever his faults or defects of character—which great man has been free of such or similar foibles—had a genuine interest in, and love for, Parliament and parliamentary institutions, and he assumed all the functions of the Leader of the House and carried them on very wisely and well. His successor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, also tried to emulate his example, but unfortunately now the Prime Minister is not a Member of the House. We accept that position now. We had all been supporting the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

proposition that she should fight a by-election, now that the emergency has been partially revoked, and come to the House, but the Government, for its own reasons, for reasons best known to themselves, do not want to hold elections. We do not go into that matter at all now, but when in future, in the near future, or distant future, the Prime Minister becomes Member of the House, I do say with all the emphasis at my command that no one else but the Prime Minister should function as the Leader of the House, considering the important duties and obligations that have been cast upon the Leader, in the words of the Rules Committee itself.

I therefore move that the amendment moved by me, which has been unfortunately negatived by the Rules Committee, to that particular recommendation be accepted by the House.

Shri Ranga: I wish to support the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Kamath. If any justification is needed, that was provided by what has happened yesterday. If, according to his amendment, the Leader of the House had been chosen as being the most senior among the Members of the Cabinet and he enjoyed the complete confidence of the Prime Minister and exercised just that sense of responsibility towards the House as is expected of him, as was needed on that occasion, what happened yesterday could have been avoided.

What happened yesterday is not an ordinary thing. As you know only too well, that very important Bill, the Constitution Amendment Bill, had to be shifted to the next session, and it met with that evil, unfortunate, fate yesterday just because the Leader was not able to steer the business, arrange the business of this House with that sense of responsibility as could be expected of him, with that sense of duty towards this House as could be expected of him. It was such a serious blunder on the part of the Government as a whole that it does not at all redound to the credit

of the democratic professions and democratic practices and capabilities of this Ministry. That they should have brought forward a Constitution Amendment Bill and not understood the usual significance that ought to be attached to it and realised that there should be at least 256 Members present and voting in this House, that they should have chosen to change the order of business also abruptly and at the last moment in such an irresponsible manner, is something which does not redound to the credit of this Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What a fiasco!

Shri Ranga: Any other Government with a higher sense of responsibility would have come forward this morning before this House and offered an apology itself. Yesterday they offered, I am told. Today you were good enough to make that offer, to give that assurance to this House, that this Bill is going to be taken up at the earliest possible opportunity, that it is going to be discussed in a special session of Parliament. It would have certainly redounded to the credit of the Government as a whole if the Prime Minister and her Leader came forward and offered a complete and unqualified apology for what had happened yesterday and expressed their regret and given an assurance to the House that such things would not be allowed to happen in future. No such thing comes forward from this Government, because they have somehow or other forgotten their elementary duties towards our democracy. Therefore, it is all the more reason why the amendment suggested by my hon. friend Shri Kamath should be accepted by this House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): If you permit me, one thing has to be stated. The Leader of the House stated yesterday that he offered his apologies to the House.

Shri Banga: What about the Prime Minister? Why did she not say anything at all in support of what the Speaker himself was good enough to say?

14.29 hrs.

श्री श्रीनारायण बास (दरभंगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने इस समय जो रूलर्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक माननीय श्री कामत का प्रस्ताव है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन किस समय में क्या परिस्थिति पैदा होगी, यह कोई नहीं कह सकता है। इसलिए ऐसा बन्धन प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर रखना कि इसी नियम के मुताबिक प्रधान मंत्री जब मौका मिले सदन के नेता को चुनें, मैं समझता हूँ उचित नहीं होगा। जो प्रधान मंत्री है वह हों या जो आगे होंगे वह हों, उन सबों के ऊपर यह ज़िम्मेदारी होगी कि सदन का नेता ऐसा चुना जाये जो अनुभवही भी हो और जिस के प्रति सदन के सदस्यों का आदर भी हो। हो सकता है कि ऐसा भी समय आये कि कोई मीनिस्टर मिनिस्टर हों लेकिन उनके प्रति सदन के सदस्यों का विचार यह श्रद्धा वैसी न हो जितनी दूसरे मिनिस्टर के प्रति हो। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर यह छाड़ा जाना चाहिए, उन्हीं को यह अधिकार रहना चाहिए कि सदन के जिस माननीय सदस्य को वह ठीक समझें, वह मिनिस्टर भी हो सकता है और मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अगर मिनिस्टर न भी हो तो सदन का नेता बनाया जाय ता मेरे विचार से कुछ हर्ज नहीं होगा। इसलिए कामत माहव के प्रस्ताव को रद्द करते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह जो अधिकार नियम समिति ने रखा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका समर्थन होना चाहिए और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

दूसरी बात मैं रूल 170 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उसकी जो भाज स्थिति है वह मेरे विचार से ठीक नहीं है। पहले

यह होता था कि जितने माननीय सदस्य जो भी संकल्प चाहते थे उसकी सूचना सदन के लिए देते थे और उनके नाम पर जब बैलट होता था जिसके नाम पर बैलट होता था उसका प्रस्ताव रखते थे। इधर चलकर के नियम में संशोधन कर दिया और अब बैलट निकलता है तो उसमें से चार आदर्शियों को सूचना देने का अधिकार होता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जब माननीय सदस्य कोई प्रस्ताव या संकल्प रखते हैं तो वह यह नहीं सोचने हैं कि हमें मौका मिलेगा, वह सोचते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट के सामने इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण विषयों की ओर उनका ध्यान खींचा जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले जो स्थिति थी नियम में वह जारी होनी चाहिए कि जहाँ भी माननीय सदस्य चाहे गैर-सरकारी संकल्प की सूचना वह लोक सभा के मंत्रालय को देते चले जाय और जिनके नाम से बैलट आवे उनका प्रस्ताव विचारायण रखा जाय। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इसके ऊपर फिर विचार करें और जो माननीय सदस्य का प्रस्ताव है उसका ता मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन उसके आगे भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रोक लगाई गई थी कि जिनहीं का नाम बैलट में आयेगा, उन्हीं के प्रस्ताव लोक सभा मंत्रालय में स्वीकृत किये जायेंगे, यह उचित नहीं है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों को अधिकार रहना चाहिए कि जिस प्रस्ताव की सूचना दें, वह लोक सभा मंत्रालय में उसकी सूचना रहे। जिनके नाम पर बैलट आवे उसका प्रस्ताव रखने का अधिकार दिया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ जो नियम समिति का प्रस्ताव है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

14.32 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur)
rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is the discussion under rule 193 at 2.30.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It will remain pending; it would not be passed?

Mr. Speaker: No how can it be passed. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

14.32 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S.A. AND CANADA

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked for this discussion on the statement of Shri Asoka Mehta who has recently returned after talks on foreign aid from Washington because for sometime past there have been very serious inroads made upon our economic independence. We all know that on our economic independence ultimately rests our political independence. The talks, speeches and the statements about which we have read in the papers besides the statement which he has placed before Parliament—from these we find that Shri Asoka Mehta has during those talks used certain phraseology which had naturally given rise to various interpretations and various misgivings. One of them was the phrase 'back-seat driving'.

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): In the statement?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He has also talked about "guided economy" and about "structural transformation". The words "structural transformation" are there in his statement to us. This was rather unfortunate phraseology but it would not matter so much if at least arising out of his statements or his speeches certain actions had not taken place in concrete form. The Madras fertiliser deal is the concrete form of what "back-seat driving" actually means. Also the liberalisation of controls over a wide field without having made any independent assessment and the big concessions given to foreign private capital—all these have given rise to serious misgivings whether we are not changing policies, whether these changes are in our national interest, whether it is not really bartering away our national independence, leading us to the verge of bankruptcy and in the process

making us sink more and more into subservience to the USA. It is from this yardstick that I would like this House to take this statement into consideration. Further, it is now clear from his statement before the House that the Fourth Plan is going to be shaped by the World Bank and its appraisal and considerations will be necessary before we finalise our fourth plan. There was a time, I remember, when the Second Plan was considered, all leaders of parties were invited for their comments and ideas before the formulation of that plan. Since then something has happened. The tentative plan that is before us is being eroded away and we are told that they propose to invite the World Bank as leaders of the consortium to arrange for its early consideration. It is clear that the plan will be shaped by the world bank and if its shape is disliked by them, we shall have to change its shape. It is clear also that President Johnson has said that he would be guided by the opinion of the World Bank and the World Bank will be guided by the Bell Mission's findings of which, Shri Asoka Mehta in one of his statements says, he is not aware; it does not concern him. We know that the Bell Mission's Report exists and is with the Planning Commission whether Shri Mehta cares to admit it or not and one could have a look into it and see clearly how much it has influenced our Government's thinking. Therefore, it is important for this House to make its position very clear and not to allow its prerogatives to be eroded. That is why I have raised this discussion. First and foremost, it is time now that we should take note and clearly state what we think about foreign loans both private and otherwise and we must lay down clearly our attitude if we want to safeguard our freedom. During the last year and a half the World Bank and the Bell Mission and the U.S. aid mission were carrying on a policy of "a carrot and stick policy", of one agency saying aid will be given, another saying: you cannot have it unless you give concessions, which have been euphemistically called by

Shri Mehta the "necessary structural changes for strengthening India's economic development and the attainment of self-reliant growth". Actually a little while before Shastriji died in July 1965 in a public speech he reacted strongly regarding this constant asking for foreign aid. He raised serious doubts regarding reliance on foreign aid for development plan. While emphasising the need to reduce progressively the degree of dependence on foreign aid, he particularly pointed out that our "incurring of foreign aid should be in the ratio of our ability to repay". This problem comes now when we are standing at a critical juncture in our history, when we are facing the question of heavy repayment of the loans which we have already incurred and there has been a demand for rescheduling of loans. If we refuse to be cautious we shall land ourselves in a position where the vicious circle of loans and further loans will drive us into the quagmire of never being able to raise ourselves up again. That is why it is a matter of concern that when Shri Mehta left for Washington, before he left, he got the Prime Minister to agree to raise the original fourth plan sum of Rs. 4000 crores of foreign exchange to Rs. 4800 crores. I am told that no agency of our government or the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Finance or Commerce undertook a detailed study as to why it was necessary to increase it suddenly from Rs. 4000 to 4800 crores. Actually there was the US aid body's study but there was no counter-check on that study and even with respect to the original figure of Rs. 4000 crores, if we take into consideration, that we can only incur loans in the ratio of our ability to repay, it would mean we would have had to earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 5100 crores. This itself was a little high. Now, suddenly this amount has been increased to 4,800 crores of rupees. That means we shall need at least Rs. 6,000 crores by way of export earnings, and if we look not only at the present state of things, but the position during the last 12 years, we will see that there

has been an increase in foreign earnings on an average of less than five per cent. And for the last three years, there has been stagnation. Therefore, if Shri Asoka Mehta is allowed to have his own way, by the fifth or the sixth Plan, we fear that we may get into a position like Indonesia, whose loans and annual repayment and interest charges exceed her national income. If it comes, God for bid, it would mean complete bankruptcy. I do not want to stand over pessimistic but these are trends about which we have to think from now on and let us, therefore, take heed in time, while the going is good.

I would like to say that there is only a very thin line of difference between what Shri Asoka Mehta has called, "guided economy"—as opposed to what we would normally like him to work for, namely, planned, socialist economy—and "guided democracy." That is why I say that we have to look at what is happening to the Plan, and how the percentage of aid to total outlay has increased or decreased. In the second Plan, it was nine per cent; in the third Plan, the amount of foreign loan that we incurred worked out, in relation to the total outlay, to 20 per cent which was a big increase. In the fourth Plan, it is 22.3 per cent. From 20 to 22.3 per cent, the increase may not be great, but in terms of the official market rate of the dollar, it would be two or three times more.

14.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, the Finance Minister, has said only the other day, and has rightly said, that the yardstick of self-reliance achieved will be, how far foreign aid has declined in the total outlay. I would beg of the Finance Minister in this House to take very great care regarding this, and to really think once again whether we are not going pell-mell towards a precipice.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Not only that. For every dollar we are incurring for foreign aid, we need three to four dollars by way of rupees and this is higher in project aid and lower in non-project aid. To meet this, India is going in for a reckless deficit financing. I would point out that the provision of deficit financing in the third Plan was about Rs. 550 crores, when it was expected that the national income would be round-about 30 per cent while actually, the national income has been only 15 per cent in the matter of its increase. If in such a situation, I am told that in disguise and open from deficit financing has reached the figure of Rs. 1,200 crores, is it not a highly dangerous situation? So, while physical output has declined by half, we have gone in for this reckless deficit financing. While I do not say that this is the only reason, I must must say that among other reasons, high prices, black-marketing, black-market rates and rocketing prices have been contributed by this reckless way of going in for deficit financing. That is why I ask this Parliament, in this debate, to take serious note of these things and change the direction in which things have been permitted to go. I have raised this debate from a much wider point of view, because of the fact that this Parliament, as Shri Tyagi has said the other day, should lay down a ceiling on foreign loans. We have to put down a ceiling on foreign loans. This House has to do that. We are not going to permit any Minister of Government to go and decide on any figure that he desires and to barter away the freedom of this country. No one is opposed to taking of loans. Let me make it very clear. But it must be limited, firstly, to the ratio of our capacity to pay; secondly, it must be of a discriminating character; thirdly it must not have any strings which will act as a noose around our necks or to retard the goal which we have set before ourselves.

I now come to the second important

point which is dealt with more or less as the bulk of the statement which Shri Asoka Mehta has made to us, and that is regarding the liberalisation of imports. The first question that I want to put is, has there been any detailed study regarding this liberalisation of imports which we have permitted. Has there been any such independent survey and study made by the Government of India or the Planning Commission by our own experts before they went in for getting this non-project aid, the new loans which we shall have to repay? Firstly, we agree that we should not have controls for control's sake. Certainly, controls are not a necessary part of a socialist society. But certainly controls have to be a necessary part of any undeveloped country where we have such a large degree of shortages in many, many things. Therefore, I would like to know if there has been an independent study and, if so, in what sectors are they going to permit this maintenance import.

Mainly, we find that most of the maintenance imports for which we are incurring these loans will go into manufacturing goods and in those manufacturing goods, quite a big chunk of them will be luxury goods in the form of motor-cars, more refrigerators, more air-conditioners and such other things the arenas where there are big gaps in capacity, because of our import policy. That is why we feel that the way: Shri Asoka Mehta has argued in his statement that "if sufficient non-project aid was available to us in a form which permitted greater flexibility in allocation of foreign exchange, whose scarcity necessitates the elaborate use of administrative controls today, it would be to our advantage to secure the proper direction of resources through the more generalised instruments of tariff, fiscal and credit policies than of detailed administrative allocation". Would it always be to our advantage? After all we are living in a situation where we have

such a large amount of black money in our country that, I am sure black money would break through these fiscal controls also. That is why, we have to be very careful.

Let us not forget that these maintenance imports also will be going into the manufacturing industries for which even in the export field, there are very high tariff walls in the west. So, the amount of foreign exchange that we shall expect to earn in order to pay back the bill will also be a very hard thing to get. Secondly, if we had an independent study and proceed from that promise, we would realise that it would also hamper the initiative for import substitution. We know that our industrialists are all too reluctant even now to go in for this import substitution and to set up research for these substitutes so that we can become more and more independent. But the force of circumstances were impelling them to do this. Now, this liberalisation will hold back our own country from becoming self-reliant. So, in all these things, we have to see that we make it clear that the imports are limited to export-oriented industries, to the industries that help agriculture. But that has not been made clear. It is for this House to make it clear. It is only in such industries that we shall allow maintenance imports and import liberalisation. We are not going to incur loans which again will further draw us into that quagmire from which we cannot rise.

I would next like to say a few words about the phrase which my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta has used—that is, "structural revolution and structural transformation". Now, I am not very good at English, but I would be really very much surprised if one were to use the words "structural revolution" just to connote import liberalisation. Structural revolution is a revolution in the super-structure of society, or the breaking up of the concentration of power; such things can be termed as

structural revolution. The World Bank's refusal to give any aid where private capital is willing to come in, especially in strategic industries, has made us agree to terms, especially in respect of the Madras fertiliser deal which goes against our national interests. The vague word "structural changes" is not so innocent when seen against what has actually emerged from the fertiliser deal. With regard to the concession given to foreign private capital, our policy clearly was that the foreign capital would not be allowed majority shares. Now, it is true that we can in exceptional cases, allow majority shares in their hands. In the time of Pandit Nehru, we can quote one instance, we can identify one example, and that is, with regard to the electronic computer, which also, I think, is a very bad thing. We did not know about it at that time. Even in all such cases we allowed majority participation for foreign capital for a limited period but never in case of minority participation did we give full management control. I again say "full management control" because I have gone through the terms of the fertilizer deal given to us only yesterday by Shri Alagesan; it is more or less full control of management, where the Government has only a weak voice. The Cochin refinery has also got many bad features. Are we going to take the bad features and make them the regular features for future agreements? In the case of the Madras refinery we see a classical example of how the screw has been put on by the United States of America.

Sir, I remember, originally AMCO was willing to come in on much less stringent terms. Then came the Risk Guarantee Scheme of the United States as a result of which the AMCO wanted a bigger share in the capital for the refinery as also for the fertiliser project. Then they pushed out the Iranians and got 49 per cent and the Government of India held 51 per cent. Then there was Mr. Wood's letter asking for 51 per cent foreign

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

capital for both public and private sector. Then the Government said that we shall agree to this in private sector in exceptional cases but not in the public sector. Then what did we hear? Having denied the right of foreign majority participation in public sector, they have now given over management control. So step by step this has happened. Now we find that an American Managing Director has supreme command in technical and operational matters, and decisions regarding pricing, marketing, investment, expansion, dividends etc., will rest with American partners and if any changes are to be made it will require a 75 per cent majority which we have not got because that is not the composition of the Board of Directors. If in any case we want to change what is going on we shall have to apply to a summit where again it is one representative of ours versus another representative of the Americans and if there is a deadlock we do not know what will happen.

Therefore, it is a shameful deal and if latest technique is not available unless we give concessions of such far-reaching consequences, this House must make up its mind at this stage that we must do with less sophisticated technology when it is absolutely necessary to get the know-how from abroad, and we cannot get it except by bartering away our freedom. I remember a speech by my hon. friend Shri Malaviya, where he spoke about coal-based chemical industry as outdated. True, but the whole of Europe is still having only that. I say it may be an outmoded technique. But if we have to pay and give such huge concessions for getting the latest technology, well, we shall have to do for some time with a not-so-latest technique, with a more out-dated technique for the time being.

I want a very clear, categorical statement from Minister that this bad, anti-national fertiliser deal is not going to be made a precedent for the

future. I am happy, yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Alagesan said that in the Haldia refinery they are getting better terms. I agree that this is possible because it is a French loan and the Rumanians are going to put up that refinery. In this combination it is possible. If it had been from the United States of America, it would not have been possible. Therefore, I would like the Government to tell us that this will not become a precedent.

There is already an agreement where the Birlas are going in for some chemical project. It was almost finalised, but now they are reopening the whole question and wanting that some more concessions should be given on the lines of the Madras fertiliser deal. I was told there is a complex coming up in Gujarat. There also they have come up against the same difficulty and this question of the Madras fertiliser deal is being made a test case. That is why I say that it is a dangerous thing, it is a harmful thing.

It is not that we give such concessions in the case of strategic industries only. There is the Fisheries Corporation in which I am told American capital is being allowed to have a major place. This is not a strategic industry. Why is it we are allowing this concession there? Therefore, it is not a "structural revolution", it is a "Counter-revolution", if anything, and I think it is time that this House should really express its disapproval and not allow its own prerogative to be taken away by any Minister however eminent he may be. I would, therefore, like this House to lay down certain important policies for the Fourth Plan. By the time we come back they may have formulated it and within a few months it will be vetoed or accepted or re-shaped by the World Bank. Where will the Indian Parliament be? Therefore, first of all, colline of foreign loans should be fixed by Parliament on a realistic assessment of capacity to repay.

Secondly, it should lay down that import liberalisation will only be for those industries which will be export oriented and that non-project loans which we are incurring will be in the ratio of our being able to pay from our export earnings. Thirdly, in the case of loans from West which will be refused if we do not give them far-reaching concessions of the type we have seen in the case of the Madras fertiliser deal, we shall have to decide that we shall do with less sophisticated techniques. Fourthly, every agreement with majority foreign capital participation with special concessions should be laid on the Table of the House.

One last word, Sir, and I have done, and that is with regard to the discussions which my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta may have had regarding pegging defence expenditure at least on the Pakistani front. Sir, this House must clearly state that there can be no pegging of defence expenditure on the Pakistan front and a completely open chit for expenditure on the Chinese front. As far as our defence is concerned it is an inter-linked whole. We have to defend all borders if exigencies arise. If it is necessary on the Pakistani front we may have to defend it by taking all that we have from the northern frontier *vice versa*. We cannot say we shall not use the aid for this front and shall use it for another. We cannot allow this as far as our defence is concerned. I read in one paper that they were very happy that Shri Asoka Mehta's mission has strengthened Johnson's hands. I would only beg of this House to consider, that while we are so much over-anxious to strengthen Johnson's hands, let us not weaken our legs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to close this discussion at 5.00 p.m. Hon. Members may take ten minutes each.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the speaker who

preceded me has mentioned some broad principles, apart from raising objections to this particular statement. With some of those broad principles I have my full agreement. According to Article 292 of the Constitution, this House should have framed an Act for regulating the borrowing power of the Government. That has not been done. And, this House should have some say about the quantum of the borrowing power, not only external but also internal borrowing power of the Government. I think that is a lacuna left, according to the Constitution, in the power of this House. I hope the new Finance Minister will have a fresh look into the matter and come forward with a Bill either in the life of this Parliament itself or in the Fourth Parliament, so that this House may have proper authority to regulate the borrowing power of the Government. There should also be some provision enabling this House to scrutinise the proper utilisation of the borrowed money.

Apart from this, I do not find any basic objection to this statement made by Shri Asoka Mehta or the principle underlying this statement. It is a stern fact that India needs foreign aid. Our export earnings fall short by over Rs. 400 crores of our import commitments and about 40 per cent of the installed capacity of our industries are lying idle for want of maintenance imports. Shrimati Renu Charavartty has raised a point that these maintenance imports will be mainly for luxury goods. I think she has referred to inflation also. One of the reasons for inflation is lesser supply of consumer goods. Supply of consumer goods has remained much below the increase in circulation of money. So it is necessary for checking the inflationary spiral with the supply of more consumer goods. This is one of the factors which this statement has mentioned. Some non-project aids, I think will be most urgently necessary for larger production and supply of consumer goods.

I am sorry to say that in this House and also in the country there is a par-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

particular psychology developed that anything coming from the west or anything coming from the United States of America or the World Bank is to be tabooed.

15 hrs.

The other day also the World Bank was abused like anything in this House. We should realise that out of the total aid that we have received from abroad, from the USA we have received more than 50 per cent of the aid and from other countries altogether less than 50 per cent. From the east European block we have received only near about 10 to 12 per cent of the total foreign aid.

Apart from the question of aid, there have also been certain grants received from certain foreign countries and most of these have come from the USA and the western block and almost nil from the eastern block. It is not so very dignified for this House or for the nation, that we shall be taking these aids and grants from foreign countries and at the same time, we shall be criticizing them. Let the House make up its own mind. If it decides that we shall not take any aid, then it should be stopped from all countries, but I do not think the House will have the courage to make that decision because everybody knows that we need foreign aid. In this matter party politics should not be introduced.

In this regard I would like to mention a few things from the history of USSR. I think, nobody will grudge Lenin being considered one of the most sincere, energetic revolutionaries of this century. In spite of his very earnest desire for Communism or fully socialist society, he had to agree to give concessions to foreign capitalists, not foreign countries or governments but foreign capitalists. He was willing even to give 51 per cent share in most cases; he agreed to give even 75 per cent of shares to foreign investors and retain-

ing only 25 per cent for the Russian State. He said;

"A concessionaire is a capitalist."

A foreign party which has been receiving concessions from the Government is usually called a concessionaire. He goes on to say:

"He (the concessionaire) conducts business for profits..... We have hundreds of enterprises, e.g., mines and forests. We cannot develop them, because we have not enough machinery, food and transport. The moderate and cautious introduction of concessions will rapidly improve the state of industry and the position of workers and peasants—of course at a price of certain sacrifice, surrender to the capitalists of tens of millions of poods of most valuable products."

He even conceded the exploitation rights of some mines and minerals. Then he said:—

"Capitalism is an evil in comparison with socialism, but a blessing in comparison with mediaevalism and backwardness . . ."

This is the position for us also more or less. If we are to decide that we shall continue in that traditional mediaeval state of the economy and social order, then we can do away with foreign aid; but, if we have to decide that we have to go on with rapid industrialisation to raise the living conditions of the Indian masses, then we shall have to take foreign aid, as Lenin also agreed on for more hard and objectionable term.

In this regard I should say that there should not be any hesitation on our part. It is more or less an international obligation of the affluent countries to help the underdeveloped and developing countries and it is the right and privilege of the developing countries to get this aid from the affluent and developed countries. There is no-

thing wrong in that. There is nothing insulting or humiliating in that. Otherwise, there is no sense in or justification for so many international organisations and police of international collaboration.

In this connection I should like to refer to another matter. Much has been said about the CIA activities in different countries. Any aid coming from USA is suspect as having the touch of the CIA. International espionage is an accepted and known thing throughout the world. Every country has got its international espionage system. But the *New York Times* could have published these things because in the USA, as there is a free press. In India there is a free press and many things come out in the press against the Government of India. In a free press this thing is possible. In a regimented and controlled press, these things could not have been possible. So, we should not conclude that in other countries also a similar system of international espionage is not working.

I would endorse one opinion given by the Finance Minister a few days ago, namely, that almost every aid has got its strings. No country comes forward to aid us out of any altruistic motives. We remitted some years ago Rs. 20 crores due from Burma on account of the pre-partition claims. Did we do it for altruistic motives? We had our own international politics and interests. Similarly, every country gives aid to serve its own policy, but it is for us to see that the string is not used to hang ourselves; the string may be used as a rope ladder to lift ourselves from the pit of poverty and backwardness to the modern stage of society.

There may be one or two things which may not be quite desirable in this whole statement, but in general this statement has nothing objectionable and there should not be any scruple in accepting aid from the USA. I hope, the Government is strong enough to protect the interests of the country.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was not present here last Friday to see the unedifying spectacle of the kind of opposition that was demonstrated against Shri Asoka Mehta. I think, it was most unfortunate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You did not see Shri Asoka Mehta shouting also.

Shri N. Dandekar: I think, much of the opposition to what he has done and what his statement contains is out of the fundamental allergy of some people here to the United States, on the one hand, and to an acute sense of mortification that Shri Asoka Mehta's mission did not altogether fail. I would like, therefore, to go on record to say that within the ambit of the task which had been set for him, I think, his mission has in fact succeeded rather better than may have expected or hoped.

From being merely an exercise in vague and amiable generalities, which is where the Prime Minister had left it after her visit, he has brought the discussion down to brass tacks, to a definition of the nature and scope of our requirements, on the one hand, and to concrete figure work, on the other. And it is on that basis that I propose to examine the achievement and the implications of Shri Asoka Mehta's mission in relation, firstly, to the current year's situation and, secondly, to the larger question of the Fourth and subsequent Plans.

In regard to the current year, it seems clear that an agreement has been reached, apparently, both as to the nature and scope of the aid and also as regards the quantum of the aid, both for non-project purposes and project purposes. But I would like at this point to interject three comments concerning the aid in relation to the current year. The first comment relates to the subject of "tied" aid; the second, to the use of non-project aid in public sector enterprises and the third to project aid in relation to the current year.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

The expression "tied aid" refers to two directions in which foreign aid can be tied. It can be tied, in the first place, to the objectives of the aid in this country; that is to say, it may be specifically for a particular project or a particular purpose. To that kind of tying there can, I think, be no objection. But the other kind of tying, namely, as to the country—usually, it is the aid-giving country,—from which the imports represented by the aid shall be made, I regard this with considerable apprehension because experience shows that it is usually far more expensive than if the aid were capable of being spent in that market where we could buy at the best prices.

That has been, in effect, my objection, as I voiced during the debate on the Commerce Ministry's demands for grants, to the rupee payment trade, namely, that we get tied in the name of easier financing of imports, to importing from Russia and the East European countries. I have no objection whatever to importing from those countries. What objection I have is to be tied to importing from the particular countries that give us aid.

I recognise, Sir, that there is a limit to which we can impose counter conditions or refuse to accept the conditions imposed by those who are giving us aid. But I would respectfully inform Mr. Asoka Mehta that it has been my experience in concerns which have had to use such tied aid that very often,—indeed more often than not,—the cost of importation from tied-aid sources is generally more than if the importation was allowable from anywhere.

Secondly, I suggest, there is very great need to arrest extravagant demand upon non-project aid by Government for its own general purposes and by public sector enterprises in particular. One of the characteristics of the last 10 years management of the foreign exchange resources of this country has been the extravagant demand upon foreign exchange resources

made by Government for general purposes, and in particular the extraordinarily extravagant demands by public sector enterprises upon untied or rather upon, what is called, non-project aid, with the result that they are all choked up with enormous inventories, some of which are becoming entirely obsolete and it would take years to use up most of it.

In fact a good deal of the drain on foreign exchange resources, I might inform Mr. Asoka Mehta, has been the consequence of extravagant spending by public sector enterprises in using what is now being called non-project aid.

Finally, Sir, as regards the current year in so far as there is any element of project aid at all in the current year's foreign exchange aid, I would very strongly suggest that its use be limited to the admirable objectives that Mr. Mehta has himself indicated in para 3 of his statement which I will take the liberty of reading:

"...on such questions as agricultural development, population control, acceleration of the programme for fertilizer production within the country, enlargement of export earnings, facilitating more intensive and more efficient utilisation of the production capacity we had already built up in several sectors..."

I hope that the current year's programme will be limited to the objective of that kind.

I would like to turn now, from a long-term point of view, to the more important problem of external aid in relation to the Fourth Five Year Plan and possibly the subsequent Plan, in a perspective sense. But before I do that, I feel it necessary to get on record some outside measurements so that one can see the thing in perspective, as to just exactly where are we today in the matter of burden of

foreign indebtedness and in the matter, more particularly, of the burden of repayment of foreign indebtedness and the interest on foreign indebtedness. Here are the figures: At the end of 1950-51, our foreign indebtedness was practically nil, at the end of the First Five Year Plan, our outstanding foreign indebtedness was Rs. 114 crores only, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, our outstanding foreign indebtedness was Rs. 761 crores, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, that is to say, as on 31st March, 1966, it stood at the monstrous figure of Rs. 2629 crores. (In case Mr. Asoka Mehta is wondering where I get these figures from, there has been recently published an admirable survey of this problem of foreign aid in a journal known as *Tata Quarterly—Review of Economic and Financial conditions in India*). If that were all, it would still not give us the true magnitude of the burden.

The true magnitude of the burden of this foreign debt,—I am talking about public foreign indebtedness,—can only be measured when we consider what is the annual obligation in terms of repayment of debt and for payment of interest on the debt. The total bill during the Third Five Year Plan, the total foreign aid burden, was Rs. 2316 crores, and the repayment of loans amounted to Rs. 332 crores, and the payment by way of interest was Rs. 288 crores, thus making a total of Rs. 620 crores. That is to say, out of 25 per cent of the total foreign indebtedness we incurred at Government to Government level over a period of five years was used for repayment of debt and towards payment of interest.

Finally, the magnitude of the Fourth Five Year Plan proposal in terms of external borrowing is something like this. New borrowings contemplated are to the tune of Rs. 4000 crores, of which I estimate that 40 per cent would be utilised for repayment of debt and payment of interest. It is that kind of burden that one is to look at, when asking ourselves what

it means to the economy of this country to the public finances of this country, to the export-import balance of this country and so on. And in order to get that measure right, the first thing one has to do is to put the thing in proper value. The value to-day, of the dollar is nearer Rs. 10 than the bogus price of Rs. 5 at which the dollar is at the official rate of exchange, which means that over the next five years, in the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the true burden, in rupee terms, of additional foreign indebtedness (at current prices) is going to be increased by Rs. 8000 crores, and the true burden of interest, repayment, and so on, in rupee values of the dollar we shall have to bear, will be about Rs. 3200 crores. On the basis of those figures, on the basis of some relationship towards national income, on the basis of some relationship of one's capacity to pay in terms of net earning of foreign exchange,—by whatever test one likes to measure this,—I am sorry to say, I come to the conclusion that this is not the kind of magnitude of Government to Government indebtedness that should ever be imposed upon this country.

I would like to conclude by stating a few practical conclusion which seem to me to emerge from an examination of the burden of indebtedness that is proposed to be built up on the shoulders of the people of this country, now and for the future. I would suggest that foreign aid on Government-to-Government basis should be strictly geared, first, to maximum utilisation of the installed industrial capacity and, secondly, to finishing the unfinished business of the Third Plan and, thirdly, to taking on the projects to which I have just referred from para 3 of Mr. Asoka Mehta's statement. The rest I would cut out without slightest hesitation, because the rest of it is not, in any sense, at all,—whether in national accounting terms, or in terms of earning necessary surplus of foreign exchange over foreign expenditure, or in terms of the returns, or by any

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other test of "cost—benefit" analysis, justifiable.

I do not want to suggest by that that we ought to shut off the investment of foreign capital in this country. On the contrary, I am of the very definite opinion that, judging by every test that I have just mentioned, it is desirable to encourage private foreign investment in this country on person to person basis, not on Government to Government basis. It is only when that is done that both the borrower and the lender take a close look at the project, at its general feasibility, at its technical feasibility, its financial feasibility, its profitability, its capacity to repay, applying every conceivable test that ought to be applied, and only then will the borrower borrow, and will the lender lend. Only then will the foreign investor invest. And when they do that, then it is a self-paying proposition which is in the interests of the borrower, which is in the interests of the lender and which is also primarily in the interests of this country. That indeed, is why person-to-person investment is from the national accounting point of view cheaper. That is also why person-to-person investment is at the risk of the investor and not at the risk of the country. And I would go further, I would extend that mode of foreign borrowing and investing to public sector enterprises as well.

I know perfectly well that some public sector enterprises would be entirely capable of attracting foreign investment on that brass-tacks basis. The Hindustan Machine Tools is one, the Indian Telephone Industries is another, and the Indian Shipping Corporation is a third one. Undoubtedly, there are projects in the public sector enterprises group which can stand the tests that I have just mentioned and which can stand on their own feet in the matter of attracting foreign investment to this country on this self-paying basis. But any project that is not capable of making out a case of that

kind ought not to be bolstered up at tremendous cost to the nation such as is involved in Government-to-Government borrowing for their benefit. I would, therefore, say to Shri Asoka Mehta, while congratulating him on the general success of his mission in bringing it down to brass-tacks level, I would beg of him to bear in mind that there is a burden of foreign aid which is already excessive, and he should not impose a further burden that might break our benches for in that case, instead of a self-generating economy, he may well have on his hands a self-degenerating economy.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): For the time being, I want to forget the statement which is under discussion....

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): What has he forgotten?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The statement that is under discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Not forgive it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The basic things which are before us are these. Are we deviating from the economic policy which we have been following for some years? Some of us feel—I am not amongst them—that the economic policy that has been pursued for some years in the First, Second and Third Plans needs a change and that enough was not done for agricultural activities, and perhaps there was a lopsided activity dominating the entire developmental activities so far as the industrial programmes were concerned. I think it is not a fact. I also think that the economic policy that has been pursued for so long should persistently be continued.

without any feeling that we have been doing something wrong.

What is basically wrong with us is, as I think, that we have been inefficient in the implementation of our programmes and also are rather complacent in the approach to the implementation aspect of our programmes. We should now be more efficient and less complacent within the framework of a target of programme that we set our ourselves. And if we are restless with regard to gearing up our administration and preparing a cadre for handling the technical work that faces us and also liberalising our outlook on accounting and assessments, then I am sure that within the framework and the limitations of the help that we get and we have been getting, we can show much better results. Therefore, our emphasis should not be so much on getting more aid in order to contain more activities within the time-limit that we have set for the Five Year Plans, but we should try to become more efficient and less complacent in utilising the money and the machinery and the men that we have at our disposal.

Shri Ranga will also agree with me. I emphasise, that we have to gear up all our activities. Our American friends also have that sort of complaint against us. It is no good saying that the American leadership approves of our work and programme and the activities thereof. I do not think that they are very happy. One of them, Mr. Lewis, is here, and I have read one of his books where he has said that Indians are good planners but bad doers.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We are bad both ways.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Of course, we are good planners. But we have failed in certain aspects of our activities. It is high time that the Planning Minister, the Finance Minister and the entire Cabinet concentrate their energies on this matter and see where we are erring in the utilisation

of the resources that we have already at our command. From that point of view, some heart-searching has to be done inside rather than an effort to make minds meet outside. Minds met previously also with understanding of differences in our outlook. And our American friends and the American Government and the World Bank too refused to give us help so far as a large gamut of public sector activities were concerned. I am referring to mining, oil exploration, the steel industry and all that. I remember that even up to date coal development activities in the public sector have been a taboo for them. But we agreed, that is, both the parties, the Americans and the Indians, that we would not object to their not helping us and we would not pursue that point, and they said that they would not be able to give us aid for developing our public sector activities in mining, whether it was coal or diamond and so on, or oil exploration or steel or many other industries like that. So, let us not pursue that line of thinking too seriously.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the World Bank gave loans for the development of coleries.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is true, but not in the public sector. They gave us a loan to develop the coal industry in the private sector, which has not yet been utilised. That is what I would like to point out. I am only making out a case that the two parties agreed that they would not give us resources for the public sector, and we agreed that we would not take it and we would go on pursuing our policy. In the new policy that we had adopted under the Industrial Policy Resolution, there was no difference of opinion. It seems to me now that some people want a change in that aspect of our thinking. Let us not do that. Let us not get impatient with the less work that we have done, thinking that perhaps we have not been able to proceed well enough because of lack of resources. I feel that more so-

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phisticated industries which will certainly contribute to the developmental activities of the nation can wait for some time, they should wait for some time and it is not necessary that we should be in a hurry to catch up with most modern nations so far as those industries are concerned. There are ways and means to make a small beginning in that direction also. It is a question of determination that even though we want to start those industries, let us not try to be in the forefront, because if we have to be in the forefront naturally we shall have to modify our concept and what is feared most is that the disparities in the country will increase thereby, further that our purchasing capacity will go down and that inflation will increase beyond proportion and production will not increase proportionately.

In order to assure ourselves that production catches up with our circulation of money and also that inflation is not encouraged too much and also that our purchasing capacity does not go down, we have got to restrict our activities which will not immediately show results in production . . .

Shri Ranga: Now, he has acquired wisdom.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Therefore I would submit that we should not be very impatient in borrowing money in order to introduce more and more industries, but our public sector activities should grow . . .

Shri Ranga: How?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: For, we have enough resources here. We have got enough men here who know about it. We have only to encourage them. We have to encourage their initiative. We are not encouraging their initiative today, and we are trying to depend on foreign aid and foreign technical know-how rather than utilise what is already existing

in the country; we have not tried to release that energy which is already there latent in the youth of this country; we have not encouraged it. I therefore submit that the little effort at deviating from our old concept—we thought that we made some mistake in the past—should be done away with, and that we should pursue the old policy which is still fresh for us and which has a lot of dividends to give to us.

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): I have read the statement of the Planning Minister over and over again but could not make out any point in it except one, that the ideas that the Minister puts forth are couched in such a language that normally one fails to find out what is really intended to convey. One plain fact that he has made out at the beginning itself is that since the foreign assistance is not certain, therefore we could not finally make out our Fourth Plan. The Planning Minister says, 'first let us know what resources will be available from abroad; then we can cut the size of the Plan according to that'. This theory, this very outlook, is wrong and is going to do serious harm and damage to the national interest.

As the hon. Member over there pointed out, first let us depend primarily and essentially on our own national wealth and resources. We have got our own resources. Perhaps the biggest resource of this country is manpower. We do not have the technology, technical know-how. But manpower, skilled and unskilled, is abundant in this vast country of ours. It is as yet unutilised, true. It is in science and technology in which we lag centuries behind. The untapped national resources to which we should direct our attention primarily and make the best use of them.

Secondly, we must know our needs also. Besides the big industries and other projects, there are primary needs like employment, drinking

water, Orissa famine and so on. Therefore, we must turn our national resources to our national needs and thus make the plan an Indian Plan and not a plan that will primarily depend upon resources we can get from the aid consortium countries. If we look at the position, in the First Plan, we started with 5.8 per cent foreign aid which came to about 25 per cent in the Third Plan. Now, we do not know where we stand. The Plan is not ready. Therefore, the foreign assistance content is not known; perhaps it will be very much bigger.

As regards the import of foreign capital and foreign assistance from the aid consortium countries and the World Bank, it has been the sad experience of the Afro-Asian countries, if we go through the discussions of UN-sponsored and several other regional gatherings of Commerce and Finance Ministers; that foreign capital has not helped them much to advance industrially, agriculturally and in other ways. This has been the painful experience of the Afro-Asian countries.

Shri Asoka Mehta has been good enough to tell us that there are no conditions, no demands and no strings attached, that President Johnson did not make any demands on India. All these things, of course, he said. May I ask: what about the fertiliser plant deal which has been repeatedly discussed here? Perhaps when the Minister was about to start on his trip abroad, pressure came from the USA and other aid consortium countries that 'we want more shares, we want more managerial powers.' While he was in Washington and New York, we had agreed to those terms and we find that though we hold the majority shares, we have given over the management and price structure and other aspects to a foreign monopolist. This is against our Industrial Policy Resolution. Perhaps the Minister might say that this is an exception. But it is not going to be so. The foreign Press and the Indian Press have reacted and it is said that more

and more pressure is going to be exercised and the Government would be made to yield. This is what the foreign and Indian papers are saying. This pattern is going to be extended to other fields.

For the Fourth Plan, our foreign exchange requirement seems to be about Rs. 4000 crores. It may go up as perhaps time passes. Out of this, one third is to be devoted to servicing the loans, repaying loans with interest charges.

Here again, it has been the experience of Afro-Asian countries that where they have taken loans from western countries, they have had to pay half out of it back to them by way of these service charges. This is what the February issue of the *West-minister Bank Review* has to say about India, that India is one of the heavily indebted countries in the world. It goes on to say:

"Some countries with debts maturing in the next five years can repay them only by diverting funds from development, plans and others cannot repay at all unless they have rephased their plans".

This is the experience. Therefore, it is no good our talking about and inviting more and more foreign aid when we see that we have to devote half of the loans thus taken for repayment. It is calculated that in our case, one third of the loans that we get is to be paid back for servicing.

Again, we want to earn more and more foreign exchange by way of export of primary commodities. Again it has been calculated, roughly, that 20 per cent of our export earnings would go to repay the foreign loans. Thus repayment of the loans received from the aid-India consortium countries has become a big problem. Whatever we get, one third or half of it is to be paid back on this account.

Again, the aid-givers have so planned our economy that most of our industries today are partially

[Shri M. N. Swamy]

or totally idle because we get no imports. In some of the commodities today imports have been reduced, and industries have been partially closed. The unutilised capacity of such industries works out to about 40 per cent.

Again, all this foreign aid has got its own implications, in fact, on our foreign policy and on our domestic policy. Since the days of our independence struggle and particularly after attaining independence, India has been anti-imperialist pleading for the cause of freedom, but today where are we, and what about our non-alignment policy? Today when the war in Vietnam is going on, we do not speak out, we do not condemn we do not ask the foreign troops to withdraw. So, foreign capitals is playing its role on our foreign policy and also on our domestic policy. This Indo-U.S. Foundation is one of the things which is going to make heavy inroads into our national life and on our foreign policy. This has to be fought and we should restore our freedom economic freedom, for it is well known that without economic freedom you will not have political freedom. That is the truth, that is the reality, that is known to one and all. Therefore, today we are very much indebted to foreign countries, and this has to be fought back to regain our full economic freedom, and for this the people of this country will fight to the end.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर प्रोफ़ प्लानिंग ऐंड सोशल वेलफेयर ने 13 मई, 1966 को अपनी हाल की वाशिंगटन और ओटावा की यात्रा पर स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसके ऊपर प्राज्ञ सदन में डिस्कशन चल रहा है। हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर जो उन देशों में घूम कर और दौरा करके आये हैं और उस बारे में जो विवरण रखता है उससे यह नहीं मालूम पड़ता है कि वह कितने डालर्स वहां से लाये हैं। दरअसल क्या सहायता वह वहां से प्राप्त कर सके है इसका पता नहीं चलता है।

Honourable Members will recall that recently the Canadian Government announced the cancellation of the repayment of 10 million Canadian dollars due to them in the current year. The Government of Canada have also substantially increased their shipments of wheat aid to India.

वह हमें व्हीट देने वाले है जिस पर कि हम स्वयं आत्मनिर्भर होने वाले हैं। हम को वहां कनाडा से गेहूं मिलने वाला है। 10 मिलियन डालर्स का जो कर्जा या भारत पर वह राइट प्रोफ़ कर दिया है। कितना पैसा मिलने वाला है उसकी कोई फीगर्स उन के स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है केवल वह सहायता देने वाली बात बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में लिखी हुई है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि एक बड़ी गाथा लिखने जा रहे हैं और लोगों को और हमको समझा रहे हैं कि वहां जाकर कामयाब हुए। लेकिन प्रखबारों में समाचारपत्रों में प्राप के खिलाफ टीका टिप्पणी की जा रही है। एक तो हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर के बारे में यह टीका की जा रही है कि फोर्थ प्लान का पूरा पूरा विवरण सामने न रखते हुए उसे वह बगल में दबा कर अमरीका में क्यों ले गये ? क्या वहां उनसे सैक्शन कराने के बाद उसे फिर मंत्री जी पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखेंगे जब तीन प्लानों को पहले यहां पार्लियामेंट में रखा गया तब यह चौथे प्लान के मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नया तरीका क्यों निकाला है ? यह सवाल प्राज्ञ देश के सामने है। हर जगह उस बारे में टीका टिप्पणी हो रही है लेकिन मंत्री जी ने अभी तक उस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। यह क्या इस देश के आत्म-सम्मान के अनुकूल है कि इस तरह से अमरीका के सामने हाथ पसार कर डालर्स की भीख मांगें ? अब अमरीका का इंटरैस्ट इसमें है कि भारत चीन के खिलाफ लड़े और काश्मीर पाकिस्तान को दे दिया जाय। यह जो प्राबलम उन के सामने है। इस वास्तं मि० जानसन ने यह सवाल पूछा था और

जां कि अखबारों में धाया है कि क्या आप पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का ज्वाएंट प्रोजेक्ट रखियेगा ? उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है ? अब उसके पीछे क्या उनका मतलब है वह तो आप समझ ही गये होंगे क्योंकि आप तो बड़े होशियार व्यक्ति हैं । उसी वक्त आपने सोचा होगा कि अमरीका के डालर्स देने का जो तरीका है वह यही है कि पाकिस्तान को मदद की जाय और हिन्दुस्तान को उस के साथ में रखना नहीं तो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का ज्वाएंट प्रोजेक्ट करने के वास्ते कहने का मंशा क्या था ? इस पर आपने कहा कि हां हम तैयार हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने यह भी कहा कि पाकिस्तान वाले तो मानते नहीं हैं, हमेशा इतने साल से काश्मीर की रट लगाये हुए हैं और काश्मीर को लेकर बराबर हम से झगड़ा करते रहते हैं । पाकिस्तान वाले और अनाब भुट्टा तो कहते हैं कि काश्मीर के लिए हम हिन्दुस्तान से ता कयामन तक लड़ेंगे और काश्मीर बगैर लिये हम जीन नहीं लेंगे तो क्या मंत्री जी ने अमरीका वालों से कहा कि हम कैसे पाकिस्तान से ज्वाएंट प्रोजेक्ट कर सकते हैं ?

दूसरा सवाल यह था कि 285 मिलियन डालर्स जो कि इंडो-पाक वार में उपयोग में नहीं लाये जा सके हैं और अमरीका ने उन्हें फ्रीज कर दिया है उसके बारे में अमरीका ने क्या जवाब दिया उसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट में कोई जानकारी नहीं है । मैं मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहूंगा कि क्या अमरीका ने फिर से वह ऐड देने का बचन दिया है ? मेरा तो कहना है कि इस बारे में अमरीका ने जैसा कि हिन्दी में कहते हैं हमें झगूठा ही बताया है ।

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अमरीका नोन प्रोजेक्ट ऐड देने को तैयार है लेकिन इम्पोर्ट रैस्ट्रिक्शंस लिबरलाइज किये जायें और रैस्ट्रिक्शंस निकाले जायें यह अमरीका ने कहा था । इसका मतलब यह है कि वह अपना मान यहां हिन्दुस्तान में भोजने में इंटरेस्ट है ।

है । मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह हिन्दुस्तान को इसी तरह से आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहेंगे ? हालत यह है डेफिसिट बजटिंग और कर्ज के कारण भारत-वर्ष की जनता वस्तु हो गई है । टैक्सों की भरमार हो रही है और महंगाई दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । जनता बहुत अधिक पीड़ित है और जनता यह चाहती है कि कुछ घरे के लिए टैक्स हौलिवे हो जाय और साथ ही प्लानिंग के काम को होल्ड अप कर लेना चाहिए । जनता इसनी अधिक चिन्त हो गई है कि उसे आपकी प्लानिंग की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है और वह कहती है कि लूटे में जाय आपकी प्लानिंग । उद्धृत इस बात की है कि जनता को राहत पहुंचाई जाये और उसकी बुनियादी आवश्यकताये पूरी की जायें ।

मंत्री जी अमरीका में महायत्ना के लिए पैसे मांगने के लिए भोनी फँस कर गये तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वह अपने जवाब में आज बतलायें कि अमरीका ने उन्हें कितना पैसा देने का वायदा किया है ? मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह लोन देने को तैयार है अर्थात् अमरीका कांय प्लान के पहले साल के लिए कर्जा देगा बाकी उसने तीन बार साल के वास्ते कोई निश्चित बात नहीं कही है । फिर यही कहा है कि बाक़ी के तीन, बार साल के लिए विचार करेंगे । उन्होंने जो कहा है कि हम विचार करेंगे तो उसका मतलब क्या है ? क्या अमरीका की उम में जर्न है यह आपका जानना चाहिए । इस तरह से अमरीका के पास जाकर जानसल, रूक और बूढ़ के सामने भीख मांगी गई उस में हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत नहीं बड़ी । आपको उन्हें आजादी के साथ कह देना चाहिए था कि अगर आप हमारा महायत्ना नहीं करेंगे तो फिर हम चीन से सहन के वास्ते तैयार नहीं हैं । हम और जगह से मदद से लेंगे । रशिया से हम मदद से लेंगे । आप को मालूम है कि रशिया और अमरीका में आपस में झगड़ा है और अमरीका कुदरती

[श्री बड़]

तौर पर चाहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान रशिया की तरफ न जाये। लेकिन मेरा तो कहना है कि यह कर्जा लेना कोई देशहित में नहीं है क्योंकि कर्जा एक तरह की कोड़ की बीमारी है कि अगर बापको होती है तो लड़के को होती है और पुस्त दर पुस्त कर्ज के बोझ के नीचे दबती चली जाती है। इस वास्ते हमें आत्मनिर्भर बनने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो सरकार ने जय किसान और जय जवान का नारा लगाया था वह कहां चला गया? क्या जय किसान और जय जवान के बदले जय अमरीका और जय कनाडा देश से कहलाने वाले हैं मरा तो कहना है कि सरकार को इस तरह से कर्ज के पीछे नहीं दौड़ना चाहिए और आत्मनिर्भर बनने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जितनी चादर हो जितना कपड़ा हो उतना ही हमें हाथ पांव पसारने चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि जो स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने दिया वह पूरा नहीं है और उन्हें पार्लियामेंट के सामने स्पष्ट रूप में बतलाना चाहिए कि अमरीका ने कितना पैसा देने का वादा किया है?

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): To be fair in this discussion we should begin by conceding that the mission of Shri Asoka Mehta has been a difficult enough one without our wanting to make it more difficult by this kind of criticism. I think we ought to give a full measure of our appreciation to Shri Asoka Mehta when we discuss a subject of this kind which involves negotiations between India and the other countries. We ought to raise it above party considerations. Of course we are free to discuss it but it should be done more objectively. Indeed we know, Sir, that this attack on Shri Mehta's statement has been spear-headed by our friends, the communists in this House and it has also been supported by some innocents

from other parties. To judge by any standard we should concede that Mr. Asoka Mehta's mission has been a difficult one, and a moments one in view of all that depends on the success of this mission in terms of the future of our planning and the future of our economic development. There was a time when the prospects for aid looked rather bleak and that was the time when the conflict with Pakistan broke out. Economic aid from the United States and other consortium countries was suspended and we were really not prepared for such suspension but we had to go through the ordeal as best as we could. Now, luckily a great change has come over the situation which has largely been the result of our Prime Minister visit to Washington now followed by the visit of Shri Asoka Mehta. The change is quite clear to us. For instance we have if mentioned in Shri Asoka Mehta's statement: George D. Woods did not wish to make any demands on India. There are no demands to be made on India. We also remember the statement that President Johnson made after his meeting with the Prime Minister of India where he said: we have asked nothing to each other. In view of this it is difficult to understand all this noise that is being made here about Shri Asoka Mehta's statement, all this noise about clearance with the world bank, commitments to the world bank and all that. Now, Sir, it is still very difficult to understand this attitude of the communist party, especially when we remember that the Russians themselves did not mind aid that we have been receiving from the US and the western countries. In fact Russia has welcomed the fact that India is able to make progress with the help of the US and western aid in addition to its own aid. We must also say here that Russia on its own part has been doing its best to help in its own way. Now, I shall quote just a few figures. Since the beginning of our planning in 1951, Russia has authorised the payment to India of Rs. 485.5 crores and of this

amount India has utilised Rs. 245.3 crores. That is a very significant amount coming from Russia. The result today is that both from the western countries and from the eastern countries there is a parallel flow of aid to India. We should also remember that Mr. Mehta is going to visit Russia before very long. There is no appearance between these two groups of countries of any competition or rivalry between them and the pattern of aid that flows from each is distinctly different. Here in India our friends, the communists, look upon everything which comes from America with suspicion and alarm. The other day Shri H. N. Mukerjee said something about the people of this country running like chicks under the wings of mother hen, that is, the United States. I think he was not very just to this country or very fair to the people of India. It is difficult to understand this attitude of the communists. Why should they do so when the Russians do not mind and in fact look upon with favour any aid that we receive both from the Eastern and the Western countries? I would only say that the behaviour of the communists is such that they are trying to be more loyal than the king. Mr. Mehta had a problem to deal with in Washington. He had to deal with the problem of ascertaining the extent of assistance which we can hope for and what has been the result of his mission to Washington. He has achieved a greater appreciation of our efforts. He has achieved assurances of aid from the world bank and a greater recognition of the need to India for non-project assistance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member must conclude now. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस माननीय मंत्री के बयान पर हम बेहस कर रहे हैं, वह जनतन्त्र के लायक नहीं हैं, क्योंकि 12-13 मई को उन्होंने सदन में बार बार कहा है कि जब तक उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री जी का विश्वास प्राप्त है, वह वहाँ पर है।

किसी मंत्री को यह बात सदन में नहीं कहनी चाहिये। जो भी मंत्री वहाँ पर है, वह तब तक है, जब तक राष्ट्रपति की खुशी है और सदन का विश्वास है और तीसरे किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri K. C. Sharma: The membership or the Ministership of the hon. Member is not in dispute. His statement is under discussion. He cannot plead that the hon. Minister should go out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said it on the floor of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब ऐसे माननीय मंत्री के बयान पर बहस करते वक्त सब से पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि खुद इन्होंने अपने बयान में प्रोजेक्ट-सहायता और गैर-प्रोजेक्ट सहायता के फर्क पर अपना सारा मामला खड़ा किया है। आज माननीय सदन मुझे माफ करेगा कि यदि अंग्रेजी के कुछ शब्द मेरे बोलने आजायें, क्योंकि जल्दी जल्दी मुझे बोलना है और इस सदन के लिये कहना है।

तो एक वाक्य इनके बयान से मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाता हूँ, इन्होंने कहा है कि—

"... will participate in a substantial manner in the provision for our non-project aid requirements besides continuing to entertain requests for project assistance."

इस में नान-प्रोजेक्ट के मामले में तो बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि उस में सहायता देते रहेंगे, लेकिन प्रोजेक्ट-सहायता के बारे में कहा गया है कि जब आपकी धर्नी धायी तो हम उसकी बग़ी तरह से देख भाल करेंगे। इस एक वाक्य से भारत के भविष्य का सारा खाका माननीय मंत्री जी ने खींच दिया है और अब मैं आपको बिना सैद्धान्तिक तर्क किये हुए कुछ अपने अनुमान बताता हूँ कि अगले

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

तीन-चार सालों में क्या होने वाला है। खाली उन कारखानों के नाम गिना दूंगा जिनकी चर्चा इस समय देश में हो रही है और जो बनने वाले हैं, जिनमें से कुछ नहीं बनेंगे। मैं यह नहीं क़ता कि सब नहीं बनेंगे, लेकिन कुछ नहीं बनेंगे।

एक तो बैलाडैला में फौलाद का कारखाना बनने वाला था, दूसरा निबेली में लोहे या एलाय का कारखाना बनने वाला था, तीसरा अलिदया में तेल और पेट्रोल को साफ करने का कारखाना बनने वाला था, चौथा भारी बिजली के लिये पिजौर में बनने वाला था, पांचवां भारी बिजली के लिये एक नया कारखाना केरल में बनने वाला था। छठा कोयले का कार्यक्रम जो सोचा गया था कि जिससे भारत के कोयला उद्योग का प्राधुनिकीकरण करने वाले थे, जिसमें 446 करोड़ रुपया नया लगाया जायगा, जिसमें 151 करोड़ रुपया विदेशों से लगाया जायगा, उसको भी अब क्षति पहुंचेगी, सातवां हैवी प्लेट्स का बैसल्ट के लिये और ब्वायलर्स के लिये बनने वाला था, उसके ऊपर आंच प्रायंगी, आठवां रोलिंग मिल की मशीनों के लिये और नवां इन्जिनियरिंग के रेशनलाइजेशन के लिये हांगा, इन 9 में से कितने बन पायेंगे मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन यह तय बात है कि नये कारखानों के लिये जिस तरह से प्रापकी योजना थी, नये कारखानों से मेरा मतलब है बड़े कारखाने, कारखानों की मशीनों बनाने वाले कारखाने, उन में अब सुस्ती आ जायेगी, यह निश्चित बात है और यह भविष्य प्रापको दिखाने वाला है।

असल में हम सारे बयान में क्या इच्छा है और क्या उम्मुकता है कि जो गैर-प्राजेक्ट सहायता है वह दी जाय, उसका कारण क्या है कि जितने पूँजी-शाही कारखाने थे, चास तौर से सितम्बर के बाद से कुछ मास की कमी के कारण या हिस्सों यानी कम्पोनेन्ट्स की कमी के कारण ठप्प होने जा रहे थे। ये पूँजी-

पति पीछे पड़ गये, क्योंकि उन्ही की यह सरकार है, कि किसी तरह से पूँजीपतियों के जो कारखाने पहले से चल रहे हैं, उस में कच्चा माल और हिस्से मिलने जायें, कम्पोनेन्ट्स मिलते जायें, इसलिये यह सारा नान-प्राजेक्ट एड के लिये बयान है। इसका मतलब क्या है? मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ, जैसे रेणु चक्रवर्ती समझती हैं कि यह समाजवादी सरकार है, यह सरकार तो हमेशा पूँजीवाद सरकार रही है। यह सरकार हमेशा या तो एक तरफ चाणक्यपुरी नौकरशाही के लिये बनाती है और दूसरी तरफ मथुरा सड़क पूँजीपतियों के लिये बनाती है, नौकरशाही और पूँजीपतियों की सरकार है। अभी तक कम से कम एक चदर डाल दिया करते थे समाजवाद की, समाजवाद के नाम की माला जपा करते थे, और वह माला भी अब मुझे लगता है, कुछ वर्षों में छूटने वाली है, क्योंकि उसके लिये भी इस बयान से मैं साफ बता देता हूँ, बड़ी चालाकी से कहा गया है, माननीय मंत्री से चालाकी की उम्माद की जा सकती है

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (नानन्दा)
प्रापके पुराने साथी हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमारे साथी तो प्राप भी रहे हैं, हमारे साथी तो कितने ही हैं, गड़बड़े में गिरने देखा है प्रापको।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Order, order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अपने सदस्यों से प्राप कहें कि ये चुप रहें।

इस बयान में यह कह रहे हैं—

"If sufficient non-project aid was available to us in a form which permitted greater flexibility in the allocation of foreign exchange, whose scarcity necessitates the elaborate use of administrative controls today . . ."

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव भूलों की बात का मैं हिमायती नहीं हूँ। नौकरशाही सरकार को मान से

रहने का भौका मिल जाता है। इस बात की कोशिश खास तौर से की गई है कि वर्तमान कारखानों के लिये काफी धमरीकी सहायता मिल जाय, जिस से ये कन्ट्रोल वगैरह खत्म हों। ऐसी धर्मव्यवस्था यहां पर कायम की जाय, जो दूसरो को भाये, और मामला ठं क तरह से चलता रहे, चाणक्यपुरी, मधुरा सड़क ग्रहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता वालों का सारा कामकाज चलता रहे, ऐसी व्यवस्था हो इस लिये इस बयान में जो भविष्य दिखलाया गया है, उसके बारे में सारे देश को पूरी तरह से माबद्धान हो जाना चाहिये।

16 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

धमरीका हमें जो मदद देने जा रहा है, वह प्रति व्यक्ति हर साल 15 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा की दौलत पैदा करता है, यह बात भूल नहीं जानी चाहिये। जब कि भारतवर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिमाल 350 रु० की दौलत पैदा करता है। 350 और 15000 का अन्तर है। मैं यहां पर वितरण की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, कितना नौकरशाही खा जाती है, लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस 350 रु० में से 150-200 रु० नौकरशाही और सेठ लोग खा जाते हैं, इस समय तो मैं कुल दौलत की तुलना कर रहा हूं। उत्पाति के मामले में साम्राज्यशाही तभी खत्म हो सकती है, जब कि ये कारखाने, जिनके कि मैंने नाम गिनाये हैं, इनको पूरी तादाद में हम बना लेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि ये जितने भी यूरोप के विकसित देश हैं, उनको प्रच्छा नहीं लगता कि कोई उनकी होड़ में बराबर का देश उनके समतल घा जाये। इस लिये ये यही चाहते हैं कि हम अपने यहां ज्यादातर उन्ही कारखानों को चलाते रहें, जिनमें खाने-पीने की, पहनने की चीजे पैदा होती हैं, कहीं इतने धास्म निर्भर न बन जायें कि जिससे उनके हथियार नाकारा

हो जाय, जिससे उनके कब्जे से निकल जायें। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस में धमरीका को दोष देने का क्या फायदा, धमरीका क्या, हर देश ऐंभो कोशिश करेगा, जिसके पास ताकत है। दोष देना चाहिये वर्तमान सरकार को। घाज कम्यूनिस्टो के मोचने के में यह सब से बड़ी गलती पाता हूं। जब कभी इस तरह की बहस चलती है, तो वे धमरीका को दोष देने लग जाते हैं। धमरीका मदद मांगने पर देता है, तुम क्यों जाते हो, मदद मांगने के लिये? दोष देना चाहिये इस वर्तमान सरकार को, जो अपने कर्त्तव्यों को भूलकर धमरीका के चंगुल में फंस जाया करती है। धमरीका खुद थोड़े ही अपनी जान नाद रहा है, बजन नाद रहा है, वह तो जब हम धमरीका की गुलामी स्वीकार करते हैं, तब धागे धाता है। मैंने धमरी कहा था इसी महीने में कि कारखाने चल ही नहीं सकते जब तक धमरीका और उसके दोस्त हमारी मदद न करें।

सभापति महोदय धन माननीय
मदस्य ममाप्त करे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और भी मुझे कुछ बातें कहनी हैं।

जो तस्कर व्यापार है, उसको घाप देखें जो हम लोगों की खपत का सामान है वह अपने देश में कितना घाता है, इसका घाप हिसाब नहीं लगा पाते हैं। मैंने इसका हिसाब लगाने की कोशिश की है। कुछ बोड़ा या धांकड़ा मुझे मिला है उन में जो तस्कर व्यापार करते हैं। उनके अन्दर राष्ट्रीय संगठन है। उन के जरिये से मैंने पता लगाने की कोशिश की है। उन व्यक्तियों के जरिये से भी कुछ पता लगाने की कोशिश की है और मैं सुन कर रंग रह गया कि छः सौ करोड़ रुपये का मलाना तस्कर मान हमारे देश में घाता है, सोना, घड़ियां वगैरह घाती है। वे चीजे घाती हैं जो सिर्फ हमारी खपत में घाती है। छः सौ करोड़ का

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

माल लाने के लिए भी शायद यह बयान बहुत कुछ मबदगार होगा।

इसके अलावा जो हमारे ऊपर कर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसको भी प्राप्त देखें। उस कर्ज में भी यह नई योजना मबदगार साबित होगी, उसको यह धीर भी बढ़ायेगा। करीब चौदह सौ करोड़ रुपया तो देना पड़ेगा। उसके हिसाब से देखा जाए तो साल भर में जो हम पैदा करते हैं उसमें से दस सैकड़ा खाली कर्ज का हिस्सा जाने लग गया है। वह बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि हम से ज्यादा नालायक कोई पीढ़ी नहीं हो सकती है कि धान धाने वाली पीढ़ी जो है, पांच पांच, सात सात धीर दो दो बरस के नन्हें बच्चे जो हैं उन के कंधों पर इतना जबरदस्त बोझ लादे दे रही है। यह सब अपने खुद के खाने पीने के लिए हो रहा है। धाने वाली पीढ़ी इसको सम्भाल भी नहीं पाएगी धीर देश बिगड़ा जा रहा है।

इसलिए आप मुझे खाली इतना धीर कहने दीजिये नीति के बारे में कि इतनी यह आर्थिक नीति खराब है कि जिस का कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं। उसी के साथ साथ इसके सबब से लाजिमी तौर से कुछ राजकीय नीतियां भी आयेंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारी राजनीति का बिल्कुल निकम्मा, गरीबी और बेहूदापन का कारण यह है कि हम अपने दिमाग से सोचते नहीं हैं। कम्युनिस्ट हैं, उनके लिए बीयतनाम सबसे बड़ा सबाल है। कांग्रेसी हैं, खुदा जाने उनके लिए क्या सबाल रहता है। वे मोकेबाखी के सबाल ले लिया करते हैं। लेकिन यह सबाल कि किसी तरह से भारत और पाकिस्तान का एका हो जाए जोकि भारत की वैदेशिक नीति का सर्वोपरि सबाल हो जाता है, इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। इस बयान के बाद धीर अमरीका के कारण से

वह कभी हो नहीं सकता है। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति बिक चुकी है ऐसी चीजों के साथ।

मैं निजी रूप से एक सफाई दे दूँ क्योंकि हम लोगों के बारे में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को गलतफहमी है। गलतफहमी यह है कि हमारे आदमियों ने लखनऊ में किसी धीरत की साड़ी खींची थी। अगर ऐसा किया हो (अवधान) क्योंकि इसको इस सदन में कहा गया है, इसलिए मैं इसकी सफाई देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे स्वयंसेवक जमीन पर लेटे हुए थे धीर लोगों को जाने से रोक रहे थे। धीरत स्वयं सेवक थे। जब कोई एक धीरत गई तो साड़ी का कुछ हिस्सा खिच गया होगा ऐसा हो सकता है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस बात की निन्दा करता हूँ कि चाहे श्री चन्द्रभान गुप्त ने जितने भी अनुचित काम किये हों, हमारे आदमियों की तरफ से उनके ऊपर कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये थी (अवधान) सुनो तो मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ। हमारे आदमियों की तरफ से उनके ऊपर कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये थी, उनको जबरदस्ती नहीं करनी चाहिये थी (अवधान) हमारे दल के बारे में न जाने क्या-क्या बातें कही गई हैं। मैं उन बातों को नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि श्री चन्द्रभान गुप्त के साथ जो श्री व्यवहार हुआ, मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री राज नारायण जी ने उनकी टोपी दिखा कर कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि सुना करो मेरी बात को (अवधान) मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आदमी कैसे हैं, उनको समझ कर चला करो। हमारे लोग आप लोगों जैसे उचक्के नहीं हैं, जैसे आप लोग हैं, वैसे नहीं हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा: (मधुबनी) : "उचक्का" शब्द हटा दिया जाये।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bengal-pur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

श्री राबेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) :
उन्होंने कहा है कि तुम जैसे उचक्के नहीं हैं।
यह घनपालिमेंटरी है।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : लोहिया साहब
ने कहा है कि आप लोगों की तरह से उचक्के
नहीं हैं। क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह पालि-
मैंटरी शब्द है? आप इस पर अपनी रुलिंग
दीजिये। बर्ना हम अगर कहेंगे कि ये सभी
चोर हैं, तो क्या यह अच्छा होगा?

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nath Pal...

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, you
have to give your ruling.

इन्होंने कहा है कि आप लोगों की तरह से
उचक्के नहीं हैं। हम कहें कि आप लोगों की
तरह से चोर नहीं हैं तो क्या यह ठीक होगा?
आप रुलिंग दीजिये कि यह शब्द पालिमैंटरी
है या नहीं है? अगर यह पालिमैंटरी है तब
हम कहेंगे कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य इन लोगों
की तरह से चोर नहीं हैं।

Shri Rameshwar Sahu (Roser):
Sir, what is your ruling? It is a very
objectionable term.

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा)
उचक्के का क्या अर्थ है?

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : चीड़ को लेकर
भागने वाला, उचक्के का अर्थ है।

Mr. Chairman: I think he has said
it in a general way. He has not re-
ferred to any particular individual.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do you
mean to say, Sir, that without naming
anybody I can say that some of the
Members are goondas? Does it con-
form to the standards set up by the
House?

श्री सुलजीवास जाधव : (नांदेड़)
इसके माने क्या हैं?

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : आपने कहा है कि
इन्होंने जनरल बे में कहा है। इन्होंने सबको

कहा है कि आप लोगों की तरह से, कांग्रेस
पार्टी के मेम्बरों की तरह से उचक्के नहीं हैं।
अगर आपने यह प्रेसीडेंट कायम किया तो
हम लोगों को भी इसी तरह से कहना पड़ेगा
और तब देयर विल बी नो एंड टू इट।

Mr. Chairman: The learned Doctor
did not mean that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Dar-
bhanga): It is not a question of
meaning, it is a question of what has
been said.

Mr. Chairman: I have given my
decision. Let us proceed now—Shri
Nath Pal.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr.
Chairman, it is a pity that this very
important debate has been vitiated by
ideological overtones. I was a little
pained to see that the cold war which
is, luckily for us, raging between the
two main contestants found its ex-
pression on the debate on aid. I think
the whole problem of aid needs to be
examined and looked into totally free
from any kind of ideological consid-
erations, and the only touch-stone will
have to be whether aid or loan or any
other assistance we may seek from
any source serves our purpose or not.
I am afraid, to that extent this debate,
at least to me, was a disappointment.
I shall try, during the few minutes I
have at my disposal, to restore a
perspective.

The only perspective and frame-
work in which we can examine the
whole thing is the national interests
of this country. I should like to
express a little disappointment that
Shri Mehta when he landed in United
States of America, apart from the
general purpose of collecting maximum
aid, made two declarations: that under
no circumstances, pressure or no pres-
sure, whatever the quantum of aid
given or withheld, he is going to
change the policies of the country;
and, secondly, at another meeting he
said, that he was not going to accept
devaluation. Both sounded good, and

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I think he was honest about both the statements he made. But I think it would have been better, since he is a very fine student of economics, if he had looked at the facts rather than reiterated what have been his long-standing beliefs.

I shall first take the question of devaluation. I think his statement in this House was that this Government is not going to accept devaluation. Shri Mehta surely—there are his old books, his studies, his speeches in this House—knows what devaluation means. It is the depreciation of the purchasing power of the rupee. I shall only make a brief reference because in his case it is not necessary to elaborate this point. I have got statistical tables beginning with 1952-53. The value of the rupee in the base year 1952-53 is 100. Now what do we find? Because of the rise in the living cost index there is a reciprocal depreciation in the purchasing power of the rupee. Beginning with 1952-53 we find that the living cost index, according to official statistics, is 169 or 170. What remains of the rupee today is this, that in the open market of the world the rupee is devalued and devalued miserably. Shri Mehta, I do not think had time to go and see what his rupee could purchase at Zurich, Geneva or any other world exchange. He knows that howsoever loud may be the proclamations of the Government of India that they are not going to devalue the rupee, in practice the world has pronounced devaluation of the rupee.

That takes us to the very root of the economic policy which is felt in this major sector, that of holding the price line. I know, he has always said that there will be unavoidable increase in the cost of living index in a developing country but that does not justify all the rise. One of my papers is missing in this confusion of papers, otherwise I could have shown how in the years under review the rise in prices has taken place in Japan, Germany, U.S.A. and England—four

countries—and I would have taken examples of one or two developing countries and how that price rise compares with the rise in prices in this country.

What is more important for Shri Mehta and this Government is not to go on saying, which I think in his case is perhaps honest and sincere, that we are not going to devalue. What about the unofficial devaluation of the rupee? What about the back-door devaluation of the rupee? What about the world devaluating the rupee? It is these facts which he must find himself and try to remedy rather than go on saying that the rupee will not be devalued.

Then, he has said that we are not going to change our policy. I think, a man of his standing and stature should face this issue a little more courageously and in a straightforward manner. For 18 years we have been trying certain policies.

Shri Asoka Mehta: In order to avoid any misunderstanding, may I point out that what I said was that we are not going to change our policies under pressure? We can change any policies we like here, inside our own country. It is a question of whether we would do anything under pressure from outside.

Shri Nath Pai: I am glad about this explanation. Actually, the wording was as he has pointed out. I agree, the wording was what you now correct me. The latter part was also in his original statement. I concede that to him. But I have to say something about this.

We heard Shri Malaviya. Shri Malaviya's was an unusually mild speech. I expected some thunder and fire from him, but it was not anything like that from him. I hope he is here. His was a simple and cogent plea. "These are the policies which we had been following; we made mistakes but we felt that as the policies are old,

let us follow them." The patient is deteriorating, the medicine does not serve any purpose, but it is the old medicine, the more we have the better for us. That seems to be the attitude.

I think, the Government also falls in the other extreme of this kind of attitude. If you think that policy changes are necessary, statesmanship and success of those changes demand that courageously you adumbrate, explain and tell what those changes are and try to justify them in the light of your experience. It is no use the Government going on saying that. Everyday we hear that. The other day we heard the spokesman of the Government, the Prime Minister, say that there are no changes. You are introducing changes. Why are you shy about that? We may disagree about the changes, but what is gained by saying that there are no changes in the policy of Government? The Industrial Policy Resolution is being changed. It may be for the better or time may prove that it is for the worse, but it is necessary that we do not try to hide the basic truth either about the aid or about the changes in policy.

Having said this about these two basic statements, I will turn to another thing. What is baffling with regard to this statement is this. We were told by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat in reply to a question with regard to the total quantum and lay-out of the Fourth Five Year Plan that it cannot be said because we do not know the quantity of the aid and in this statement we find:—

"While the precise quantitative discussions on the measure of aid from Consortium countries had to await the decisions on plan magnitudes and plan allocations on our part, there was a clear appreciation of the fact that over the next five years, substantially greater assistance than in the past would have to be provided both for more efficient utilization of the productive capacity already

built-up and for addition to such capacity."

What is happening is this. We get into the vicious circle in a statement like this. Apart from the slight contradiction about it, Shri Mehta has made, I think, a virtue of ambiguity. I know the reasons for it. Perhaps he was not free to indicate it, but it would have done a lot of good to his mission . . .

Mr. Chairman: Would you not like to hear the reasons from him?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is speaking on behalf of Shri Mehta.

Shri Nath Pal: When I do that, I will have the guts. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty should know that.

He should have said what are, the failures. That he could not do.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Could not do what?

Shri Nath Pal: Consistently you avoided and evaded this issue regarding the quantum that you expected from them. You have given the appreciation of the quantity expected as Rs. 4,800 crores, but you have never indicated, apart from such substantial aid. Why? I know, perhaps there were reasons for you, but how has it helped us after your visit? We remain where we were. The Planning Minister, his deputy or his colleague tells us that we cannot adumbrate the plan because we do not know the quantum of assistance. We hear from the Americans that they cannot announce the quantum of the aid because they do not know the quantum of the Plan. We are getting into this, one side points to the other, and the House and the country remain where they were. Mr. Asoka Mehta's statement does not shed any light on this.

Now, there is another thing which I would like to point out here which, I think, Mr. Mehta should not be offended at, pointing out it is no use saying that it is inevitable. Where do we stand with regard to the debt of this country? Originally, a reference

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was made by Mr. Dandekar and I would like to point out what steps Mr. Mehta propose to take. I know the Prime Minister's statement, aid to end aid, and that reminds us of another proclamation, war to end war, and that war did not end the war.

We have made our position quite clear that we do not fight shy of aid, that we do not see the ideological colour of the aid. We only see what is the aid we need and for what purpose. Stiring is a word I dislike. But here again, what has happened with regard to the Government? There are conditions. Why deny them? Why not confess them? What is wrong about them? No aid is given without such conditions whatever the source may be. You and some of your friends did oppose the Soviet Union who did tell us with regard to the magnificent Bokaro project which we owe to them. We had two sides of it. The Americans laid down conditions—I remember, Mr. Chairman, you also asking a supplementary—that this will have to be done in the private sector if the aid is to come. We remember that very well. Then, we got the Russian aid. What was it? At the very first instance, it was clearly stated—and we fought on this—that the Indians had to be associated. At one stage, it was stated that everything will be done by the Russians including the quantum of the total cost which cannot be challenged. It does happen. Are you to condemn them? What is happening is this that the conditions are being accepted by this Government. What the Government is guilty of is that courageously and honestly the Government is not coming before the Parliament and telling, under these circumstances, these are the conditions. We want to accept them, but I will say I do not think these are justified.

Mr. Chairman: He should try to conclude now.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, I am concluding.

Then, about the aid, I am sure about the aid. My serious complaint is, though Mr. Asoka Mehta talks in his essay of the maximum effort, that we are determined to put the utmost effort in the task of assuring the structural revolution. I am afraid, if we look at the total quantum of the aid, it has been changing like this. In the aid expectation, the Plan Memorandum, in October, 1964, talked of a requirement of foreign aid of Rs. 3200 crores. In September, 1965, it became Rs. 4000 crores and the Planning Minister now says it is Rs. 4800 crores. If we deduct service charges of Rs. 1350 crores, that leaves us Rs. 3450 crores and if we deduct another sum of Rs. 450 crores, it leaves us Rs. 3000 crores of aid.

What about the resources that we have to raise internally? Mr. Chairman, I do not know what is happening about the building, the collecting, of the resources internally. I am afraid, we will be condemning ourselves to perpetual aid, perpetual dependence instead of aid declining gradually, dependence being brought down gradually, unless the question of internal resources is tackled more manfully than what the recent policies of the Government indicate. I would like to point out to Mr. Mehta that this has an alarming significance. During the Third Plan, in 1961-62, the total amount borrowed was Rs. 2316 crores and service charges were to the tune of about Rs. 620 crores, that is, nearly 25 per cent were the service. In every Plan, we depend for 25 per cent on foreign aid. Is there any hope? I would like to make an appeal to him.

Recently, in a war with Pakistan, this country demolished one of the slanders against India that five Indians are equal to one Pakistani. This we did on the field of battle. But unless we can prove it in the factory or in the field where rice is grown, we have no future. Today, we have not the

equals of the Russian factory worker in our factory, nor is one Indian peasant equal to a Japanese or a US or an Italian or an Egyptian peasant. Unless there is an effort to increase productivity and the resource-building capacities increase, I am afraid that this debate today will be surcharged with ideological overtones or just be a barren thing, and we shall not be getting anywhere. I hope the Planning Minister in his reply will try to answer all these questions.

Mr. Chairman: I think we have to conclude this discussion at 5 p.m. So, I would request the hon. Minister to reply now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to ask just one or two questions.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : सभापति महोदय, भाषण के रूप में नहीं बल्कि प्रश्न के रूप में ताकि मंत्री महोदय हो उत्तर देने में आसानी हो, प्रश्न के रूप में दो बातें पूछता हूँ। एक बात तो यह पूछनी है

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am afraid that sufficient question have been asked already, and I must have time to reply to them.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may just note the question and then he can answer.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नहीं, नहीं, एक मिनट की बात है मेहता साहब, आपको आसानी हो जायगी उत्तर देने में।

पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सितम्बर 1965 के अन्त तक हमारे देश के ऊपर विदेशों का लगभग 55 अरब रुपया ऋण था सब मिलाकर के यानी प्रत्येक भारतीय के ऊपर 128 रुपये विदेशी ऋण लदा हुआ था, तो योजना मंत्री अपने भाषण में बोड़ा इस बात का अवश्य स्पष्टीकरण करें कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हमारे ऊपर कितना ऋण होगा और प्रत्येक भारतीय कितने ऋण से दब जायेगा? दूसरा

प्रश्न यह है कि जो विदेशों से हम ऋण लेते हैं उसमें दो हिस्से हैं। एक तो वह लोग हमको ज्यादातर ऋण सामान की शकल में देते हैं। तो जब सामान की शकल में देते हैं तो वापसी में हमसे फिर सामान ही क्यों नहीं लेते? ऐसे के रूप में लेते हैं तो उससे हमारे ऊपर भार बढ़ता है। दूसरे जो सामान देते हैं वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेट पर क्यों नहीं देते हैं? जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेट है उसके ऊपर सामान मिले जिससे हमारे ऊपर ऋण का भार अधिक न हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि योजना मंत्री अपने भाषण में इन दोनों प्रश्नों का समावेश कर लें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that he is not going to change and India is not going to change its policies because of any pressures. I would like to know whether he still feels, after the fertiliser deal and after his visit to the USA and the assurances given by the World Bank and the US Government for helping this country on a non-project basis, that our Industrial Policy Resolution will be safe in his hands or there will be an erosion into it, and whether this aid from America is not a new East India Company in our country to capture our economy.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable contributions that they have made to this discussion. We have been trying to formulate our Plan and side by side, trying to find out in what way and to what extent we can be sure about the external assistance that we need. The two processes have been going on side by side.

You will recollect that the first memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan was published in October, 1964. After that, last year, in May, 1965, when the Prime Minister of India visited Moscow, it was felt that we should take advantage of that visit and explore with the Soviet Union the possibilities of their assistance for the Fourth Plan. Recently,

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the Prime Minister visited the USA and it was, therefore, felt that opportunity should be taken to explore with the U.S. Government and with the World Bank and to find out to what extent we can count upon their assistance for our Fourth Plan. This does not mean that either the Soviet Union was invited to tell us what our Plan should be or that we are inviting anybody else to tell us what our Plan should be.

Last year, I had gone to the Soviet Union, and various projects were agreed to. It has taken one year for them to be technically examined and we find that some of the projects that we had agreed to may not be feasible. For instance, last year, one of the projects or one of the industries for which we were most keen on getting co-operation from the communist countries was the fertiliser industry. We were assured that we would get a fertiliser plant, at least one fertiliser plant in the Fourth Plan. We are now informed that it will be possible to put up a fertiliser plant only in the beginning of the Fifth Plan. It is always useful to explore, to discuss, to find out what is possible and what is not, and what will be the difficulties in future.

A question has been raised by my hon. friend from the Jan Sangh, 'How is it that documents not available to us, to this Parliament or to this country, were taken to the World Bank and shown to them?' Not one single scrap of paper which is not available to you was taken there. With what we have, we are willing to sit down and discuss with them, and whenever they ask questions, we try to clarify what our point is, whether it is in Moscow, Washington or any other capital of the world where this kind of negotiations have to be carried on.

My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, said that we seem to be caught in a vicious circle. There is no vicious circle

in it. The Plan is being drawn up, we are going ahead with it. If we had come to you with the whole Plan ready with Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 4,500 crores of external assistance provided for in it, you would have rightly asked, 'How do you know you will get it'. You would have characterised it is a 'paper' plan. Where are all the statements. My friend, Shri Nath Pai, and other very able and eloquent members on the other side would have brought in any number of press clippings which go to show that the aid-giving countries have been saying that they are fatigued and they are not interested in this. We would have been told that we were proceeding on the basis of an unrealistic plan. When we go about to make sure that the necessary amount of understanding and assistance will be forthcoming, we are told, 'You are deciding things without consulting us'. I just do not understand. Please lay down the procedure, how we should proceed about it. I say all final decisions will be taken by you and by you alone. But whether for a particular project or for a particular scheme, the World Bank wants to assist us or not, that we must find out and surely the World Bank has the right to decide what they want to assist or not. They will appraise it and decide that. We may come to the conclusion that our Plan is satisfactory to us, but there are parts of it which they do not like.

My hon. friend, Shri Malaviya, said that the World Bank and the US Government do not help public sector projects. That is not so. They do not help certain kinds of public sector projects. In the case of all infrastructure projects, whether it is the question of ports, or the question of railway transport or the question of power stations, the World Bank and USA are willing to help. Industries they are not willing to help.

We are seeking cooperation from various countries because our needs are varied. We try to fit their response

within, as it were, the whole broad framework of our requirements.

So there is no point in saying that they decide. That we will do. But surely they have the right to choose in the plan we draw up in which area they will assist, in which segment they will not. That is all that is being sought to be done.

Again it is asked: Why are we asking for so much aid? Are we not becoming dependent on other countries for aid? I realise that we are asking for a substantial amount of aid. Shri Nath Pai quoted a number of figures if I had the time, I would have explained to him as to how there is not much inconsistency in these figures. Why are we asking for this substantial amount of aid? Because if we look at the whole cycle of our development, beginning with the First Plan and ending with the Fifth, the total transformation of our economy has to be brought about within this period of 25 years. When I talk about structural transformation I am talking about a stagnant economy being converted into a dynamic one capable of moving forward continuously on its own steam, a self-reliant economy. Whether agriculture has been changed, whether it is the industrial structure that has been changed, whether it is the transport system that has been changed, everything has to be provided with that basic wherewithal whereby future developments are possible on its own.

Take modern transport. In the next five years, for any development we want to make of modern transport, we do not have to look to outside for assistance, because we shall be able to produce all the requirements in our own country. Likewise, take power. Any expansion of power programme. We want to put through can be completed on the basis of self-reliance during the next five year plan.

In sector after sector we are achieving self-reliance, which means independence from foreign sources. But in order to achieve it there is a period of what one calls bunching of investments. Today we have to steel and we have to import steel because we do not produce enough. We have got to set up steel mills, we have also got to set up industries which will produce steel plants in the country. This kind of simultaneous investments have to be made.

Shri Dandekar suggested: let us only finish the projects that we have in hand and not worry about future projects. What would happen? Where will we if our fertilizer requirements exceed one million tons, if it becomes 1½ or 2 million tons as the economy picks up? If you are not planning, if you are not building your steel plants, your fertiliser plants, or the plants to build your fertiliser plants, where will you be?

Immediately there is the big problem, paucity of foreign exchange, an acute balance of payment crisis. In order to get out of the balance of payment crisis, in order that we are not constantly hamstrung by our inability to get the things that we need to provide new tools, to evolve new techniques, to increase productivity, to achieve that rate of growth that some of our friends have referred to, it is absolutely necessary that we build up in this country the capacity to produce all the material that we need, all the machines that we need, all the chemicals that we need, all the engineering goods that we need for the purposes of this self-generating economy. Self-generating economy, self-propelling economy, is not just an expression of patriotism, it is an expression ultimately of an effort at transforming the whole structure and the character of our economy. That is what we are trying to do.

In order to do that, we have reached what I call the hump, the most difficult period, where two things are happening. The earlier loans that we

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

had taken were short-term loans, ten-year loans, which are called hard loans. Why were they hard loans. Because the aid-givers also were not prepared to understand that it would require long-term loans for a country like India or any other developing country to move forward. We also were not fully aware that it takes a long time for us to develop the capacity to pay back these loans. So, many of these early loans were for a period of ten or twelve year with a high rate of interest. That is why our repayment liabilities are going to be very large in the fourth plan. That is their reason why the very nature of the aid, the terms of this aid, are being re-negotiated. When it is said that pressure is being put on us, hon. Members should realise that we are putting far more pressure upon those who have given us assistance and making them not only agree to give ampler assistance to us, but on terms which are far more favourable to us, and on conditions which would suit the real needs of our economy. So, when we do that, we have to realise that in the fourth plan period the repayment liabilities are very large as also the requirements to carry the economy forward.

What has happened? Before we started planning, our rate of growth was about 1 or 1½ per cent per year. As a result of our planned efforts, our rate of annual growth is 4 or 4½ per cent. We seem to be reaching a plateau there. We want to have a breakthrough. In the fourth plan it is absolutely necessary that our rate of growth is 6 per cent. Without a 6½ per cent rate of growth, all the dreams that we have of social justice, all the vision that we have of a changed society, will remain unattended to. Even the democratic structure of India cannot be guarded, and the liberties that we cherish cannot be preserved unless we have a rate of growth of 6½ per cent. In order that we have that rate of growth, it is necessary at various places—it may be putting more fertilisers in agriculture, it may be

pushing forward some of the projects of industrial transformation—to see that these are pushed forward rapidly. Till then we will be depending more on foreign aid. During the fifth, sixth and seventh plans not only we shall be dependent less and less on outside sources, but after the fifth plan we shall be self-reliant and we shall start paying back what we have borrowed. But you cannot expect in a country inhabited by one-seventh of humanity with such grim poverty, that we can bring about this basic transformation which has taken many generations in other countries, that we can bring it about within a period of less than 25 years without any economic assistance from outside. We can do it if you so want, but then everything we produce in this country must be exported, we must be prepared for rigours, for hardships, for sacrifices which it is not necessary for the people to make. In the world community in which we live today, it is not necessary to ask our people to make sacrifices beyond those which are absolutely necessary.

Then, Sir, the next question raised is . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री वसु लिखते (मुँगेर) : प्राप किनको कह रहे हैं कि त्याग करें, छोट लोगों को या बड़ लोगों को, उसका तो जवाब दीजिये ?

Mr. Chairman: Let us listen to the Minister first; then you can ask questions.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The people of this country are asked to make sacrifices. They are dying of starvation.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Therefore, let us realise that the external assistance that we are seeking is not a substitute for internal resources. We are determined to raise internal resources needed for the plan. The internal resources needed will be raised by the effort of the Indian people. The external assistance is being asked for

purpose of meeting balance-of-payment difficulties. Unless we are able to import a variety of these goods, a variety of these machineries and commodities our development forward will be impeded and will be pulled back into stagnation. Let me here refer to two or three points. Firstly, when we are asking for more non-project aid, we are asking it not because we want to liberalise, we want to produce everything in the country, consumer goods or luxury goods there is no question of liberalising imports to produce luxury goods. Imports are to be liberalised in order to fully utilise the capacities that we have built up to produce

16.47 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

machinery in this country, engineering goods in this country. Surely, we are not going to permit our ability to build up projects, our ability to build up machines, to set up industries in this country to be impeded because we have not got non-ferrous metals or alloy steel or special steels. We are liberalising imports primarily to achieve self-reliance so that where the components are needed, we can get components and build machineries ourselves, build big power plants ourselves. Bhopal would remain an empty shell if we do not get all the maintenance imports to get the best out of Bhopal. We are at the midpoint of development. Hon. Members must realise that India is no longer undeveloped economy but it is not set a fully developed economy. We are at the mid-point of development and our strategy internally and externally is to be of a kind which will make it possible for us. . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री मधु लिमये: तीसरी योजना के समय भी आप यही कहते थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई मतलब तो होना चाहिए ।

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या इसका फैसला आप करेंगे कि क्या सुनेंगे और क्या नहीं सुनेंगे ? अब जब उनकी बारी आई है तो आप को उसे सुनना होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन जबकि ता ठीक तरीके से दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ऐसे नहीं होगा ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: Therefore, we are at the mid-point of development and our aid requirements will be tailored to our needs. Dr. Lohia suggested that what I have done is to give up all projects and only get non-project aid to help the Indian capitalists. It only shows that Dr. Lohia has allowed himself to get out of touch with the realities.

श्री मधु लिमये : डा० लोहिया ने प्रोजेक्ट्स के नाम गिनाये थे उनके बारे में कहिये कि किन्ते आपने हाथ में लिये हैं ? लेने वाले हैं ? उनके बारे में कहिये ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: Will you kindly listen to me, Sir?

Shri Kishen Pattanayak (Sambalpur): You have no right to speak like that. He should learn parliamentary manners . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What about his parliamentary manners? Let us enjoy a good lecture.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : यह लोग इस तरह से बीच बीच में बोच कर डिबेट को बिगाड़ते हैं ।

श्री जीर्ण (धनौगढ़) : भुवमरी कब खरम होगी हमें तो यह बताना दीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बहम हुई है उसका जवाब उन्होंने देना है । यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि जो बात आप चाहते हैं वही वह बोल दें और दूसरी कोई बात न बोलें ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: Let me first point out a list of projects that was read out by Dr. Lohia.

श्री मौर्य : जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब भी आप को सुनना होगा ।

श्री मौर्य : वह छोड़ें और सब बातों को खाली यह बतला दें कि भुखमरी कब खत्म हो जायगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो आप उनसे कहलवाना चाहते हैं वही वह कह दें । यह उनकी मर्जी है कि वह आप को जवाब दें या न दें लेकिन चूंकि उनकी बारी है इसलिए जो भी वह कह रहे हैं उसे आपको सुनना होगा ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia read out a list of projects. Those projects are not before the World Bank, have never been before the World Bank. In respect of these projects, we are pushing ahead with assistance from other countries or with our own resources. Those projects have been conceived by us. They have not been thought of by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Those projects have been thought of by us, as part of the structural transformation that I am talking of. These projects have been thought of by the Members of the Government, sitting on this side of the House, and those projects are the children of our dreams and our imagination. We are not here to listen to denunciations from the other side, to acquiesce in the denial of opportunity to push forward with those projects. These are the projects conceived by us. He thinks that these are other's projects, which we propose to strangle. They are our projects and these we will build up. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि ये उनके प्राजक्ट्स हैं ? प्राजक्ट्स के लिए पार्लियामेंट पैसा देती है । क्या ये उनके घर के प्राजक्ट्स हैं ?

श्री बजरंग सिंह (बरेली) : अगर मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की बातें करेंगे, तो देश में डिविजन पदा हो जायेगा । ये प्राजक्ट्स उनकी पार्टी के नहीं हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या ये प्राजक्ट्स उनके समुराल की जायदाद हैं ? क्या वह उनको समुराल से दहेज में लाये हैं ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Therefore, I was answering the question specifically put by Dr. Lohia and repeated by Shri Limaye. I have answered those questions: that those projects are safe in our hands.

Anyone who has any knowledge of current events will bear me out that to persuade the World Bank to agree to give non-project aid or assistance is a very, very difficult thing, because the World Bank was established for the purposes primarily to assist projects. That, they have been able to do, because the logic of events and our efforts at expanding our resources has convinced the World Bank as also other aid-giving countries. The Soviet Union was not prepared to give non-project assistance; we have had to convince them, because very few countries have today understood the requirements of a country which is at the mid-point of development; very few developing countries in the world today have understood that. We are today the pioneers of thinking on this subject and when we do that, what we get is, misunderstanding, misrepresentation, distortion. I can assure you that in these matters the projects will go ahead and the non-project assistance is to the community as a whole, and it is not to help any capitalist; it is to get the best out of our economy so that we may become self-reliant. We want to produce in this country, the machinery and equipment

today; not after five years. That is why I want non-project aid.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Go to Ramlila ground and lecture.

Shri Asoka Mehta: On this question of external aid, it is argued that it will distort the economy, the structure of our economy to that, my reply is, "No, Sir." Firstly because our 70 per cent of the project aid, according to my calculations, will flow into public sector, and it is going to be our endeavour and it will be the effort of this Government to see that in the coming five years, the public sector is constantly expanded. The one profound guarantee about socialism lies in the fact that the public sector will expand faster than it has expanded in the past. Secondly, the second big chance that we have about socialism is that our public finances will be so organised that we shall have priority given only to investment which will give us a much faster rate of growth. As I said, side by side, we shall give priority to the needs and the requirements of the poorer sections of the people, for the comfort and the convenience that they need. Every time my colleague, the Finance Minister comes forward with a demand for some higher taxes—the economy grows more and more and the national income grows from year to year—and if we want to move towards a new kind of social order, it is necessary that a high proportion of what is being produced is saved, is reinvested or is re-distributed,—and when this effort is made, when higher taxes are being levied, who are the people who oppose higher taxes? Who are the people who challenge the effort through fiscal measures, to bring about the development of the country and the transformation of the country?

I can assure you, Sir, that we have been able to get the understanding support of the Soviet Union, we have been able to get the understanding support of other eastern European

countries, we have been able to get the understanding support of the western countries, we have been able to get the understanding support of the World Bank. We have been able to get that support because they have realised that there is a logic, there is a relevance, there is an immediately about whole programme relating to the real needs of the country. No amount of ideological arguments have made it possible for them to find any kind of loopholes in what we are doing. We have gone to these institutions and to these countries not with a begging bowl but in order to convince them that what we are doing is in the interests of one-seventh of humanity. If they help us we will be able to do this faster, if they do not help us we shall do it by our own efforts. The course on which we have decided to go, we are determined to go forward. If we are assisted we shall welcome assistance from every friendly source; if we are resisted we shall move forward in spite of that.

I can end up by saying, Sir, that as far as this House is concerned, the Congress Party has its course clearly laid down. We are determined to move along that course of development, of rapid dynamic growth, of basic transformation of the social changes that we desire. We shall do it with the cooperation of the Opposition Benches if it is possible, and in spite of them if it become necessary.

16.58 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.
No. 1669 RE. QUOTAS OF RAW
MATERIALS TO BLACK-LISTED
FIRMS—Contd.**

Mr. Speaker: In the morning, questions were put and the House wanted to know the name of the Minister at that time about whom a criticism was made in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. That communication has now been sent to me by

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri T. N. Singh, Minister of Iron and Steel. He has said:

"Arising from the statement made by me today in the Lok Sabha correcting my earlier reply to a supplementary question asked in relation to Starred Question No. 1669, you desired that I should indicate the name of the Minister concerned. The name of the Minister is Shri C. Subramaniam, who was at the relevant time Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries."

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): He should be asked to resign.

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगेर) : सन्नतपण्यम् साहब इस्तीफा दे दें । क्या वह इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं या नहीं ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I would like to know how it is that my name has been given. I was not there.

श्री हुसम खन्व कल्लवाय (देवास) : श्री खन्ना पर जो हमला हुआ है, उसके बारे में वक्तव्य दिया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is some mistake about it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: If there is some mistake about it, I would like to know the correct position.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दोनों मंत्री घापस में लड़ रहे हैं—एक ही सरकार के दो हिस्से घापस में लड़ रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: If it is not the information, I am very sorry. The Minister before communicating it to me should have found out the correct position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, it started with Shri Swaran Singh and ended with Shri Subramaniam.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry if the information that has been conveyed, and which I just read out, is not correct. That might be corrected. (Interruptions).

Order, order. It might be verified and conveyed to me. Because I had promised that before the House rises I shall convey the information, I read out the communication that I got from the Minister.

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : सुन्नतपण्यम् साहब ने क्या कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह उस वक्त मिनिस्टर नहीं थे और यह बात गलत है ।

17.00 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The specific point was raised as to who was the Minister in 1963 and he was not in a position to say that because some Ministers had changed. I do not think there was any other Minister in 1963 except Shri C. Subramaniam.

Shri C. Subramaniam: 1963, I agree; but it is with reference to when the transaction took place. It is with reference to that that this question has been put and I can categorically say that at that time I was not the Minister.

Shri Maurya: Who was he?

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन था वह, बतलाइये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि मैंने अभी कहा है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसको वैरिफाई करके अभी इतिला दें ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): This particular issue was

gone into by the Public Accounts Committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : उन्होंने नाम लिया है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has arisen out of the PAC Report. How can he say that he was not there?

Mr. Speaker: But at that time the question was as to who was the Minister at that particular time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): How can such a glaring mistake be there? The Public Accounts Committee's paragraphs are very clear that the Minister gave the order after some time not to apply that blacklisted firm in all spheres. How can such wrong information be given to you when it is very clear in the Public Accounts Committee's report?

Mr. Speaker: Members will have to have a little patience. We will have the name just now.

श्री मधु लियये : इस सरकार के माथ कैसे पेशन्स रहेंगा ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I know who the Minister was but I do not want to give the name.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : ज़िन्ना साहब 8 बारे में कुछ कहा जाय ।

17.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

(ii) REPORTED ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF CHIEF MINISTER OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a

statement thereon:—

The reported attempt made on the life of the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir at Baramulla on the 16th May, 1966.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, a dastardly crime was committed at Baramulla yesterday afternoon. It has caused us deep distress, which I am sure, is shared by the whole House. It has resulted in the death of 3 persons and another 34 have received injuries. I, on behalf of the House, offer heart-felt condolences to the families of the deceased and convey our deep sympathies to those who have suffered injuries. It is a matter of great relief for us to know that the Chief Minister of J & K Shri Sadiq who was obviously the target of this heinous plot has fortunately escaped unhurt. We send him our best wishes.

I shall give a brief account of the incident as gathered from the State Government. Shri Sadiq had decided to undertake a tour of the Kashmir Valley starting from Baramulla. He left Srinagar for Baramulla at about 1.00 P.M. yesterday accompanied by two Ministers. At villages all along the route he had an enthusiastic reception. Men, women and children turned up in large numbers to greet him. When he arrived in Baramulla at about 3.30 P.M., his vehicle was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd of people who had come from the neighbouring villages. The procession went through the main crowded street of the town to the Cariappa Park which was the venue of the public meeting. The Chief Minister got down from the Jeep on the road just outside the park. As he entered the main gate of the park, a hand grenade suddenly burst on the road at a distance of nearly fifteen feet from the Chief Minister. Unruffled by the blast the Chief Minister addressed a largely attended meeting for over an hour. After the public meeting the Chief Minister fulfilled his other engagements and then returned to Srinagar.

[Shri Nanda]

In this blast 37 persons received injuries. Three persons have succumbed to their injuries. Six were rushed to Sringar. A team of doctors left Srinagar for Baramulla immediately to attend on the others. The injured included two policemen, four members of the Home Guards and other citizens from Baramulla and neighbouring villages.

The local police and the C.I.D. have taken up the investigation and officers of Central Intelligence are in close touch with them. A number of suspects have been rounded up for interrogation.

It is well known that for several years, particularly 1957 onwards Pakistan had been organising sabotage in J & K. VIPs have been among the main targets of these agents. The number of explosions reached its peak in 1964. As late as October 1965, these incidents were going on. After that there has been a lull. In this connection I must pay a well-deserved compliment for the splendid work done by the State Police in smashing a master cell and subsidiary cells of sabotage, espionage and subversion. From time to time illegal arms and ammunition have been recovered. I can assure the House that both the Centre and the State are very vigilant and we are constantly improving our arrangements for defeating all designs against national security.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: This is a major explosion which has taken place after the Tashkent Declaration. May I know whether this indicates any change on the part of Pakistan to create trouble on the same level as that of last year and, if so, how Government propose to meet this mischievous game of Pakistan?

Shri Nanda: I do not know whether this indicates any change so far as Pakistan is concerned. It does indicate we are feeling with that menace more effectively because over a period of several months nothing happened. This is, of course, something about which

I do not know what the significance is going to be. As I indicated in my statement, very vigorous efforts were made and in most of the spheres, we can say, the cells which have been created for the purpose of sabotage have been unearthed and dealt with. The change that has happened is that in Baramulla when the Chief Minister went sometime back, it was a different situation. Now there is an upsurge of enthusiasm. The people supported the administration and after this event, I am told, there is a big resentment and anger in the whole of the valley.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, Kashmir has become, of late, a honeycomb of anti-national elements engineered by Pakistan and with the intensification of Sino-Pak collusion, after the Tashkent Declaration Pakistan has been laying her claims that are not tenable on Kashmir. Then, about 5000 intruders who intruded into Kashmir during Indo-Pak conflict, you have not been able to push them out lock, stock and barrel. On the top of it, the report comes that 70,000 persons who migrated to Pakistan have come back to Kashmir and how many of them are spies can be anybody's guess.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should come to the question.

Shri Hem Barua: In that connection, may I know, is it not a fact that (a) the Government has failed to push out the 5000 intruders who have intruded into Kashmir during Indo-Pak conflict and (b) whether Government have failed also to ensure security to the people of Kashmir including the Chief Minister of Kashmir?

Shri Nanda: As regards the last part of it, about 70 000 persons who had gone over to Pakistan on the other side having returned, this is not so. Nothing of the sort has happened. One or two individuals may have come back....

Shri Hem Barua: It is a paper report.

Shri Nanda: The reports are wrong. Then, about 5000 or nearly 6000

infiltrators, during the security operations, they were....

An Hon. Member: 10,000 infiltrators.

Shri Nanda: It may be. Nobody has counted them like that. They have been pushed out. Here and there, an individual may have remained. One cannot be so dogmatic about that. So far as the arrangements are concerned, it is very clear, as I said, the record speaks that the police and the authorities there have done a very good job in keeping the place clean for several months because they had dealt a blow to their sabotage arrangements and their underground organisations.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): : The Home Minister said about a plot while describing this incident. He has not yet made any statement to the House, although he is emphasizing that we have sent out all infiltrators, but may I know what about the ammunition dumps that were there when the infiltrators were inside Kashmir. May I know whether this hand-grenade, as has been admitted to be of a Pakistani make, has been imported into the country or they are using the ammunition dumps for these sabotage purposes? Has he any information regarding that?

Shri Nanda: So far as this particular hand grenade is concerned, the remnants, the pieces are under expert Army investigation. As far as we can judge so far, it has come through Pakistan. That is what we are able to say now....

Shri Hem Barua: But the Chief Minister himself has said that there were Pakistani markings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It was made in Pakistan Ordnance Factory. That was the marking.

Shri Nanda: I would await the report of the investigation to say anything more definitely. However, we have reason to believe that it has come from Pakistan. That is what I can say now. I would not give any more information at this stage.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the ammunition dumps? He has not answered that part of my question.

Shri Nanda: I was going to say about the ammunition dumps also. I am glad to say that as a result of the efforts then made, we have been able to get at large volumes of ammunition and weapons after those cells had been detected, and I can say that the volume or the quantity of it was so large that if it had not been caught hold of, the damage or devastation that would have been there would have been unimaginable.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Were those dumps there before the Tashkent Declaration or after it?

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): They were dumped before Tashkent and discovered after Tashkent.

Now, I shall put my question. While replying to an earlier question, the hon. Minister had categorically denied that there were 70,000 people from the Indian Kashmir who had crossed into the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one of the most important reports which has appeared namely:

"While the State Government has made arrangements to send them to their respective places of residence after preliminary screening, the Union Home Minister, on the other hand, has announced that they would not be allowed to come back."

So, there is a basic difference as to whether these people who have proved their disloyalty to this country and crossed into Pakistan and who want to come back should or should not be allowed to come back, and regarding what should be done with regard to these people, I would like to know whether there is a policy difference between the Union Government and the Government at Srinagar. May

[Shri Nath Pai]

I also know whether the Citizen's Committee at Poonch and Rajouri has not passed a resolution regarding the activities of the non-collaborators for reasons unknown to the citizens but which are proving that the citizens' suspicions are right? For, the acts of sabotage like the burning of the polytechnic at Srinagar indicate that. The news is so alarming that when the attempt on the life of the Kashmir Chief Minister was carried out, simultaneously—see how synchronised are the sabotage acts—the polytechnic was burnt to ashes at Srinagar. It seems that there is a dichotomy or difference of opinion in the policy of the Union Government with regard to the collaborators and the returning of those persons. I would like to know whether there is such a policy difference....

Mr. Speaker: I think that that should be enough.

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out that I had written to you about this two or three days ago, and, therefore, I may be given one more minute?

I would also like to know whether it is true that one of the influential public men of Poonch town who had already given shelter to six infiltrators is now living in a flat near the Central Secretariat in New Delhi. This is the resolution from Poonch and Rajouri, and I would like to get a very categorical clearance from the hon. Minister on this.

Shri Nanda: The main question was about those persons who had gone over and what the policy was. It appears to the hon. Member from some reports which he has seen that there is some kind of a discord or some kind of a lack of agreement. Before I came here I was sitting with the Chief Minister Shri Sadiq, and we covered the whole ground, and of course, before that, I have been in touch with him. There is no difference of opinion at all. This is the policy, and this is being followed there, and it has been fully accepted there....

Shri Nath Pai: What is the policy?

Shri Nanda: The policy is that they are not being allowed. I am giving the fact.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who are not being allowed?

Shri Nanda: Those who had gone over to the other side are not being allowed. This is the fact. This continues. I shall get the details in regard to the public man he referred to, and then give the information.

Shri Nath Pai: A very serious charge has been made about a particular individual....

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into that now....

Shri Nath Pai: I am very careful about this, as careful as you are. I am at one with you that we should not go on witch-hunting in this House, but this is a UNI news item, and the man has been referred to in this news item....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has given that information already, and the hon. Minister will give the information later.

Shri Nanda: I shall give precise information on this later.

An hon. Member: When?

Shri Nanda: As soon as I get it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshnagabad): Baramulla was the tragic scene of orgy and vandalism by Pakistani invaders in 1947. Is it a fact that in the wake of the Tashkent Declaration, there has been a dishonourable withdrawal of Indian forces from the liberated areas of Haji Pir, Tithwal and Kargil, and if so, has this resulted in laying open those strategic passes—which were not open earlier—to Pakistani infiltrators again? If so, what measures are being taken to seal those passes, if necessary, and stop infiltrators coming in?

Shri Nanda: I am concerned with this hand-grenade. No one can say that the person who threw the hand-grenade has something to do with the question of passes and all that.

Still, the question the hon. Member has raised is very important, and it is being attended to. The Defence Minister is here. Everything has to be done in that regard.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the Defence Minister answer it then.

Shri Nanda: I have answered on his behalf.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Otherwise, he should not have referred to him.

श्री भधु लिखये (मंगेर) : 12 तारीख को सरकार के जो विभिन्न जामूसी विभाग हैं उनकी प्रसफलता को सुरक्षा मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि पिछले साल प्रगस्त के महीने में जब काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान के हथियारी एजेंटों ने हमला किया तो उसका सरकार को पता नहीं था। उसको पता नहीं था कि वे कब हमला करेंगे। इसका सरकार को बाद में पता चला।

उसी तरह से कुछ ही रोज पहले सदन के सामने मैंने एक पर्चा रखा था जिसको पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों ने काश्मीरी जनता के नाम पर चीन के राष्ट्रपति को दिया था और जोकि भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर बांट रहा था। इसका भी आपके जामूसी विभाग को पता नहीं था। आज तीसरी बार यह मामला आ रहा है कि यह जो हैंड ग्रेनेड फेंक कर काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री की हत्या करने का षडयंत्र रचा गया था उसका समय पर इन लोगों को पता नहीं लग सका और ये उसको रोक नहीं सके। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जामूसी विभाग चाहे सेना का हो या काश्मीर सरकार का हो या गृह मंत्रालय का हो, उसमें जो दोषी प्रक्रमरान हैं उनको सरकार क्या मज्जा दे रही है और सरकार की इस प्रयोग्यता और इस नानायकी के लिए

गृह मंत्री क्या प्रायश्चित्त करने जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Nanda: I think it is good that the hon. Member has given me this opportunity of saying something about our intelligence organisation. I am prepared to say that it can stand the rigorous test that can be applied anywhere in the world regarding its efficiency. Of course, I do not know whether anywhere in any country it is possible to assure that one can lay one's hands on anyone in a crowd who might throw a hand-grenade. If that is the test, to that extent we are lagging behind.

I am further prepared to say that I do not claim our intelligence organisation is perfect. Much more improvement has to be made. But so far as the test that can be applied to its work is concerned, I am very clear in my mind that it has done well.

It was asked: did we know that they were coming on the 5th August? We knew practically everything about their training, about their numbers, etc. We had reported on the 29th July that some of them were moving in.

Shri Nath Pal: Then how did they reach Srinagar?

श्री भधु लिखये : सुरक्षा मंत्री ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि कब आने वाले हैं, और कब घाये ? इसका आपके पता नहीं लग सका था।

Shri Nanda: The precise date and precise time.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Shri Nanda: What I was saying was that there was all the information. But if there is room for improvement, we would look into that. In the other matters also, I think we certainly would like to do much better. But this kind of charge against the intelligence agency is wrong.

श्री मधु लिमये : चीन के राष्ट्रपति को जो पर्चा दिया गया था उसके बारे में कुछ न कुछ खुलासा इनको करना चाहिये ।

Shri Hem Barua: When a question was put to him, the Deputy Minister said that it is not possible to know about the intruders coming in and so on.

Mr. Speaker: Those things can be corrected.

An Hon. Member: When? Next session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When the statement was made, I thought it was a statement from the Home Minister. Later on, when he gave some facts it was actually a statement from the 'Homeless' Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, I would like to know from him....

Mr. Speaker: He should not say hopeless.

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapalli): It is not hopeless, it is homeless.

Shri Hem Barua: Homeless is not unparliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will he put the question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The whole incident took place when the Chief Minister must have been surrounded by all security people and central intelligence, provincial intelligence, district intelligence and military intelligence without any intelligence. I want to know why the man escaped and why he was not caught. What explanation does the hon. Minister want to give?

Shri Nanda: The investigations are in progress. They are trying, they have made arrangements throughout the valley and all over the place to trace the culprit.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : भारत-पाक की लड़ाई जब हुई तो उसके पहले आप ने जो व्यवस्था काश्मीर में की थी, अर्थात् पंजाब पुलिस वहां भेजी गई थी, ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद वही स्थिति फिर उत्पन्न हो गई है । अखबारों से और जो पत्र आते हैं उनसे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कोई सिक्खोरिटी वहां रहने वाले हिन्दुओं के लिये नहीं रह गई है उन लोगों के खिलाफ जो कि प्रो-पाकिस्तानी लोग हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हैंड ग्रेनेड फेंका गया है उस मामले में कितने आदमी आपने पकड़े हैं जिनके बारे में आपको शंका थी कि वह प्रो-पाकिस्तानी हैं । यहां से आप ने कोई स्पेशल फोर्स सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिये वहां भेजी है ।

श्री नन्दा : बहुत से आदमियों के नाम हैं जिनके ऊपर शंका थी और इस घस में हमने बहुत कुछ कार्रवाई की है । यह मैं नहीं कह सकता . . .

We are in the midst of a conflict. Still conditions are such that nobody can guarantee that such things will not take place. We have to try to deal with them.

श्री विइवनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : जैसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है और समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि बारामूला राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों का गढ़ रहा है और आज भी है । उसी स्थान पर दो साल पहले उनके ऊपर हथगोला फेंका गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हथगोला फेंका गया है वह पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों के द्वारा या जम्मू और काश्मीर के नागरिकों के द्वारा । ऐसी परिस्थिति में वहां पर कोई विशेष सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई थी या नहीं ।

श्री नन्दा : इस सवाल में एक बात मुझे बहुत अच्छी लगी जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वह जगह बारामूला वही थी जहां

बहुत बड़ा स्टार्मी सेन्टर था और मिनिस्ट्रों के लिये उस जगह पर जाना मुश्किल हो जाता था। लेकिन अब वहां गवर्नमेंट के लिये मोहब्बत है, उत्साह है। यह चेन्ज है जिसको हमें बैलकम करना चाहिये। बाकी जो चीजें हैं वह इन्वेस्टिगेशन में हैं।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): This dastardly attempt on the Chief Minister's life synchronised with the burning of the Polytechnic school in Srinagar. It clearly shows that this is sabotage, and that there may be espionage agents. May I know whether the Government still persists in implementing the Tashkent Agreement in a unilateral way, in view of this?

Shri Nanda: This goes beyond the scope of this question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): It is very clear from the replies given by the Home Minister that there is the definite hand of some foreign people and Pakistanis. I would like to know whether those grenades which have been thrown are of Pakistani make or of Indian make. I would also like to know whether any anti-national political parties like the Plebiscite Front also have any hand in it, whether enough evidence has been found to establish that.

Shri Nanda: Regarding the origin, I have already stated. About the Plebiscite Front and other very strong measures have already been taken, it is well known.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैना): इन्फिडेटेड्स का पाकिस्तान सरकार लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं है और हमारी सरकार ने उनके लिये कोई जेलखाना या कैम्प नहीं बनाया है। तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी लिस्ट है कि कितने पाकिस्तानी जामूस यहां बैठे हुए हैं। जब तक इन्फिडेटेड्स का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है तब तक हम कैसे भान लें कि घटनायें एक आयेंगी।

श्री नन्दा: इन्तजाम तो बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं। सम्पूर्ण रूप से यह घटनायें एक आयें इसके लिये कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Till now it was the impression in the House and in the country that always the central intelligence has failed and it does not record the correct situation of what is happening in Kashmir and elsewhere. The hon Minister made a very serious statement that they knew everything which was reported by the central intelligence in Delhi. May I know why the Government did not take action when they were knowing that intruders are coming and they knew every detail. Why has the Government failed to take action to stop these intruders coming into Kashmir and making these sabotages, making life unsafe in the country as this incident shows. The second point is whether recently the central intelligence has reported saboteurs who have come from Pakistan.

Shri Nanda: It was because we knew all these things that action was taken and the situation was dealt with effectively.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पाकिस्तानी बुमपैटियों के रूप में काश्मीर के धन्दर घाये थे उनके सम्बन्ध में पहले देश को जानकारी नहीं मिल सकी, इसमें मुख्य रूप से किसकी गपलत रही? केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग की या राज्य गुप्तचर विभाग की प्रथवा सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग की। काश्मीर राज्य के मंत्री ने अपनी विधान सभा में कहा कि हमें पहले से जानकारी थी, और हम केन्द्रीय सरकार को पहुंचा चुके थे, नन्दा जी भी कह रहे हैं कि जुलाई में जानकारी थी। अब एक श्री चह्दाण रह जाते हैं जो इस समय श्री खारिलकर से बातचीत कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि मुझे पहले से जानकारी थी। मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

गृह मंत्रालय और काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री के कहने के बाद कि हमें पहले जानकारी थी केवल रक्षा मंत्री पर दोष आता है क्योंकि उन्होंने नहीं कहा कि उनको पहले से यह जानकारी थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरकार देश को यह बात तो बतलाई जाये कि किसकी जिम्मेदारी इस बात में थी। जो घुसपैठिये वगैरह वहाँ आये उसके लिये केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग जिम्मेदार था, राज्य गुप्तचर विभाग जिम्मेदार था या सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग जिम्मेदार था? जो जिम्मेदार थे उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई और जो विस्फोट की घटना हुई, मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर हथगोला फेंका गया, वहाँ पर फिर जो गड़बड़ी शुरू हो गई है उसकी रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है।

श्री नन्दा : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कुछ कहा था वह बिल्कुल सही है। जो मेटोरियल डेट है, जिस तारीख को वह लोग आये, उसका पता नहीं था प्रेसाइजली, लेकिन जो कुछ हो रहा है वह हमें मालूम था। अगर कोई दूसरी इंटेलिजेंस इतनी पर्फेक्ट हो सकती है कि वह मालूम कर ले कि सम्राज्य अटैक होगा तो मैं गलती मंजूर कर लेता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो विस्फोट हुआ या जो तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं उनके मुतालिक हम ने भी अपनी तैयारियाँ की थीं। चूँकि इसके लिये हम ने तैयारियाँ की थीं इसीलिये उनको रोक दिया गया।

श्री गुलशन (भट्टा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सच तो यह है कि ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद भी जो पाकिस्तान के घुसपैठिये जम्मू और काश्मीर में हथियार लेकर आये थे उनको वापस लौटाने में हमारी सरकार असफल रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप जम्मू और काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर हथगोला फेंका गया और तीन व्यक्ति मरे तथा तीस घायल हुए। क्या इस अवस्था को रोकने के लिये

सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं, अगर उठाये हैं तो वह क्या हैं।

श्री नन्दा : मैं घड़ी घड़ी जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि जो हो सकता है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it not a fact that the policy of liberalisation which the Centre has been advocating in Kashmir, and which it has been insisting there, has led to the loosening the faith of people in the Government of India and the Government of Kashmir of which the symptoms are that the portraits of President Ayub are displayed openly in the buses which ply in Jammu and Kashmir and everyone who comes from there says that the grip of the government is getting looser. Is it not a fact that the attack on the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir is not a climax of that process, but as the Planning Minister has said today, the mid-point of that process, and if it is so, may I know if the Government will tighten the precautions for the safety of the people, for the safety of the Ministers and also see to it that the Pakistani propaganda is not done there openly?

Shri Nanda: There have been adjustments in the policy in the past; during the last six months or more I think there have been very rigorous measures in respect of all these things which the hon. Member has pointed out; they have been rigorously carried out, and the disloyal elements have been dealt with very severely.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The Government claims that they have taken effective action against infiltrators, past and present, but we all know that Pakistan has got collaborators outside India, in other countries also. I should like to know whether the Intelligence Department of the Government are taking sufficient preventive action in the case of the people who may be going to Kashmir

directly from India, not through the cease-fire line out directly, and whether the Government have taken or are taking sufficient precautionary measures in respect of certain shady elements, collaborators with Pakistan, going through India, in the light of these developments.

Shri Nanda: It is among their duties to do that, and as I said before, I cannot give any manner of assurance that the things are going to be absolutely quiet. It depends upon the situation. There may be difficulties. We may have to face troubles. We have to strengthen ourselves and prepare ourselves to deal with them as effectively as possible (*Interruption*).

17.32 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Now, I do not know whether there will be time for the Bill that we want to proceed with.

Mr. Speaker: And then, Members were anxious to know something about it—the rumour that they heard this morning.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We heard this morning in the lobbies about some assault on some—not the hon. Minister, thank God—guard, on one of his guards, the gunman as he is called. I do not know why the Minister should have a gunman by his side. It was an assault on the gunman. He is lying seriously injured in the hospital. Would the Government throw some light on this matter? I do not know why they are silent. (*Interruption*). Is the Home Minister unwilling?

श्री हुकुम चन्द काष्ठबाय (देवास) :
प्रध्मश महोदय, वह हमला इन पर ही कर रहा था, लेकिन बीच में दूमेरा धा गया। . . .
(अवधान) . . . कल को हम पर भी हमला हो सकता है। मंत्री पर हमला होता है तो

क्या हम पर हमला नहीं होगा ? चाप एन्क्वायरी कीजिये।

प्रध्मश महोदय : अब वह एन्क्वायरी करायेगे।

Now, we had two half-an-hour discussions. The Government is very anxious that the Delhi Administration Bill should be seen through, because it is very important. Probably they have persuaded all the Members who had sponsored those half-hour discussions, and they have agreed, I am told, that they will have it during the next session. Of course they will have to give fresh notice, and then they would be taken up. Now, we might proceed with the Delhi Administration Bill. Shri Madhu Limaye (*Interruption*).

There were three hours allotted; 2 hours and 10 minutes have been taken. Only 50 minutes remain.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can we rush through the amendments? We will have to take a few hours more. Not less than two hours. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. We are not stopping anything.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The House wanted to adjourn today; but if the House wishes to push through this matter, and the Minister is perhaps anxious to have it through now, well, there is no time for it, and I cannot understand how this could be done. . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, the whole procedure is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no surprise in this. The Bill is on the Agenda. We have been dealing with it. It is partly discussed. The two Half-hour discussions must have taken one hour. If those hon. Members have agreed not to press their right to take up those discussions, we can proceed with this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Sir, there is nothing unusual in the procedure adopted. Since the Delhi Administration Bill is an important Bill we have agreed to that being taken up. We only want that we should be given a chance in the next session to raise our discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, if they are really anxious that this should be passed, we may meet tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under Rule 15 you can decide. Rule 15 empowers you. They cannot dictate to you. They can have it either in the next session or tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: If the Government is anxious that this must be passed in this session, hon. Members say that we may meet tomorrow.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): Sir, it should be taken up and concluded today.

Mr. Speaker: What is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Nanda: Sir, we shall see it through tomorrow.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Then let us adjourn now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then tomorrow we can take up the motion

relating to the Rules committee and also the other motion standing in my name.

Mr. Speaker: The work that is in hand is the discussion on the report of the Rules Committee.

Shri Tyagi: There will be no questions tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: There was some opposition from the Congress side. They do not want to sit. Therefore, let me know whether the Government has decided that we sit tomorrow to pass this.

Shri Nanda: We shall sit tomorrow and finish it.

Shri Tyagi: So, we can adjourn now. We have to utilise the time tomorrow with the items left over.

Mr. Speaker: The business that is on today's Order Paper and has not been finished will be taken up tomorrow. We may adjourn now and meet again at 11.00 tomorrow.

17.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May, 18, 1966/Vaisakha 28, 1888 (Saka).