

Thursday, November 10, 1966
Kartika 19, 1888(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LX, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[November 1 to 15, 1966/Kartika 10 to 24, 1888 (Saka)]



Sixteenth Session, 1966/1888 (Saka)

(Vol. LX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 10, 1966/Kartika,
19, 1888 (Saka).

—
The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Economy in Government Expenditure

- +
- *211. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:
 Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri Daji:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries set up under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary has submitted any report for reduction of expenditure in the various Departments of Government; and

(b) if so, the likely economy to be effected as a result of implementation of the proposals and the directions in which this economy will take place?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee of Secretaries after a review of the budgets of the Ministries for 1966-67 have recommended a likely economy of Rs. 91 crores. In addition, a sum of Rs. 10 crores which had been agreed to as additional assistance to the Railways in 1966-67 will not now be required by them. A statement of the figures Ministry-wise is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7288/66]. A cut of 3 per cent in Revenue expenditure and 5 per cent in Capital expenditure, which was the target, has also been made wherever possible. Economies have been located by a realistic reappraisal of the progress made under various projects/schemes and the funds likely to be required during the year, and also by dropping or postponing certain less essential activities.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that the likely savings decided by the Economy Committee in 1966-67 the maximum figure pertains to defence, that is, Rs. 15 crores. I would like to know whether this economy is sought to be achieved at the cost of some of the defence projects which were to come up in the fourth Five Year Plan and which are being reduced and, if not, what is the actual expenditure which is being reduced?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are trying to achieve this economy not at the cost of any of the essential or important projects.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether, apart from this, in the interests of economy, Government have taken a decision despite the growing discontent among the Central Government employees not to raise their salary for another two years and, if so, whether it is true and whether the Government is aware that the Central Government employees are really groaning under discontent because of the decision of the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, it is a fact that sometime back the Cabinet took

a decision especially after devaluation that the pay-structure of the Central Government employees should not be revised or raised for some period which, I think, is two years or so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not replied to my other point: whether he is aware that there is a growing discontent among the Central Government employees because of this heartless and tactless decision of the Government and, if so, the reaction of the Government.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The prices are high and naturally the employees in the fixed income-group are hard hit; there cannot be two opinions on this point. But the overall economy of the country has also to be taken into account. The economy of the country does not permit any increase in salaries.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether this proposed economy in expenditure has been transferred to general revenue or has been allocated to special items of expenditure under the different Ministries?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been taken item-wise, and as I said, the economy is about Rs. 24 crores in revenue expenditure and about Rs. 67 crores in capital expenditure with effect from 1966-67.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि गवर्नर का प्रोहदा इस वक़्त फ़ाऊट आफ़ डेट हो चुका है और वह जनतंत्र में फिट नहीं करता है और इस मुल्क का करोड़ों और घरबंदों रुपया खर्च होता है और अगर इस गवर्नर के पद को समाप्त कर दिया जाय तो इस तरह से देश का घरबंदों और करोड़ों रुपया बच सकता है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : गवर्नर के प्रोहदे को हटा देने से घरबंदों और करोड़ों रुपया तो नहीं बच सकता है और उस का प्रोहदा फ़ाऊट आफ़ डेट भी नहीं है क्योंकि माननीय

सदस्य का मालूम होगा कि कभी कभी राज-नैतिक परिस्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो जाती हो जाती है कि गवर्नर का रहना बड़ा लाजिमी हो जाता है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: In the context of the economy drive, may I know whether the Ministry of Railways are, on the one hand making Class IV posts of Ayahs and other Class III lower posts as surplus and in accordance with the statutory book which lays down the upgrading percentage by the tribunal the higher grade posts have not been asked to be filled in, on the other hand, the railway administration of the Government of India has set up the ninth railway zone at this time of economy drive with a capital expenditure of so many crores. May I know how far Government is justified in doing this and cutting down lower posts?

Mr. Speaker: During Question Hour it is not the justification which is to be asked; only information can be elicited.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of the details of ayahs and Class IV employees; the hon. member might know better. Regarding the setting up of the additional zone, it has been done in the interests of efficiency and better administration.

Shri A. P. Sharma: From the statement it is observed that as a result of the decision of the economy committee, the railway is likely to save Rs. 5 crores and another Rs. 10 crores have been promised in 1966-67. The total comes to Rs. 15 crores. May I know how this promise of Rs. 10 crores has been made by the Railway Ministry? Are Government aware that on account of this economy drive in the railways, large-scale retrenchment is being ordered?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think this amount of Rs. 10 crores saving is by retrenchment. There might be

retrenchment otherwise. But this saving is only on account of postponing of non-essential projects.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Government aware that in the name of economy, large-scale retrenchment is ordered?

Mr. Speaker: He has said it is not on this account. Retrenchment may be on account of other reasons.

Shri Priya Gupta: Retrenchment is being done. It is killing us.

Mr. Speaker: I can only get an answer from the Minister; I cannot contradict him, whether it is right or wrong answer.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Will Government assure us that on account of economy there would be no retrenchment?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot get assurances.

Shri Ranga: Do we take it that as a result of the exhortations given by the Prime Minister that the various departments of Government should not go on increasing their staff, this economy is being effected by cutting down unproductive or other schemes outside the plan and if so, are Government keeping in mind their own assurance that they would try their best to achieve a 10 per cent cut in expenditure?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That has been our attempt and endeavour to achieve a 10 per cent economy. It covers both plan sector and non-plan sector. We are trying to postpone non-essential items and such items which can be postponed for sometime in the interests of economy.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि ब्रिटिश डेज में यह रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडीचर सरकारी इस्टेब्लिशमेंट पर 5 पर सेंट खर्च होता था लेकिन जब से हम ने स्वाधीनता पाई है तब से वह खर्चा बढ़ कर 15 पर सेंट हो गया है जबकि हमारे यहाँ गरीबों

की प्रति व्यक्ति धामदनी 5, 6 या 7 घाबे है तो क्या सरकार इस देश के धाम गरीबों की इतनी कम धामदनी को देखते हुए अपने प्रशासनिक व्यय को कम करने और उस को नियंत्रण में रखने की कोई नियम धमका व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सत्य है कि सरकारी खर्चा बहुत बढ़ गया है और गरीबों की धामदनी भी बहुत कम है । इस बारे में दो राय नहीं हैं । प्रयास यही है कि उसको नियंत्रित किया जाय और कम किया जाय लेकिन उस चीज में पूरी सफलता अभी तक नहीं मिली है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, my question is in the context of the letter which I had addressed to the Prime Minister and which, I was told, has been circulated to all the ministries including the Ministry of Finance, pointing out that a similar committee was appointed in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 and a similar statement was submitted about the cut in the list of expenditure, but the result was that since 1962 to this day the governmental expenditure has gone up from Rs. 258 crores to over Rs. 500 crores and in the first year of this economic drive in the wake of Chinese aggression in the Central Government alone 10,000 more employees were added. I pointed out in my letter that a similar committee of the Secretaries was appointed at that time and it proved absolutely infructuous and that there was a reason for strengthening the economic drive. May I know whether the factual position stated by me is correct and what is the Government's answer not to strengthen this sort of a committee and to have really effective measures?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If he is not aware, Sir, let the Finance Minister, who is aware of it, answer the question. If they are not aware

in a week's time to let the House know as to what are the concrete results of that. I can tell you that we have worked out, and speaking from memory I can say that Rs. 91 crores is supposed to be saved or can be saved by observing the cut in different expenditure we are thinking of. But some items of expenditure become unavoidable even when we want to achieve economy. For instance, we have sudden and unexpected drought in different parts of the country. So, we have got to send teams to look after this and recruit other people to help these people. These are items of expenditure which are unavoidable. Therefore, although the general framework is there as to how the expenditure is to be reduced, sometimes circumstances get beyond our control. But, in spite of that, I entirely agree with this House that every effort should be made to try to control government expenditure.

Shri Priya Gupta: Including Ministers' expenditure.

Shri Sahindra Chaudhuri: Yes, including Ministers' expenditure. I am absolutely in agreement with Shri Gupta that Ministers' expenditure should also be controlled.

Reserve Bank Credit Policy

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that while the Reserve Bank of India has recently liberalised its credit policy with respect to selected small industries, the banks in the North Eastern region particularly in Assam are pursuing a contrary policy; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps through the Assam Government or otherwise to

bring the credit policy of the Banks in that region in conformity with the National Industrial Credit Policy?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Government have not received any representations that credit facilities are being denied to small scale industries in Assam. The benefits of the recent liberalisation will be available to them as well.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि बैंकों को, विशेषकर स्टेट बैंक को, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वालों को क्रेडिट फेसिलिटी प्रोवाइड करने में बहुत मंड़चन पड़ती है। या तो उन को लोन मिल ही नहीं सका या इतनी देर से त्रय हुआ कि काम नहीं हो पाया। यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : लघु उद्योगों को जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं वह कई सालों से चल रही हैं। ग्रामों को देखने से पता चलता है कि हर साल जितनी रकम दी जाती है, जितनी मदद दी जाती है, वह बढ़ती जाती है। इस के अलावा जिन शर्तों पर मदद दी जाती है उन में भी सुधार हो रहा है और उदारता दिखाई जा रही है। ऐसे उदाहरण हो सकते हैं जिन में कुछ अधिक देर हुई हो या कोई और दिक्कत हो रही हो, लेकिन उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, और अब तक लगभग 91 करोड़ रु० का कार्य चार पांच सालों में सरकार उन को दे चुकी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उदार नीति अपनाने के फलस्वरूप और रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जो उदारता बरती गई है सुविधायों के देने में, उस के फलस्वरूप क्या क्रेडिट फेसिलिटी देने में कोई वृद्धि हुई है। अधिक उदारता दिखलाने के लिये कौन से सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं जिन से और अधिक सुविधा हो सके।

let the question be postponed, particularly on this particular issue. I addressed two letters to the Prime Minister and got an answer that those letters had been circulated to all the ministries.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister of Finance want to answer it?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let somebody answer it. I would request you, Sir, to postpone this question to be answered at 3.00 or 4.00 in the evening. This is a very vital matter affecting the economy of the country.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I certainly recognise the vital nature of the question that the hon. Member, Shri Mathur, has put. But this is not quite related to the main question before the House. Before I make an answer I will go into the matter and I will write a letter to him on that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have received a letter from the Prime Minister. I do not raise any question until and unless I am satisfied that it is necessary and until and unless I find that it is in the great interest of the country. Therefore, I raised this point. I am not satisfied with any letter from anybody on such a vital matter in the interest of the nation.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Very well, so far as that is concerned, certain points have been raised in Shri Mathur's letter to the Prime Minister of which a copy has come to me. I will look into each one of those points and when making a reply see that each one of those points is answered. If Shri Mathur wants postponement of the question, let it be postponed, I do not mind.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The little narration which has been given of facts by Shri Mathur has raised a very important issue. We have been seeing and noting for the last fifteen years effort after effort being made by Government on paper to reduce the expenditure. But that has remained

on paper. The net result has always been that there has been an increase in the expenditure of the Government from time to time. Right from the beginning, if you look at the budget records from 1952 onwards up-to-date, it has gone on increasing. The administrative expenditure, expenditure on all heads of the Government, has been increasing. One day, when discussing this matter with the ex-Finance Minister, Shri Krishnamachari, he agreed with me and said that he has impressed upon every department that this expenditure must be brought down to the level of 15 per cent. That has been an old story. Now, nearly after nine or ten months this matter has again cropped up. I would like to know whether really efforts are being made or still something is on paper only?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The answer is this. So far as Shri Trivedi is concerned, while I do not...

Shri Basappa: Why should it be for Shri Trivedi and Shri Mathur only the whole House is interested.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Let me finish my sentence. What I say is, so far as Shri Trivedi is concerned, he has made certain statements which I cannot say have been made by other Members of this House and that is why I said that Shri Trivedi has made a statement. I am not in a position to challenge or otherwise contradict what he has said, and I am not doing that. Therefore, granting that there has been an increase to the tune as suggested by him in government expenditure over the last fifteen years, Government revenues have also increased. Therefore, a proportion has got to be considered. The activities of Government have increased and different departments had to be started. So far as the narrower question is concerned, every effort is made to try and contain the expenditure in every ministry of government. So far as my ministry is concerned it is making that effort and I will be in a position, as I said,

श्री ब० रा० भगत : प्रश्न के पहले भाग का उत्तर है हाँ। उदाहरण के लिये मैं यह भी बतलाऊँ कि 1964 में 7½ हजार दरखास्तें आई थीं और 22 करोड़ रु० की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। 1965 में 11 हजार 700 के लगभग दरखास्तें आई थीं और 42 करोड़ से ज्यादा कर्ज की सुविधायें दी गई हैं। कुछ और मामलों में, जैसे कितना मार्जिन हो, या और भी क्या शर्तें हो गारंटी के लिये, इन सब मामलों में उदारतापूर्वक विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण : हमें फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यह बतलायें कि रुपया मिलने की वह सुविधायें क्या हैं और जो 7 हजार दरखास्तें बतलाई, उन सब को रुपया मिला या नहीं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बैंक कर्ज जो देते हैं उस में सब से बड़ी सुविधा यह है कि छोटे रोजगार वाले हैं यदि उन में रुपये को वापस करने की शक्ति न हो, जिस से कि बैंक को दिक्कत होती है, उन के लिये हम ने रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से रिस्क की गारंटी की है। यह सब से बड़ी सुविधा है जो कि बड़े उद्योगों के लिये नहीं है, सिर्फ छोटे उद्योगों के लिये है।

Public Sector Undertakings

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- *213. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 787 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered and examined all the recommendations made by the Heads of Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, how many recommendations have been accepted and implemented and in what manner?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The points discussed at the conference convened by the Prime Minister have been examined and the decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: One of the main recommendations of this conference was that the Government should immediately carry out a review with a view to finding out as to how many of the existing heads of Public undertakings and then directors were actually competent and fit enough to hold their jobs. May we know whether that review has been carried out and, if so, what has been the outcome of that, and whether any of the executive heads have actually been removed from their present positions?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as the appointment or removal of individual heads is concerned, I cannot give information without notice. But all the points raised in the conference have been thoroughly examined and commitments of the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Department of Co-ordination have been obtained and the paper is being prepared for placing before the Cabinet. I think concrete decisions on these recommendations will be taken very shortly.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that not very long ago the C.S.I.R. carried out a survey which revealed that nearly 25 per cent of the technicians and junior engineers in our public sector undertakings, particularly, in our steel plants, are actually under-employed? If that is correct, may I know what steps are being taken to rectify that defect in our managerial system?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of this C.S.I.R. review. But it is a fact that the personnel policy and also the question of requirement of manpower, etc. were examined and some decisions are being taken on that point also.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : जहां तक पब्लिक एंडरटेकिंग्स की सेवाओं का प्रश्न है क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की है कि जिस प्रकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार में लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरती होती है उसी प्रकार से वहां भी भरती के कोई नियम हों और योग्य लोगों को भरती किया जाए ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अधिक भत्ता दिलाने के लिए पब्लिक एंडरटेकिंग्स में भेजा जाता है जिस से वहां के जो अधिकारी हैं उन के अधिकारों का हनन होता है ? यदि हां, तो इस को बन्द करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक भरती का सम्बन्ध है, इस के नियम हैं, तरीके हैं । कुछ जगहों की भरती तो यूनिनियन पब्लिक मविस कमीशन के जरिये से होती है और कुछ जगहों के लिए भरती वे खुद भी करते हैं कमेटी के जरिये से

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : कितने प्रतिशत ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : प्रतिशत तो मैं नहीं बता सकता हूं । लेकिन यह नियम है, यह तरीका है कि इतनी तनखाह तक की जगहों के लिए भरती वे खुद कर सकते हैं और इस से ज्यादा तनखाह वाली जगहों के लिए यू० पी० एस० सी० के जरिये कर सकते हैं ।

जहां तक भत्ते का प्रश्न है, डेपुटेशन एलाउन्स वे जब कभी वाहर जाते हैं तो उनको मिलता है । यहां कोई खास बात नहीं है और यहां भी वह दिया जाता है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah : May I know to what extent the decision of the Government to delegate authority to the executives in the public undertakings has been implemented and whether the responsibility for the satisfactory working of the undertakings has been fixed squarely on the executives?

Shri L. N. Mishra : One or two reports of the Public Undertakings

Committee were placed before the Parliament. They have given some recommendations. About the fixing of responsibility, that is already there and some other recommendation that was made by the Committee presided over by the Prime Minister is also under consideration.

Shri A. P. Sharma : May I know how many superannuated officials are employed in these public undertakings and what is the reason for the same? Is it a fact that you do not get young and new administrative officials and that is why these people are employed there?

Shri L. N. Mishra : It is a fact that some of the retired officers have joined public undertakings and this point was also raised and the Government has to make up its mind on that also.

Shri A. P. Sharma : How many are there? Can you give the number?

Shri L. N. Mishra : I cannot give the number.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने गौर किया है कि जो इंजीनियर हैं वे जीनियस के मालिक हैं, हमारी प्रतिभा के मालिक इंजीनियर हैं और उन को आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के एंडर न रखा जाय? आई० सी० एस० लोग प्रॉजेक्टों ने काले-गोरे की तफरीक को मजबूत करने के लिए बनाये थे । उन का भ्राज इस जमाने में कोई उपयोग नहीं रह गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार गौर कर रही है कि इन इंजीनियर्स को किसी हालत में भी आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० या पी० सी० एस० के मातहत न रखा जाए और यदि ऐसा किया गया तभी वे बखूबी अपना काम कर सकते हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस तरह की शिकायत जो टैक्नीशियन हैं उन से आई हैं कि वे लोभ चाहते हैं कि उन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव हैड जो हों, वे इस तरह के लोग न हुआ करें ? इसमें सरकार द्वारा नीति बदलने की बाब

आती है। लेकिन मेरी निजी तौर पर राय यह है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में प्राइवेट अंडरटेकिंग से इंसेंटिव कम होता है और इस कारण से प्रोडक्शन कम होता है ? क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है कि यहां भी ज्यादा इंसेंटिव हो और इस तरह से प्रोडक्शन को ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाए ?

श्री ल० ना० भिन्न : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में प्रोडक्शन प्राइवेट सेक्टर से कम होता है। कई कई पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग बहुत ज्यादा घटते हैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर से। दिक्कत यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बात बाहर नहीं आती है और पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात बाहर आ जाती है और इस वजह से इस तरह की भावना चलती है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बात प्राइवेट चलती है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When this Question No. 787 was answered on the 1st September, 1966, I put a supplementary and the question that I had raised was: Have instructions been given to these public undertakings that where the employment of Class III and Class IV employees is concerned, the recruitment should be made locally?

Now, has that been implemented or has the Government written to them that such must be the procedure that they should follow?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is an old complaint. But there cannot be 'must'. Local people can be encouraged because their land, etc., is acquired for that project, but there cannot be 'must'. The hon. Member is a lawyer and he must know this. It is also against the Constitution.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has not answered my question. He has merely made a remark. The whole question is this. So far as recruitment to Class III and Class IV is concerned, they do not require much of intelligence and sufficiently well educated persons are available in all parts of India. How is it that for public sector undertakings, people from Delhi or Calcutta or Madras are brought into Madhya Pradesh? I want to know this.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have nothing to say. People go from Madras or Delhi or Calcutta to Madhya Pradesh also. Madhya Pradesh is not a prohibited area. Anybody can go there.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They should not get employment because the head offices are situated here? I would like to have a clear answer to this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next Question.

Amin Chand Pyarelal Group of Firms

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*214. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the import by the Amin Chand Pyarelal group of firms of certain steel plates of sizes other than those mentioned in the licence on the basis of the illegal issuance by the Steel Controller of Customs Clearance Permit;

(b) whether the customs authorities had refused to honour the Customs Clearance Certificate and had seized the goods;

(c) whether the Special Police Establishment has carried out any investigation into this violation; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and the action taken against the party, the Steel Controller and other officers concerned?

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

(a) Three importations by Messrs Amin Chand Payare Lal of black plain sheets, hot rolled—commercial quality—of a size not mentioned in the licence were noticed in the year 1963—one each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports.

(b) The original customs clearance permits issued in all the three cases were subsequently amended by the Iron & Steel Controller to cover the sheets of the size imported, but the concerned Collectors of Customs held that these customs clearance permits were not valid and, therefore, confiscated the goods subject to redemption on payment of fines and also imposed penalties in two cases. On appeal, however, after obtaining advice from the Law Ministry, the Board accepted the amended permits issued by the Iron & Steel Controller, remitted the penalties and set aside the orders of confiscation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : मामला एक दम खुल गया है। एक बात है। इस प्रश्न में तीन प्रश्नवाच्यों का सम्बन्ध है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो ऐसे प्रश्नों का जवाब प्रधान मंत्री दिया करें नहीं तो कोई मिनिस्टर ग्रफ कोआर्डिनेशन नियुक्त किया जाए। क्योंकि बूंगी गुड़िया तो किसी भी प्रश्न का जवाब देती नहीं है।

इस में कई मिले जुले मामले हैं: उसी तरह एक गामला व्यापार मंत्रालय, गृह मंत्रालय तथा वित्त मंत्रालय का था। यह मामला इस्पात मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय का है। अब इन मामलों का कौन जवाब देगा। कानून मंत्रालय भी बीच में टपक पड़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानून मंत्रालय ने किस कानून के अधीन नियम के आधार पर इस तरह की सलाह दी और जिस मंत्री को

यह सलाह दी वह इस्पात मंत्री उस समय कौन थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो नहीं पूछा जा सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में फिर फ्री स्टाइल कुश्ती होगी, टी० एन० सिंह, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब और स्वर्ण सिंह जी के बीच में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल के बाद किसी तरह की डिसकशन प्रगर करें तो उस में...

श्री मधु लिमये : कानून मंत्रालय ने किस मंत्री को और किस नियम के आधार पर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं पूछा जा सकता है। यह आप कह सकते हैं कि क्या सलाह दी।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने स्वयं स्वीकारा है कि शुरू में लाइसेंस के अनुसार यह आयात नहीं हुआ था। बाद में लाइसेंस में स्टील कंट्रोलर ने परिवर्तन किया। कस्टमज वालों ने, यानी आप के मंत्रालय ने उस को रोका। फिर बाद में बीच में कानून मंत्रालय टपक पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या सलाह दी और किस के आधार पर दी, इस का खुलासा मंत्री महोदय करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन बार मैं कह चुका हूँ कि आप यह सवाल कर सकते हैं कि क्या सलाह दी। किन आधार पर दी यह आप नहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस का पता कैसे चलेगा जो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जिद्द करते जा रहे हैं। आप तो बहुत गौर से रुक पड़ते हैं। आप खुद देखें कि रीजॉन उन के क्या क्या थे जिन पर उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रकृष्टा यही जानकारी बीजिगे कि क्या सलाह दी ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If I may quote the advice of the law Ministry, it was as follows. The Ministry of Law advised that:

"A power to issue order conferred by a statute includes the power to amend or vary the order so issued exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like sanctions and conditions (if any), as the original order. Thus, when the original order issued by the Iron and Steel Controller as contained in the Customs Clearance Permit is amended by making alterations in the CCP, the original order of the Controller must be given effect as if it contained the alterations subsequently made in it."

This is the quotation.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय पायंट आफ आर्डर—रूल 368 के मातहत वह रूल इस प्रकार है :

"Papers quoted to be laid on the Table 368. If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब अपने लफ्जों में बता देते, तो, टेबल रखने की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं थी लेकिन चूँकि उन्होंने वोट किया है, इस लिए वे इस को टेबल पर रखने के बारे में क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no harm in laying it on the Table of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब इस को टेबल पर रख देंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो, फिर आप इस सवाल को पोस्टपोन कर दीजिए ताकि हम इस एडवाइस आदि को देख लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पोस्टपोन करने का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तीन चार मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्धित कोई मामला आते हैं, तो उन के बारे में सही तरीके से जवाब देने के लिए या कार्यवाही करने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई मशीनरी बनाई है—क्या प्रधान मंत्री खुद यह काम करती हैं या कोई मिनिस्टर आफ को-ऑर्डिनेशन है, क्या इन्तजाम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह बात फिनांस मिनिस्टर के स्पेशल नालेज में हो सकती है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं देखते हैं कि यह मामला कैसा है । यह मामला रहस्यपूर्ण होता जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को सप्लीमेंटरीज में नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । माननीय सदस्य इस को और तरह से उठा सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह यह तो बता सकते हैं कि ऐसे मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह यह नहीं बता सकते हैं । यह प्रधान मंत्री से पूछिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री कभी मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं देती हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रधान मंत्री से अलाहिदा सवाल पूछिए । वह जवाब देंगी ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : श्री श्रीमन् चन्द्र प्यारेलाल की फर्म और स्टील कंट्रोलर तथा स्टील मिनिस्ट्री के साथ उस के रिश्ते का प्रश्न कई मामलों में उठ चुका है और उस में

से कुछ न कुछ भ्रष्टाचार का इशारा निकलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इन बातों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए कोई कार्य-वाही की है कि इस बात का पता लगाया जा सके कि स्टील कंट्रोलर का श्री श्रीमोचन्द प्यारेलाल की फर्म से क्या सम्बन्ध है और क्या सरकार इस मामले को भी जस्टिस सरकार की अध्यक्षता में बने जांच प्रायोग को दे रही है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक इन तीन भ्रायातों का सम्बन्ध है, इन में कोई भ्रष्टाचार या गड़बड़ी की बात नहीं है।

श्री मन्त्र लिमये : क्या अस्सत मंत्रालय को प्रशोक सेन साहब की सलाह मिलने में सुबह्णयम साहब के लिए मंत्रालय का सब भ्रष्टाचार खरम हो गया ?

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that often these bureaucrats—and the conduct of bureaucrats has been disclosed this morning in the letter written by Shri Nanda to Shrimati Indira Gandhi—go about wangling the policies of Government, may I know what steps Government have taken to see that the bureaucrats are not allowed to modify or amend the policies of Government in such a way?

Shri Ranga: Without the knowledge of the Minister concerned.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no modification of policy by bureaucrats

Shri Hem Barua: Let him refer to part (a) of the main question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no modification of policy in this case. Therefore, that question does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the Iron and Steel Controller had modified the orders?

Mr. Speaker: He says that there is no modification.

श्री मन्त्र लिमये : इस इम्पोर्ट के बाद एमंडमेंट हुआ है न ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि पहले आरिजनल कस्टम्स क्लीयरेंस परमिट्टन इस्सू करने, बाद में प्रायरन एंड स्टील कंट्रोलर के द्वारा उन को भाडिफाई करने और कलेक्टर्स आफ कस्टम्स के द्वारा माल को कनफिस्केट करने के बारे में और किस मिनिस्ट्री ने यह मामला ला मिनिस्ट्री को रैफर किया, उस के बारे में सारे कागजात सभा पटल पर रखे जायें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इन कागजात को सभा पटल पर रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में किसी एक व्यक्ति ने फैसला नहीं लिया। चूँकि यह पांच लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का मामला था, इस लिए यह मामला सारे बोर्ड में गया। उस में तीन या चार मੈम्बर हैं मुझे इल्म नहीं है—लेकिन कम से कम तीन मੈम्बर जरूर होंगे। उन सभी ने मिल कर फैसला लिया और उन्होंने यह तय किया कि चूँकि यह एमंड करने की बात है, इस लिए इस के कानूनी पहलू पर विधि मंत्रालय से सलाह ली जाय ?

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है कि श्रीमोचन्द प्यारेलाल की फर्म के मुकाबले की एक और फर्म है, जिस के प्रमुख उड़ीसा के एक प्रमुख मंत्री हैं, और चूँकि इन दोनों फर्मों में आपस में होड़ है, इस लिए इस फर्म को बदनाम करने में उड़ीसा के मंत्री का हाथ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। हम इस सवाल में कैसे जा सकते हैं ?

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इसी से सम्बन्धित है। मेरा मोक्ष था सवाल यह है कि श्रीमोचन्द प्यारेलाल की फर्म के मुकाबले में एक दूसरी फर्म है,

जिस के प्रमुख उड़ीसा के एक मंत्री है और यह फर्म उस मंत्री की फर्म से भागे निकली हुई है, इस लिए क्या इस फर्म को बदनाम करने में उड़ीसा के मंत्रियों का हाथ है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मुझे इस बारे में कुछ मालूम नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am very sorry to say that the Aminchand Pyarelal group of firms will always be under scrutiny in this House. I would, therefore, like to ask if it is not a fact that this group of firms like the Emden submarine of the First World War has been changing its name every now and then and getting contracts under those names after getting round some persons. May I know what Government have done to stop these benami transactions on the part of the Aminchand Pyarelal group of firms? Have they blacklisted them?

Mr. Speaker: It is too general a question.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether this amendment or whatever they call it—he did not want to accept the word 'modification'—this amendment or addendum that they had made to the original rule or clause that they had in the regulations was made at the instance of this firm or any other firm only a few months earlier or not? That is one thing. Then, in view of the fact that this Aminchand Pyarelal seems to be such a favourite with so many of these departments on so many occasions in regard to so many affairs, would Government be good enough to institute a comprehensive inquiry to study the various ways and means by which this group of firms has been reaching several of their ministries through their various activities, and also are all these activities based on honest dealings or whether there is any need for Government to change their attitude towards this very important but dangerous group of firms?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the question of looking into these things

is concerned, already there is a comprehensive inquiry being instituted.

As for the practice, may I explain that it was not that in this case any special procedure was adopted? But because these imports related to certain scarce materials which may be needed, the practice in the Iron and Steel Controller's office at that time was to give at the beginning an exchange control permit later on it is covered by CCP after the imports taking place or at the time of importation with a view to take over their goods for Government use or for public use, and not allow it to be distributed at the desire of the importer. In this case the main consignee were the STC and not these people. So, this was a practice in the interests of seeing that these goods after importation are not abused and that was being adopted.

Shri Ranga: What about the enquiry that I suggested?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is a comprehensive enquiry instituted, they will go into all these things.

Shri Ranga: In regard to all these things?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Of course.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: More and more questions have been asked, and it seems more and more Ministers are being involved in these cases. So, I would like to know whether it is a fact that, although an enquiry has been instituted under the very able ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Sarkar, this particular firm, because they paid Rs. 20 lakhs during the Durgapur Congress and they have again assured more than Rs. 25 lakhs to the ruling party for the coming elections . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Has he got any justification for putting in this allegation?

श्री मधु सिमये : वह तो जानकारी पछ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जानकारी का यह मतलब नहीं होता . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me again.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Let the Minister deny it.

Mr. Speaker: That is enough that an allegation should come and that the Minister should deny it.

कोई भ्रादमी यहां खड़े हो कर कह दे कि तुम ने तो अपने भाई का कत्ल किया है और वह फिर उस को डिनार्ड करे (ध्वजवाज) एलीगेशन लगाते वक्त मेम्बर को भी जब वह सवाल पूछता है तो कुछ तो जस्टिफिकेशन होना चाहिए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I put this question only because my information is that Seth Jit Pal has paid Rs. 20 lakhs to the Congress coffers during the Durgapur Congress. I want to know whether there is pressure from him to delay submission of the report of the Commission by assuring Rs. 25 lakhs to the Congress for the coming elections.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly allow me to complete the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them answer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is not only an insinuation against the Government, this is a great insinuation against the Judge of the Supreme Court who is conducting the inquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I never said any such thing. There is no imputation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I said the other day that no Government which was wanting to see that justice was done could have taken more effective steps than to have appointed

such a committee with such an eminent Judge and with such personnel. He says they are wanting the report to come after the election, as if the Judge is a tool in the hands of the Government to satisfy the convenience of the Government. So, it is definitely an insinuation against the Judge and the Commission. I wish you get this expunged.

Shri Tyagi: I have another point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation.

Shri Tyagi: I am on a point of procedure. According to the old recognised procedure which you yourself always point out, . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a point of order?

Shri Tyagi: A member of the opposition has every right to bring forward allegations against Ministers or Treasury Benches or anybody as they choose, but every allegation must be based on some information. If something is printed in the paper, with reference to that he might put a question, but he cannot invent himself. If there is something in his personal knowledge, he must first commit himself in writing, then only put a question. Now for my hon. friend to say so many lakhs were given to the Congress etc., is not correct. I would like him to produce the source of his information.

Shri A. P. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard two points of order.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I also want to say something in this connection.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a debate.

Shri A. P. Sharma: But he has said he has got definite information. That definite information must come before us, before he makes an allegation.

Mr. Speaker: They do not allow me to speak. The hon. Members may kindly sit down.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it being expunged?

Mr. Speaker: No, they have not been expunged.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My hon. friend Shri H. C. Mathur has raised a point. I have great regard for him. He spoke as if I have said something which goes against the eminent ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. I have the same regard for the judiciary as my friend has. My question was simple. People take money from the big industrial houses. What is there about it? My question was whether an attempt was being made by Pyarelal, by Jit Pal, to delay the proceedings of this committee by assuring Rs. 25 lakhs to the Congress coffers for the elections. That was my question. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mathur has pointed out that the Member put his question in this way which is like asking whether pressure is being brought so that the report might be delayed . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got great regard for the High Court.

Mr. Speaker: That it is done so that the conclusions of the report might not be available . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It will not see the light of day before the elections. I can assure you about that. I will also come back here. I can tell you that now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not concerned about all that. No allegations should be made that our Judges are amenable to pressure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not made any such allegation.

Shri Tyagi: I seek your ruling on the point I raised.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What about the other points?

Mr. Speaker: He may sit down. We cannot proceed in this manner.

Shri Tyagi: Can allegations be made without any basis? I seek your ruling on that.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that unless a Member has got some plausible reasons to believe that there is some truth in the allegation he is making, unless he has made some enquiry about that, he should not come out with an allegation in such a manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Plausible reasons, yes.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में तो प्लाजिबिल रोजन है । . . . (व्यवधान) 25 लाख रुपया कांग्रेस को दिया जा चुका है ।

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): May I also draw your attention to rule 41(2)(v) which says:

"It shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity."

श्री मधु लिमये : जस्टिस सरकार के बारे में तो उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

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Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: It is a reflection on me; I object to it.

Mr. Speaker: I want to express the displeasure of the House on this. Words are used wrecklessly.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Those words should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: I expunge them.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या एक्सपंज हुआ है यह बता दीजिए ।

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं बता सकता मैं। रेकार्ड देख लीजिएगा।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह श्रीमती चन्द, प्यारे लाल फर्म के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती उन्होंने खत्म नहीं किया।

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: My submission was that a question could not be asked if it related to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity. Any question which refers to the conduct and character of a person who is not a public official or a Minister cannot be raised here.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्रीमती चन्द प्यारे लाल फर्म के बारे में जो इल्जामात लगे हैं और उनकी एन्क्वायरी हो रही है उसी के आधार पर क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा, गृह-मंत्री ने जो इस्तीफा देते वक्त बयान दिया, वह प्रश्न-कारों में आया हुआ है कि अप्रत्याचार को रोकने के जो मैंने कदम उठाये उन के अन्दर कदम उठाने में सरकारी तौर पर मेरे आगे अड़चने आई, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि श्रीमती चन्द प्यारे लाल फर्म के अप्रत्याचार की एन्क्वायरी में जो नन्दा साहब चाहते थे उस के अन्दर क्योंकि मंत्रियों का हाथ या अड़चने डालने में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नन्दा जी का यहां कैसे आता है ?

श्री बागड़ी : उनके बयान में अप्रत्याचार को रोकने के लिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें श्रीमती चन्द प्यारेलाल का नाम कहीं नहीं है।

Public Sector Undertakings

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*215. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the suggestions made by Shri S. G. Barve, Member of the Planning Commission, for improving the working of the public sector undertakings;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce longer tenure for Chief Executives of such Undertakings;

(c) the steps taken to utilise the talents of top professionals from the private sector to improve the efficiency of public sector undertakings; and

(d) how far Government have allowed the units to exercise maximum autonomy so far as the drawing up of the budget and its allocation in terms of the guidelines for production fixed by Government is concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Suggestions for improving the working of Public Enterprises are constantly under consideration. This includes the suggestions made by Shri S. G. Barve.

(b) It has been decided that such appointments should be for a minimum period of 4 years which could be extended to six years.

(c) Efforts are continuously made to attract suitable persons from the private sector.

(d) The autonomy of the Public Enterprises is governed by the Articles of Association of these Enterprises which normally provide for appointment of the Chief Executive and Financial Managers by Government, for sanction by Government of capital expenditure in excess of certain specified limits and approval by Government of top appointments

in the Enterprises carrying pay above certain prescribed levels. They also provide for issue by Government of directives to the Enterprises, but this power is sparingly used. In all other matters, the public Enterprises are entirely autonomous.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the Government taken into account the fact that young men of promise are now feeling themselves tempted, to go in for private enterprise rather than public enterprise and, if so, what steps are being taken to see that they take the place of the superannuated persons who are now in office?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is an old question which has already been raised in this House. I had a study made about this matter when I was in the Home Ministry, and it was reported to us that Government jobs are proving to be less attractive to bright young men than the private jobs because of the salary scale etc., and the Government has been trying to meet this point.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government can indicate the number of Indians who are today employed in technical jobs outside India and, if so, whether the Government is trying to persuade them to come over here and join our development projects?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question was also answered here sometime ago. It is a fact that some of the technicians, and engineers and doctors find more attractive jobs outside this country. Efforts are being made, as you know, to find jobs for them here, in Government, and there is response also.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में रांची हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग तथा भोपाल हैवी इलक्ट्रिकल्स में कितना नुकसान हुआ है ? क्या यह सही है कि ऐसी धारणा है कि

अगले पांच वर्षों तक ये कारखाने नुकसान देते रहेंगे, यदि ऐसा है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री ल० न० मिश्र : प्रारम्भ में पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट में नुकसान होता होता है, जैसा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी होता है। रांची में पूरे तीर पर अभी प्रोडक्शन नहीं आया है, इस लिये ऐसा फैसला कर लेना सही नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि बे ज़रा भ्रष्टा वातावरण उस के लिये बनावें क्योंकि उस पर हर तरफ से हमला होता है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister stated that they are trying to absorb the professional people in the public sector. I would like to know whether some conditions are being laid down when such people are brought into the public sector; for example, that they should not have any vested interests, financial interests, in any other private industry which they were serving till that time?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I think this condition is there. I might say that some of the people who have come from the private sector have done exceedingly well in the public sector.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I want to know whether some specific condition is there.

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is there.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know the number of heads of public undertakings who are technical men and the number of those who are non-technical men?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want notice.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In reply to part (d) the Minister said that there is a good deal of autonomy now regarding drawing up of the budget and allocation of funds. I want to know whether any steps are being taken to

see that sanctions and actual allotments of money are done quicker and there is autonomy in that respect also, so that the heads of public undertakings do not have to wait for long periods before sanctions and allotments of money are actually made?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The financial control in respect of public enterprises is very much different from that for other ministries and departments of government. They have got autonomy and things are done expeditiously.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Is it not a fact that the two steps contemplated i.e. selection of private sector experts and prolongation of period from 4 to 6 years, are proving wholly inadequate with regard to improving the functioning of public sector and that it is necessary now to go deeper into these problems with a view to really improving the functioning of the public sector?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Member has been a champion of the public sector. I would only plead with him to have some patience and I believe things will improve.

Shri Ranga: Have Government given proper consideration to the recommendations and observations made by the Public Undertakings Committee? In view of the fact that the committee have found that frequent changes have been made in the top officers of the Shipping Corporation and Steel Corporation, have Government come to the conclusion that they should avoid making these frequent transfers and changes and a definite term of tenure is assured to the top executive and as far as possible I.A.S. and I.C.S. people should not be foisted on these undertakings, as has happened in regard to the oil and gas concerns, and technical people should be preferred whenever it is possible?

Shri L. N. Mishra: About the first part, that is exactly the point made

by Mr. Barve also. That is a very important one and that is being examined. As I said in my main reply, we are going to have these appointments for 4 to 6 years. Frequent changes have to be stopped in the interests of efficiency. About IAS and ICS officers being heads of these undertakings, this is also a policy decision. Efforts are being made to put technocrats as heads of these undertakings as far as possible.

Setting up of Central Rajasthan Canal Authority

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*216. **Dr. Karni Singhji:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

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

(a) the reasons for the delay in setting up the Central Rajasthan Canal Authority; and

(b) when Government propose to start full-scale operations for the development of the area through which the Rajasthan Canal would pass?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Further detailed studies in respect of administration and other related issues are under study.

(b) Development works in the Rajasthan Canal area are already being carried out, and it is proposed to step up their progress.

Dr. Karni Singhji: May I know when the work of the lift channel from Birdwal will be taken up, what is the amount involved and whether it has been sanctioned? May I know

whether any proposals have been received from Rajasthan Government to extend the scope of this lift channel to include Churu district also?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The lift channel is already included in the sanctioned project. But it has been under consideration to extend the lift channel more than what was intended originally. Originally it was to serve 2-1/2 lakh acres; now it is proposed to extend it to nearly 5 to 6 lakh acres. Regarding the inclusion of the Churu area, we have asked the State Government to investigate and see if there are any possibilities. We have not received any report so far. If any favourable report is received, naturally that also will be included.

Dr. Karni Singhji: May I know why in spite of the assurance given by the then Minister of Finance, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, that the Rajasthan Canal project would be taken over by the centre, the same was not done? May I know why the Finance Minister now wishes to visit Rajasthan Canal Project, and why it has been cancelled?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There have been some change of circumstances since the ex-Finance Minister visited the area. At that time it was thought that this project could be taken over by the Government of India, but the legal advice was that unless there are two States involved, for a single State an authority of the Government of India cannot be appointed. Therefore, this authority has to be appointed under the State. That is being considered. The present Finance Minister just wanted to acquaint himself with the work that is in progress in the Rajasthan Canal. His visit has nothing to do with the Rajasthan Canal Authority as such.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Banking in Rural Areas

*217. **Shri B. K. Das:**

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banking habits of the people even in rural areas are increasing very rapidly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Postal Savings Banks and the few branches of the State Bank of India and some other Commercial Banks have been found to be inadequate for the need;

(c) if so, the steps taken to augment the banking facilities in rural areas; and

(d) whether the establishment of a separate National Savings Bank mainly to mobilise the resources in the rural areas is under consideration of Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes, Sir, as indicated by the growth in recent years of deposits in banking offices in rural and semi-urban areas.

(b) and (c). The State Bank and its subsidiaries and the commercial and co-operative banks have already about 2250 offices in rural and semi-urban areas. The number of branch Post Offices doing savings bank work, which function mostly in rural areas, is also now nearly 37,800. Further the State Bank, its subsidiaries and other commercial banks are implementing a branch expansion programme to cover as many unbanked areas as possible. The Co-operative banks and the Post Office Savings

Bank are also endeavouring to open more branches in rural areas.

(d) No, Sir.

Repayment of Foreign Loans

*218. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to comment made by a Member of the Planning Commission at the Export-Import Council held in Bombay on the 17th September, 1966 regarding the failure of the planning in respect of repayment of foreign aid;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the extent of the failure; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. At the meeting referred to, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, said that until now it had not been recognised sufficiently that if the country borrowed from abroad, interest payments and repayments of capital could be made only through more production and more exports.

(b) and (c). The question of failure of planning in regard to repayments of foreign aid does not arise, since the Government has not defaulted at any time in making the scheduled repayments. The problem of balance of payments in relation to planned development and the attainment of self-reliance has been studied from time to time particularly since the formulation of the Third Plan. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan lays particular stress on the attainment of self-reliance as early as possible, and sets out in detail, in chapter II, the measures that are proposed to be taken to attain this goal by the beginning of the Sixth Plan.

नगरीय विकास

* 219. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

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

(क) यदि सरकार ने देश के नगरीय विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय ने नगरीय विकास के लिए योजना आयोग से कितनी राशि की मांग की है और उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ग) बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के विकास के लिए अनुमानित कितनी राशि नियत की गई है और शेष नगरों के लिए राज्य वार कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(घ) क्या उस योजना के अन्तर्गत केवल बड़े नगर आते हैं अथवा वे सभी नगर भी इस में शामिल हैं जिनमें नगरपालिकाएं, नगर क्षेत्र समितियां तथा अधिमूर्चित क्षेत्र समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) चौथी योजना में उन 75 मास्टर प्लानों/रीजनल प्लानों के पूरा हो जाने की उम्मीद है जिन पर कि तीसरी योजना में काम शुरू हो गया था। इसके अलावा 52 पहले दर्जे के तथा 105 दूसरे दर्जे के शहरों तथा 49 टूरिस्ट/तीर्थ स्थानों के लिए मास्टर प्लान बनाने का काम शुरू करने का इरादा है।

(ख) इस काम के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपया मांगा गया था लेकिन 28 करोड़

मिलेगा—13 करोड़ रुपया मास्टर प्लान वगैरा की तयारी के लिए तथा 15 करोड़ रुपया शहरी विकास के प्लानों तथा नगरपालिका के जरूरी कामों को चलाने के लिए।

(ग) हर एक राज्य/यूनियन टैरिटरी की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए साल के साल रुपया दिया जाता है। 1966-67 में दिये गये रुपये का व्यौरा संलग्न है।

(घ) चौथी योजना के दौरान में 50,000 अथवा अधिक की जन संख्या वाले सभी शहर इस योजना में शामिल कर लिए जायेंगे तथा 49 टूरिस्ट/तीर्थ भी शामिल होंगे।

विवरण

शहरी तथा क्षेत्रीय योजनाओं की तैयारी के लिए 1966-67 में राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये केन्द्रीय अनुदान की राज्य वार खुलासा।

राज्य का नाम	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	4.50
2. असम	2.50
3. बिहार	5.00
4. गुजरात	4.50
5. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	0.75
6. केरल	5.00
7. मध्य प्रदेश	4.00
8. मद्रास	8.00
9. महाराष्ट्र	5.00
10. मैसूर	6.00
11. उड़ीसा	3.00
12. पंजाब (हरियाणा सहित)	8.00
13. राजस्थान	5.00
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	8.00
15. पश्चिमी बंगाल	4.25

Import Licenses for Pharmaceutical Raw Materials

*220. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the liberalised import policy implemented by Government has resulted in giving import licenses for finished raw materials particularly in the pharmaceutical fields for which sufficient installed capacity exists in this country;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the licensing authorities concerned; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to rectify the lapse?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Ministry of Commerce had liberalised the policy in respect of import of raw materials by Actual Users in the small scale sector for the period April, 1966—March 1967. Under the liberalized policy, it had been decided to issue special import licences for import of raw materials to units in Small Scale Sector, the import entitlement for the special licence being three times the value of the import licence for raw materials issued for the licensing period April 1964—March 1965 or if no licences have been issued to the applicant for the period April, 1964—March 1965, twelve times the value of the import licence for raw materials issued to him for the period April 1965—March 1966. It had also been stipulated that the special import licences would be issued for the same items of raw materials as were covered by the licences issued for the period April, 1964—March, 1965 or April, 1965—March, 1966 as the case may be. It is, therefore, likely that special import licences have been issued for certain raw materials included in the licences for the basic years for which no adequate production capacity might have existed during the basic

years, but sufficient installed capacity might have been set up subsequently e.g. Thiactazone Vitamin C etc.

(b) and (c). As a result of representations received from certain quarters, the position in this regard was subsequently reviewed and it was decided that no actual user licences for import of the following items should be granted during the current licensing period:

1. Chloramphenicol.
2. Sodium PAS.
3. Calcium PAS.
4. Thiactazone.
5. Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide.
6. Vitamin C.
7. Musk Xylol.
8. Musk Ambrette.
9. Borax.
10. Boric Acid.

It has also been decided not to grant any actual users licences to small scale units for (i) Benzyl Benzoate and (ii) Calcium Carbide during the current licensing period.

Nepali Currency

- *221. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Shinkre:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepal Government have declared Nepali Currency sole legal tender in some of its Eastern and Southern Zones from Bagmati to Mechi bordering Sikkim and West Bengal, where

Indian Currency had been in circulation alongside Nepali Currency; and

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

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

(b) This is a matter of internal economic policy of a friendly neighbouring country.

Rural Electrification

- *222. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri K. C. Pant:

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

(a) the amount set apart and utilised for the rural electrification in the Third Plan period;

(b) the number of villages electrified and the irrigation pumps serviced in the country, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure, if any; and

(d) the programme of rural electrification in the Fourth Plan Period?

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

(a) The Third Plan provision for rural electrification was about Rs. 105 crores. The estimated actual expenditure is about Rs. 125 crores.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7289/66].

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is proposed to electrify about 57,700 villages and give power supply to about 7 lakh pump-sets/tube wells during the Plan period.

Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination

***223. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 113 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination is still under consideration in the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission. The report is proposed to be placed before the Cabinet Committee on Transport shortly.

Irrigation Projects

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

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

(a) whether the allocations in the Fourth Five Year Plan for small and medium projects for irrigation including provisions for bandhis are exactly according to the proposals submitted by the Ministry or otherwise and what are the cuts imposed with reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have submitted their requirements in this direction; and

(c) if so, the difference between the sums of money requested and those allocated in the Central Plan on the basis of estimates of the Ministry?

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

(a) The proposals for irrigation in the IV Five Year Plan which have been formulated by the State Governments are now under discussion with the Planning Commission and have yet to be finalised. Provision for minor irrigation works will be in the agricultural sector, whereas medium and major schemes in the Irrigation sector.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise at present as the Plan has not yet been finalised.

Cholera Germs in Ground Water of Delhi

***225. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Namblar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:**

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

(a) whether cholera germs have recently been found in the water drawn from wells and hand pumps in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and also to extend the proper water supply facilities to places served by wells and hand-pumps?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Isolation of V. Cholerae has been made at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi from samples of water drawn from a three hand pumps but not from open wells in Delhi.

(b) The steps taken to control the spread of cholera and for proper water supply facilities, are enumerated below:

(i) Anti-Cholera inoculation campaign is being carried out in the effected areas by

inoculating persons with anti-cholera vaccine containing EI-tor component.

- (ii) The anti-fly measures including efficient removal and disposal of garbage have been intensified.
- (iii) Strict hygienic control over food establishments including closure of insanitary establishments is being carried out.
- (iv) Health education of the people is being carried out by advising them to protect themselves against the risks of getting cholera or other bowel diseases.

The following steps to improve drinking water supply in the cholera affected areas are being undertaken:

- (i) Extension of piped water supply wherever feasible;
- (ii) Supply of clean and potable water in tankers or in large drums fitted with taps, where (i) above is not possible;
- (iii) Closure of contaminated shallow tubewells until such time they are rendered safe;
- (iv) Regular disinfection of open wells; and
- (v) Regular disinfection and sanitary improvements with a view to minimise surface pollution of shallow tube wells in cholera affected areas where piped water supply is not available and adequate safe drinking water by other means cannot be provided.

Compilation of District-wise National Income data

*226. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the suggestion of compiling the national income data district-wise has been considered; and

- (b) if so, with what result?

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

(a) The Central Statistical Organisation, in consultation with the various State Statistical Bureaus and the Working Group on State Income is examining the technical issues and exploring the possibilities of building up district-wise income estimates for a few sectors only on an experimental basis.

- (b) Does not arise.

River Water Disputes

*227. **Shri Basappa:**

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 527 on the 18th August, 1966 and state the latest position regarding the outstanding river water disputes among various States and what further steps have so far been taken to resolve them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-7290/66].

Electricity Rates in States

*228. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the electricity rates for Industrial units in U.P. are higher than in other States;

- (b) whether the Industries are suffering because of such higher rates, and

- (c) if so, the steps taken to have uniform rates in all the States?

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

(a) In most of the States, the industrial rates are higher than in U.P. except for 50 K.W. (L.T.) in Eastern Area under U.P. A statement showing the average industrial rates in the different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7291/66].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Introduction of uniform rates in all States on an all India basis is not immediately feasible. However, uniformity in the rates charged for different classes of consumers within the jurisdiction of each State has been brought about in eight States. The other States are also working towards that end.

Supply of Drinking Water to Rural Areas

*229. Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the progress made in the scheme of supplying drinking water facilities in the rural areas, State-wise; and

(b) how long it will take for the rural areas to become fully self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any definite period for provision of drinking water in all the rural areas of the country as it depends upon the resources available.

World Bank Mission

*230. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Bank Mission is arriving in India to assess India's foreign exchange needs for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the programme for the Mission; and

(c) what say and impact World Bank has in shaping economic policies of Government?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). A World Bank team of experts led by Mr. Bernard Beil has been making an appraisalment of the foreign exchange needs of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The team has not yet completed its assignment.

(c) The World Bank is the convenor and the Secretariat of the Aid India Consortium. It is in that capacity that the World Bank has engaged itself in the study of the foreign exchange needs of the Plan, so as to enable itself to interpret them to the Consortium countries. While the World Bank is free to make its own suggestions on the economic aspects of the Plan, the question of its having any say and impact in the formulation of policies of Government of India does not arise.

Ceilings on Urban Incomes

*231. Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out or attempted to work out the preliminary details for the scheme of Ceilings on Urban Incomes;

(b) if so, the details worked out;

(c) the time required for the preparation of the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) to (d). Government consider that the only effective means of curbing high incomes including urban incomes is to levy progressive income taxes. The rates of income tax are fixed each year.

Overdrawal by States

- *232. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Basappa:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has devised procedure to ensure that unauthorised overdrafts by State Governments from the Reserve Bank are avoided;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) when the procedure is likely to be finalised; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to avoid drawing of such overdrafts by States?

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

(a) to (d). The question of avoidance of overdrawals by State Governments from the Reserve Bank was examined in consultation with the Bank and later discussed at a meeting of Chief Ministers in July last. The measures which the State Governments were requested to adopt for this purpose were indicated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 499 on the 28th July, 1966.

Additional Funds for Tawa Multipurpose Project

- *233. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the provision of additional funds for financing the Tawa Multipurpose Project, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). On account of the very tight resources position during the current year, it has not been possible to provide any additional financial assistance for the Tawa Project.

Jayanti Shipping Co.

- *234. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate and/or some other Central Agency/Department had made a request to the Gold Control Administrator that he should consider the admissibility of enlisting the help of the Shipping Corporation of India in establishing and proving the various charges of irregularities against Dr. Dharma Teja of the Jayanti Shipping Company;

(b) whether any such approach was made to the Shipping Corporation of India; and

(c) the response of the Shipping Corporation thereto?

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

(a) to (c). The Shipping Corporation of India are at present acting as the Managing Agents of Jayanti Shipping Company of which Dr. Dharma Teja was formerly the Chairman. They are, as such, in possession of the relevant documents of the latter company. As a Government company, the Shipping Corporation will naturally cooperate fully with Government Agencies who are interested in the investigation of the charges against Dr. Dharma Teja. It would, however, not be in the public interest to disclose precisely the nature and extent of the assistance which the

Shipping Corporation are rendering to the investigating agencies.

Taxes on Petroleum Products

***235. Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector transport undertakings—Municipal and State—had to increase fares recently;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this rise was mainly due to rise in excise and other taxes on petroleum products, tyres and spares; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to give relief to consumers and check the price inflation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Information is not available with the Central Government.

(b) There has been no increase in central excise duties leviable on any of these articles during the last 12 months.

(c) Does not arise.

Stabilisation of Prices

***236. Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has made certain suggestions in their report for the year ending June 30, 1966 towards stabilisation of prices in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outline of these suggestions; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) to (c). The report has stressed

the need to avoid inflationary financing and to plan for an adequate supply of wage goods. It is Government's endeavour to avoid inflationary financing and to ensure that the supplies of essential consumer goods are adequate.

Subsidy to Doctors

***237. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 402 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the final out-come of the recommendations made by Dr. Lippes; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to give an increased subsidy to doctors who give extra time for this work?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7293/66].

Food Adulteration

***238. Shri Nath Pal:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports of large-scale food adulteration in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of people in Bombay were recently affected as a result of adulteration of edible oil; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop this practice?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government has no report of large-scale adulteration.

(b) About 300 persons were reported to have been affected as a result of adulteration of edible oil.

(c) The provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been made more stringent and States have been asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act.

Equity Capital

*239. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether money has become scarce in the Market with the result that equity capital is not forthcoming;

(b) whether causes for this sluggishness in the Money Market have been gone into; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Investor interest in the equity capital market has suffered a set-back as a result of a number of developments such as the Chinese aggression Indo-Pakistan conflict last year and the pause in foreign aid from some sources thereafter, mobilisation of resources for strengthening the defence of the country, the step up in the structure of interest rates brought about over the last four years and the consequential increase in the yields on other forms of investment.

Land Reform Measures in Kerala

*240. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have requested the Kerala Government to expedite the implementation of land reform measures;

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be taken in Kerala for the preparation of a record of rights; and

(c) the main directives given by the Planning Commission for the effective implementation of land reforms?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) All State Governments including the Government of Kerala have been requested to expedite the implementation of land reform measures.

(b) A scheme for the preparation of record of rights as a part of survey and settlement operations is being included in the Fourth Plan.

(c) The suggestions made for effective implementation of land reforms have been set out in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Smuggling Case in Calcutta Court

1659. Shri Uttiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 594 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding Smuggling case in Calcutta Court and state:

(a) whether investigations have since been completed into the failure of a Calcutta Customs Officer to take proper and effective action, started following the seizure of Watches and Clocks and their parts of foreign make, imported by Calcutta firms; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There was no failure on the part of any Customs Officer to take proper and effective action. In the light of discussions with the Central Bureau of Investigation who are enquiring into the alleged conspiracy to forge the Import Licences in question, extension of time for filing complaint was prayed for from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. The Court declined to grant the extension, and discharged the accused persons.

After the Central Bureau of Investigation finalise their investigations the question of filing a petition of complaint as provided under the law will be considered.

(b) Does not arise.

Breaches in Kamla-Balan Embankment

1060. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experts of his Ministry have visited the site of the breaches of Kamla-Balan embankment some time back, and if so, their conclusions about the causes of the breaches; and

(b) their recommendations to stop the recurrence of such breaches in future?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). A Consultant of this Ministry was deputed to inspect the sites of the breaches, examine their causes, the adequacy of waterways under railway and other bridges, stability of banks, etc., and to suggest suitable remedial measures. The investigations are still in progress and his recommendations are expected to be received before the end of December, 1966.

Population Doctors Ratio

1061. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise population per doctor in India and in other foreign countries; and

(b) the State-wise population per indoor bed in India and in other foreign countries?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Statewise break-up is not available.

According to the information available, the number of doctors in India as at the end of III Plan is

over 86,000 and the population per doctor is over 5,000. Similar information in respect of some selected countries is as below:

Country	Year	Population per Physician
Afghanistan	1962	32,000
Burma	1963	9,400
Ceylon	1962	4,600
Thailand	1963	7,600
Indonesia	1964	31,000
United States	1961	760
United Kingdom	1961	910
Sweden	1961	1,600

(b) Statewise break-up is not available.

According to the information available the number of hospital beds as at the end of III Plan in India is 2,40,100 and the population per bed is 2,061. Similar information in respect of some foreign countries as available is given below:

Country	Year	Population per bed
Afghanistan	1962	8,400
Burma	1963	1,400
Ceylon	1962	290
Thailand	1963	1,260
Indonesia	1961	1,350
United States	1961	110
United Kingdom	1961	100
Sweden	1961	70

Average Age in India

1062. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the average death age in India and in other foreign countries; and

(b) the average, State-wise, death rate per population of 1,000 in India and in other foreign countries?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The expectation of life at birth which could be taken to represent the average death age in India was 41.80

years for males and 40.55 years for females according to the 1961 Census. The average expectation of life in India now is estimated to be about 60 years.

The expectation of life at birth for some of the foreign countries in respect of which information is readily available is as given below:

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Expectation of life at birth (Years)	
			Male	Female
1.	Japan	1963	67.21	72.43
2.	Malaya	1956-58	55.78	58.19
3.	Philippines	1946-49	48.81	53.36
4.	China (Taiwan)	1952-60	61.33	65.60
5.	West Germany	1960-62	66.86	72.39
6.	Australia	1953-55	67.14	72.75
7.	U.S.A.	1963	66.6	73.4
8.	U.S.S.R.	1960-61	65.0	73.0

Source N.N.Demographic Year Book, 1964

(b) Statewise estimates of the death rates in India for the calendar year 1963 are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7294/66].

Formulation of Plans

1063. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether besides Technical Experts, Economists and others, the Planning Commission have been associating expert managerial experience while formulating industry-wise plans;

(b) whether any such plans, with integrated approach to the problem, have been drawn up and implemented; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). For all major industries, the industrial programmes are drawn up in consultation with representatives of the industry and technical experts in the field within the Government and outside. Several of the representatives of the industry associated with these consultations are senior persons with considerable managerial experience. Management specialists are also increasingly being

associated by the concerned ministries in the formulation and implementation of individual projects in the public sector.

L.I.C. Housing Loans

1064. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the loan being given by the Life Insurance Corporation for constructing houses in urban areas will be extended to villages also;

(b) if so, when it will be extended;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Cooperative Societies are exempted from the payment of stamp fee and legal fee for the loans drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation for the construction of houses;

(d) if so, the reasons why the same facility is not extended to the policy holders also; and

(e) the reasons for not charging the same rate of interest for the loan being given to the policy holders who are the share holders of the Life Insurance Corporation for constructing houses as is being done for the State Government and Co-operative Societies for the same purchase?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (e).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Gold seized at Nizamuddin Railway Station, Delhi

1065. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of contraband gold was seized on the 25th October, 1966 from the possession of two Delhi jewellers who alighted from the train with gold at Nizamuddin Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). On 25th October, 1966 the officers of the Delhi Central Excise Collectorate apprehended two persons who alighted at Nizamuddin Railway Station from the Janata Express coming from Bombay and seized from them 800 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings, valued at Rs. 78,736 at the international rate.

(c) The two persons were arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under investigation.

Smuggling of Opium in Punjab

1066. Shri Utiya:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2063 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in Punjab for smuggling opium since 30th June, 1966, up-to-date;

(b) the quantity of opium recovered from them; and

(c) the number of persons sentenced by Courts from the 1st January, 1966 to date?

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

Creditors of M/s Golcha Properties Ltd., Delhi

1067. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1340 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether framing of an acceptable scheme for the repayment of the claims of creditors of M/s Golcha Properties Ltd., Delhi to sell, if necessary, some of its properties and realise its advances made to associate institutions so as to enable it to meet the claims on it has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, when this scheme will be implemented?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The company has presented a scheme of arrangement under section 391 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur. The case has been adjourned to the 22nd November, 1966.

Officers Visiting Abroad

1068. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 417 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether information about Officers who went abroad during the period from the 1st January to 31st July, 1966 and from that date to the middle of September, 1966 has since been collected; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the number of these trips and economise on foreign exchange?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In Starred Question No. 417, the information was asked only for the period from January to July, 1966. It is being collected and will be laid soon on the Table of the House.

Additional information for the subsequent period upto middle of September, 1966, which is now asked for, will also be collected from the various Ministries and Departments and laid on the Table.

(b) Yes, Sir. All proposals for deputation of Government officials abroad are very strictly scrutinised by a Committee of senior Secretaries and ordinarily only such deputations are permitted as are unavoidable or are likely to lead to substantial saving in foreign exchange or relate to the defence effort or to training requirements.

Per Capita Income

1069. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had completed collection of per capita income figures, State-wise and District-wise, before formulating the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) in what way the allocation under the Fourth Plan have been concretely related to the problems of regional/urban-rural disparities; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House the figures of per capita income State-wise and District-wise?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (c). A statement indicating 1966 (A1) L.S.—3.

per capita State income for the four year periods (1960-61 to 1964-65) at current and constant prices prepared by the State Statistical Bureaus on the basis of standard methodology recommended by Central Statistical Organisation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7295/66]. Similar district-wise data are not available at present.

(b) As diverse considerations have to be taken into account in making allocations of resources for Plan projects, it is not possible to relate them directly and in concrete terms to any one particular objective of the Plan. However, the objective of promoting of balanced regional development in the country is kept in mind in making these allocations.

Raids on Business Houses

1070. Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1277 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to complete the investigations into the cases of business houses raided on the 16th and 17th March, 1966 in Bombay in very much shorter time than six months; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Enforcement Directorate is aware that investigation in every case should be completed as quickly as possible. As such, no need was felt to issue any special instructions by the Ministry in this particular case.

Confiscation of Gold

1071. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

Unstarred Question No. 2045 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of cases in which the gold seized has been confiscated under the Gold Control Rules;

(b) the number of cases in which personal penalties have been imposed;

(c) the total amount of penalties and gold confiscated; and

(d) the names of those against whom prosecution has been launched/completed?

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

Imported Cars for Ministers

1072. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1349 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the details about the makes and purchase-price of imported cars for the use of Ministers;

(b) the names of Ministers who have discontinued using imported cars; and

(c) whether Officers attached to household establishment of these Ministers, are using cars of foreign makes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments concerned and will be laid on the Table as soon as available.

(c) As Government officers are not attached to the household establishment of Ministers, the question does not arise.

Dumping of Filth

1073. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Masses Uplift Association, Delhi has strongly objected to the dumping of filth near residential houses in Inderpuri Colony in 1966;

(b) if so, whether representation to the Delhi Municipal Corporation in this regard has not been attended to by the authorities; and

(c) the action taken by Government to avert the threat of an outbreak of epidemic in the Capital as a result thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have stated that they had received a complaint against the accumulation of garbage near the residential houses.

(b) The complaint was immediately attended to and the garbage is regularly being removed from the dust bin site.

(c) There is no danger of an outbreak of epidemic on this account.

शौलभारी आश्रम, कूच-बिहार

1074. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री प्र० चं० बहगुप्त :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कूच-बिहार के शौलभारी आश्रम की आय की जांच करने के आदेश दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त जांच पूरी कर ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी हां, ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Selection Committee for Central Medical Officers

1075. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Selection Committee to review and re-assess the records of Central Medical Officers for allotment to the revised grade of the Central Health Service; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to finalise its deliberations?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions of rules 7 and 7A of the Central Health Service Rules, 1963, Selection Committees have been constituted to determine the suitability of medical officers for appointment to the revised grades of the Central Health Service. It is hoped that the Committees will finish their work within a month or so.

Recruitment of G.D.Os.

1076. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be please d to state:

(a) the qualifications and experience required for appointment to the posts of G.D.Os. Grade II and Grade I and reasons for differences, if any;

(b) whether there is any difference in duties, opportunities of experience

and responsibilities of G.D.Os. Grade II selected by the U.P.S.C. and those appointed on an ad hoc basis; and

(c) if so, the details and difference thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) For direct recruitment to G.D.O. Grade I, besides the M.B.B.S. or equivalent degree, a candidate is required to possess 5 years' experience after registration as a Medical Graduate, while for direct recruitment to G.D.O. Grade II (Graduate Officers) the candidate is required to possess the M.B.B.S. or equivalent degree and is required to have completed the rotating internship. G.D.O., Grade I, are Class I Officers and it is, therefore, considered necessary to insist on a minimum experience of 5 years after registration as a Medical Graduate for becoming eligible for appointment to that category.

(b) and (c). There is no appreciable difference in day to day duties, opportunities of getting experience, and in responsibilities of officers appointed to G.D.O., Grade II through the U.P.S.C. and those appointed on ad hoc basis.

मैसर्स प्रोप्रियेटर्स टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन
तथा मैसर्स मैकेनिकल लिमिटेड, बम्बई

1077. श्री हुकूम खन् ब कछवाय :
श्री लू० ला० वर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 25 अगस्त, 1966 के
अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3333 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स प्रोप्रियेटर्स टिम्बर
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, मैसर्स
मैकेनिकल लिमिटेड, बम्बई और कुछ अन्य
फर्मों ने कर्मगार प्रतिकर अधिनियम तथा
कामिक क्षति अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बीमा
पालिसियां लेते समय मजूरी तथा बेतन
शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाये गये आंकड़ों को अपने

संतुलन-पत्रों में बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाया है, ताकि उन्हें आयकर कम देना पड़े और कम्पनियों को दोनों घोर से अनाधिकृत लाभ मिल जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों में में इन फर्मों ने इस प्रकार आयकर की कितनी घनराशि का अपवंचन किया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच पड़ताल की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का स्वीरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में जांच पड़ताल करने का कोई विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीश चोपरी) :

(क) अब तक की गयी जांच पड़ताल से ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि आंकड़ों को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर दिखाया गया है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पूछ-ताछ चल रही है ।

(घ) पूछ-ताछ पूरी होने पर ही स्वीरे का पता चल सकता है ।

(ङ) फर्मों के आयकर निर्धारण की कार्यवाही को पूरा करते समय आरोपों को ध्यान में रखा जायगा ।

Service conditions in Ashoka Hotel Ltd., New Delhi

1078. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any service conditions have been introduced in the Ashoka Hotel Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) whether they have ever been reviewed after their introduction to see whether they are comparable with other similar institutions in India; and

(c) if not, when it is proposed to be done?

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

(b) and (c). A Wage Board for the Hotel Industry in Delhi has been set up by the Delhi Administration. The service conditions of the employees of the Ashoka Hotel will be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Wage Board and the decision of the Delhi Administration thereon.

I.N.A. Market, New Delhi

1079. Shri Yashpal Singh. Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new I.N.A. Market near Kidwai Nagar has not so far been given electric connection; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). All the 224 shops in the market have been allotted to the Super Bazar. Of these, 120 shops, which were allotted initially, have been provided with temporary electric connections. Permanent electric connections have not been provided as the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has changed the basis of payment demanded and Government have not been able to agree to this. The remaining 104 shops have been allotted to the Super Bazar on the condition that they would obtain electric connections direct from the Undertaking.

Manufacture of Briquettes

1080. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal a factory for manufacturing briquettes from saw dust and bamboo dust in Chemvannur near Calcutta;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total expenditure thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is not aware of any place known as Chemvannur near Calcutta located in the Rural Industries Projects sponsored by the Planning Commission. However, there is a place known as Cheruvannur near Calicut (Kozhikode) in Kerala and that is located in the Rural Industries Project of Kozhikode.

A model scheme for the manufacture of fuel briquetting from saw dust and bamboo dust has been prepared by the Rural Industries Planning Committee and supplied to the Project Officer, Rural Industries Project, Kozhikode. The Project Officer is making efforts to get a suitable party interested in this industrial activity. It is not possible at this stage to indicate as to when the unit would come up there and what would ultimately be the investment.

Exchange value of Rupee

1081. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the present unofficial rates of exchange for the Rupee vis-a-vis dollar and pound sterling in principal markets outside the country and inside the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a statement showing month-by-month fluctuations in the unofficial rates of exchange for the Rupee in terms of Dollar and Pound Sterling since June, 1966 after the devaluation of the rupee; on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The unofficial rate of exchange for the rupee in terms of the U.S. dollar in the New York market was Rs. 10 at the end of September 1966, and the unofficial rate of exchange for the rupee

in terms of Pound Sterling was Rs. 29.85 on 19th October 1966. The unofficial rates of exchange in markets inside the country are not available.

(b) The unofficial rate of exchange for the rupee in terms of the U.S. dollar has varied between Rs. 9.75 to Rs. 10.15 in the New York market, and the unofficial rate of exchange for the rupee in terms of Pound Sterling in the London market has varied between Rs. 29.28 to Rs. 31.85 since devaluation.

Circular Railway in Calcutta

**1082. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in starting with the construction of the circular Railway in Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have examined the possibility of going in for subways, as in other big cities in the world; and

(c) the financial involvements thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Details regarding the preliminary engineering feasibility study are being finalised in consultation with the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation and the Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Embassy in Washington

1083. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract entered into on the 9th August, 1966 by the Indian Embassy in Washington with a firm of public relations consultants by the name of 'Public Relations Attaches International' has been renewed for the current financial year; and

(b) if so, whether any changes have been made in the old contract or it has been renewed on the existing terms and conditions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No Sir; the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी उपक्रमों के निर्माण में बचत

1084. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० श्री० दास :

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

(क) क्या उन्होंने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में निर्माण-कार्य में बचत करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मोटे तौर पर ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

(i) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता में किराये पर लिए गये गेस्ट हाउसों का अनुरक्षण करना बंद कर दें तथा इसके स्थान पर इन शहरों में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के होटलों में स्थान न दें ।

(ii) उपक्रमों द्वारा अधिकार में लिए गये गेस्ट हाउसों को पूलित कर दिया जाये तथा उनकी संख्या घटा दी जाये । गेस्ट हाउसों को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा उन

उपक्रमों, दोनों के कर्मचारियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी होस्टल के रूप में चलाने के लिए निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर-विकास मंत्रालय के अधीन कर दिये जायें ।

(ग) मामला अभी तक विचाराधीन है ।

Irrigation and Power Schemes

1085. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the number and names of schemes of irrigation and power costing more than Rupees Fifty Crores which were included in the Third Five Year Plan and are proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) how many of them included in the Third Five Year Plan have been completed?

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

(a) The following schemes, costing more than Rs. 50 crores, were included in the Third Five Year Plan:

Irrigation Projects included in the Third Plan.

1. Tungabhadra Project (Left and Right Banks)
2. Nagarjunasagar
3. Gandak
4. Kosi
5. Ukai
6. Chambal-Stage I & II.
7. Upper Krishna—Stage I.
8. Beas—Units I & II
9. Bhakra
10. Rajasthan Canal
11. Ramganga
12. D.V.C. Projects.
13. Parambikulam Aliyar

Power Projects included in the Third Plan.

1. Pathratu Thermal Project
2. Idikki Hydro-Electric Project
3. Balimela Hydro-Electric Project
4. Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project, Stage II
5. Tarapore Atomic Power Station
6. Ranapratapsagar Atomic Power Station, Stage I
7. Bhakra-Nangal (Bhakra Left Bank Power Station and Nangal Power Stations).

New Irrigation Projects proposed to be included in the Fourth Plan.

Not yet finalised.

New Power Projects proposed to be included in the Fourth Plan.

1. Pathratu Thermal Power Station Extn.
2. Nagpur Thermal Project.
3. Santaldih Thermal Project.
4. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station.

(b) Out of the irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 50 crores and included in the Third Plan, the Bhakra Project has been practically completed. As regards power projects, the Bhakra-Nangal (Bhakra Left Bank Power Station and Nangal Power Stations) has been completed.

Pay Scales for Kerala Panchayat Association Employees

1886. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Panchayat Employee's Association has demanded pay scales on par with those of the Government employees;

(b) whether the Employees Association launched hunger strike in front

of the State Government Secretariat recently in this regard;

(c) whether Government have considered their demands; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

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

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government of Kerala.

Smuggling of Cigarettes into Nepal

1087. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nepal have banned the import of Indian Cigarettes into the kingdom unless they carry the super scription "Export for Nepal";

(b) if so, whether this measure was taken to stop smuggling of cigarettes from India into Nepal; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to stop this smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) It is understood that His Majesty's Government of Nepal have recently directed the Nepalese Customs authorities not to allow the import of cigarettes into Nepal from India and Pakistan unless certain conditions including the marking of packets with the superscription "Export for Nepal" are complied with.

(b) The Government are not so far aware of the reasons for which this measure has been taken by His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

(c) The Indo-Nepal Treaty, 1960, envisages free movement of goods originating in either country to the other and the Government of India have not imposed any restrictions on the export of Indian cigarettes to Nepal. Therefore, the question of

smuggling of cigarettes from India to Nepal does not arise.

Medical College at Ernakulam

1068. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by the Kerala Government for setting up a private medical college at Ernakulam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have not submitted any proposal for setting up a private medical college at Ernakulam. However, the Archbishop of Ernakulam has offered to start a medical college at Ernakulam. The views of the University of Kerala are awaited before any decision can be taken by the Government.

Palam Colony

1069. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri N. K. Laskar:

Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 58 houses in Palam colony were demolished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation staff during the third week of September, 1966;

(b) whether these houses have been constructed as far back as 1957;

(c) if so, whether this is against the assurance given by the Prime Minister to the residents of unapproved colonies on the 5th September, 1966 when they met her in a deputation; and

(d) the steps taken to stop this demolition and to regularise other unapproved colonies?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Only seventeen houses were demolished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on the 16th November, 1966.

(b) No.

(c) The Prime Minister met the representatives of the people of unauthorised colonies on the 2nd September, 1966 and not on the 5th September, 1966. She, however, did not give any assurance to them.

(d) It will not be in the interest of planned development of Delhi to permit the continuance of unauthorised construction. This has to be stopped. Nevertheless, it has been decided to regularise unauthorised constructions which had come up before the 1st September 1962, i.e., the date of coming into force of the Master Plan provided they can be fitted into the approved layout of the area and are not situated on land earmarked as "green" or for roads, schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries etc. The owners of houses which are regularised would have to pay development charges. The land or structures which are required for roads etc. will, however, be acquired by the Government and the owners of such land/structures will be allotted alternative developed plots at fixed rates of premium in the nearby localities, provided they do not own any other house/plot in Delhi.

Report on Bastar Firing

1090. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-man Enquiry Commission has submitted its report on Bastar firing;

(b) whether a copy of the report has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, whether as a result thereof, any special steps are being considered for the amelioration of the conditions of Adivasis in Bastar?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Commission was appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government and will submit its report to the Government. The Report has not yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Farakka Barrage Project

1091. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) the expenditure involved in its execution so far;

(c) how far it is behind the original schedule and when it will be completed; and

(d) whether the foreign exchange required is available as and when necessary, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Work on the Project has been taken up from both banks of the river and is in progress in the river portion per schedule drawn up from time to time, including the Head Regulator and the under sluice and other bays. Excavation work in the Feeder Canal is going on, and the other ancillary works which are on hand include the guide and Afflux bundh of the Farakka Barrage and the left afflux bundh of Jangipur Barrage. Fabrication of gates for the Head Regulator for the main Farakka Barrage is also in progress.

(b) The expenditure incurred to end of September 1966 is Rs. 34.76 crores.

(c) The Project is scheduled to be completed substantially by 1970-71, and every effort is being made to stick to this schedule.

(d) Foreign exchange required for the project is being made available as and when necessary.

दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम

1092. श्री मंगेशजी झा श्रीजाव :

श्री प्र० चं० बरेशी :
श्री स० चं० सम्पत :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डॉ० सी० मी० दास :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम ने दिल्ली में बिजली की घरेलू तथा वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर लगे सभी प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) ये प्रतिबन्ध कब हटाये जावेंगे ; और

(ग) दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम को किन विशिष्ट योजनाओं के कारण यह कठिनाई दूर करना सम्भव होगा ?

सिचाई और बिजुत मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) और (ख) 15 मंगा-वाट के बिजली संयंत्र के चालू होने के बाद और पंजाब बिजली प्रणाली से बिजली की सप्लाई में की जा रही कटौती के न रहने से राशन की और पंखों के लिये बिजली की सप्लाई पर लगाई गई पाबन्धियाँ हटा ली गई हैं। घरेलू और व्यापार सम्बन्धी बिजली पर अब भी पाबन्दी है किन्तु इस में कुछ ढील देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) "सी" स्टेशन के नीचों ताप यूनिटों के चालू हो जाने के बाद स्थिति में और सुधार हो जायगा।

दिल्ली में श्रमजीवी महिलायें

1093. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री प्र० चं० बघमा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

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

(क) दिल्ली में श्रमजीवी महिलाओं की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस समय उन्हें आवास की क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) होस्टलों की संख्या क्या है और उनमें श्रमजीवी महिलाओं के लिये कितने स्थान उपलब्ध हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाल) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली में श्रमजीवी महिलाओं को दो भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है : एक तो वे जो कि सरकारी सेवा में हैं तथा दूसरी वे जो कि गैर सरकारी सेवा, पेशे, व्यापार आदि में हैं। यदि आवश्यकता हो तो प्रथम श्रेणी के विषय में सूचना दी जा सकती है। जहां तक दूसरी श्रेणी का सम्बन्ध है, कोई संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। इनके प्रतिरिक्त, इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध उनको रिहायशी सुविधायें देने से नहीं है। हम केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं।

(ग) श्रमजीवी महिलाओं के लिए कर्जन रोड पर सरकार का एक होस्टल है, जिसमें 226 महिलाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है, इसके प्रतिरिक्त वे सरकारी महिलायें जो कि सरकारी सेवा में हैं, अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान ही नियमित वास के आर्बटन की पाव हैं।

Drought Effect on Major Irrigation Projects

1094. Shri B. K. Das:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) how far the major irrigation projects were affected due to the wide-spread drought in the country during the last year;

(b) whether the cosequential short-fall in normal supply of irrigation water has been calculated; and

(c) how far the production of hydro power was also affected?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Burma's Share of Sterling Pensions

1095. Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Burma's share of sterling pensions, which is paid from the Sterling Annuities purchased by India from the U. K. Government could not be recovered from Burma during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the amount unrecovered and the reasons why the amount could not be recovered from Burma?

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

(b) The amount involved is £1.72 million. The matter has been under correspondence with the Government of Burma. They have recently asked for copies of the U.K. Actuary's Certificate regarding the capitalised value of the Sterling pensions and other documents, which have been supplied to them.

पिछड़े क्षेत्र

1096. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बघमा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 की उनकी बिजली तथा लिफ्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी प्राक्कलन तथा उनकी योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों, गंसाधनों तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की सफलताओं सम्बन्धी ज्ञापन पेश किये जाने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह तिथि क्या है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग के दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 1966 के पत्र में राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन किया गया था कि वे विदेशी मुद्रा मंगठकों और एक छोटा ज्ञापन जिसमें तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रगति का पर्यवेक्षण हो सहित चौथी योजना के प्रस्ताव एवं 1967-68 के लिए सामाना योजना प्रस्ताव 30 सितम्बर, 1966 तक भेज दें ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्र

1097. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बघमा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे राज्य जहां अनेक पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं और जिनके कारण वे योजना आयोग

द्वारा दिये गये महत्व के अनुसार अपने संसाधन नहीं जुटा सकते, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धन के नियन्त्रण के मामले में विकसित राज्यों के बराबर माने जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे राज्य, जिनमें अनेक पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, धन के अभाव के कारण उन क्षेत्रों का विकास कैसे कर सकेंगे और देश का संतुलित विकास कैसे सम्भव होगा ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए व्यय व्यवस्था तथा साधनों का नियन्त्रण करते हुए अनेक बातों में से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है । इसका व्यूरा चौथी योजना पर योजना आयोग के अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन में दिया जायेगा ।

विदेशी मुद्रा

1098. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बघमा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध, जो भारत से विदेशों को जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर लगाये हुए हैं, वे सरकारी कर्मचारियों, मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों पर भी लागू होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों, मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों को विदेश यात्राओं के लिये उपबन्ध होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की धनराशि और 1965-66 के दौरान तथा 1966-67 के नौ महीनों के दौरान उनकी विदेशी यात्राओं पर खर्च हुई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि का विवरण दिखाये

बोला एक दिवस सभा घटल पर रुक जायेगा ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री शबान्नु चौधरी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल रूंद हो नहीं होता ।

Fourth Plan

1099. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has pointed out in its annual report for the year ending June, 1966 that during the Third Plan period the economic progress was uneven and considerably slower than what was envisaged;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank have emphasized the basic necessity of maintaining a safety margin to off-set the effect of uncontrollable market factors and the need of regulating annual outlays taking into account trends in savings, supply of wage goods and pressure on prices;

(c) whether Government have taken the observations of the Reserve Bank into account in reviewing the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereto?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). These observations, like other comments on the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, will be taken into account in finalising the Plan.

Mitra Committee's Report on Dowlaishwaram Anicut

1100. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2016 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have since taken any ac-

tion on the recommendations made by Mitra Committee on Dowlaishwaram Anicut which were accepted by Government and forwarded to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Plans and estimates for the Godavari Barrage are under preparation by the State Government. They have reported that some survey and hydraulic data have already been furnished to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, for model experiments. After getting the first report from the Research Station, the State Government propose to depute their staff to the Central Water and Power Commission for preparation of detailed designs.

The project has been proposed by the State Government for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre

1161. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2015 on the 11th August, 1966 regarding Trivandrum Ayurvedic Centre and state:

(a) whether the proposal to upgrade the Ayurvedic Centre has since been considered in consultation with the State Government; and

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

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

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Seizure of Foreign Exchange

1102. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange worth Rs. 12,000 was seized on the 19th September, 1966 by officials of the Enforcement Directorate from a shop on Mint Road in Bombay, as it was suspected to have been illegally purchased; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. On receipt of reliable information that foreign exchange was being illegally bought, officers of the Enforcement Directorate searched the premises of a shop on Mint Road in Bombay on the 19th September 1966 and seized foreign exchange worth about Rs. 10,000 and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 3,600.

(b) Necessary proceedings under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are being taken against the persons concerned.

Land Reform Measures

1103. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Reform implementation Committee has submitted its

report along with its recommendations to the National Development Council;

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

(c) the action taken to implement those recommendations?

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

(b) Copies of the report of the Land Reforms Implementation Committee have been placed in the Parliament Library. The report is under print. Its copies will be circulated among the Members of Parliament shortly.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee have generally been incorporated in the chapter on land reforms in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and have been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

Indus Commission

1104. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Indus Commission was held in New Delhi to discuss the implementation of the Indus Water Treaty in September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes. The 21st meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission was held at New Delhi from 28th September to 4th October, 1966. At this meeting the Commission discussed the programme of its future meetings and Tours of Inspection in India and Pakistan and certain other related matters. The next meeting of the Commission is due to be held in Pakistan in January, 1967.

Raids to Unearth Unaccounted Money

1105. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 781 on the 1st September 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even seven or eight years old cases are pending for final settlement either in the Courts or in the Income Tax offices after the raids were made by the Income Tax Investigating Agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to expedite them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). There is only one such case in regard to a raid which took place in 1956. Investigation of this case was stayed by a Court order until 1964. Investigations are now proceeding and are expected to be completed shortly.

(c) Instructions have already been issued to the effect that officers should complete the assessments in cases of searches as expeditiously as possible.

Oral Contraceptive for Family Planning

1106. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a pill has been found in the Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow which is a very effective oral contraceptive for Family Planning;

(b) whether any trial tests have been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). An oral pill has been developed by the Central Drugs Research Institute, and extensive trials are being made on animals for its anti-fertility effect. Pharmacological and laboratory experiments are still going on. Clinical trial on human beings has not yet been started.

New Insurance Scheme for Sick

1107. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has started a new insurance scheme for the sick; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). From the very inception the L.I.C. has been granting insurance cover on payment of suitable extra premiums, to sub-standard lives. Under this scheme, persons who had suffered, but have since recovered, from diseases like tuberculosis, cancers, leprosy the give insurance cover after suitable waiting period. Persons with certain heart impairments and stabilised diabetes are also offered insurance cover, provided other circumstances are satisfactory.

Photo-Litho Press

1108. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up two photo-litho presses; and

(b) if so, where the same will be located?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a few new presses under the 4th Five Year Plan but no

final decision has been taken in the matter.

Arrears of Sales Tax and Agricultural Income Tax in Kerala

1109. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1239 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the arrears of Sales Tax and Agricultural Income Tax collected in Kerala as a result of the intensive drive to collect 50 per cent of the collectable arrears by August, 1966;

(b) whether the matter has since been reviewed by the Government of Kerala; and

(c) the amounts written off during this period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Rs. 57,20,853.52 under Sales Tax and Rs. 21,13,805.56 under Agricultural Income Tax have been collected to the end of the August 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 35,200.48 under Sales Tax only.

Kerala Land Reforms Act

1110. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2628 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have since finalised the amendments proposed to be carried out to the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963;

(b) if so, the nature of amendments proposed to be made; and

(c) the progress made to put a complete end to the landlord—tenant nexus and convert the tenants into full owners?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). With a view to preventing evictions and surrenders, amendments to the Kerala Land Reforms Act have been incorporated in the Kerala Prevention of Eviction Bill which is being enacted as President's Act. Further proposals of the amendments of the Kerala Land Reforms Act are under consideration.

(c) The provisions entitling tenants to purchase ownership rights on payment of compensation have been enforced. 1703 applications from tenants for voluntary purchase of ownership had been made up to end of August, 1966.

Public Control on Urban Lands and Properties

1111. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Constitution to prevent private rights of sale in respect of urban lands and properties so as to bring them under public control; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). There has been a steep rise in the values of urban lands in the past ten years. This problem has been examined in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan and certain suggestions made to resolve it. These suggestions have, however, not yet been examined.

Scholarships to Physically Handicapped Students

1112. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in awarding scholarships to the physically-handicapped students those who have secured less than 50 per cent marks in the previous examination are eliminated;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships caused to the poor students who have failed to secure the qualifying marks;

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a scheme to provide assistance to the really poor students; and

(d) if so, whether the cases of students whose applications were not considered will be reviewed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, This applies to academic courses only.

(b) and (c). The question of suitably modifying the scheme is under examination.

(d) No.

Welfare of Banjaras and other Nomadic Tribes

1113. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so, what measures have so far been taken by the Central Government for the welfare of banjaras and other nomadic tribes and classes living in the country;

(b) the extent to which Government have been able so far to give grants to the various State Governments to ameliorate the condition of such people;

(c) whether any latest assessment has been made as to the number and condition of these people; and

(d) if so, the result there of?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Most of the nomadic tribes, including Banjaras, come within the category of Denotified Tribes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Such of the nomadic tribes therefore, as come within the category of Denotified Tribes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes enjoy all the benefits as are admissible to Denotified Tribes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The nomadic tribes, however, constitute a distinct category also in the Plan based on the nature and extent of their nomadism. Schemes for economic uplift, pasture development, housing, education, technical training etc. have been formulated taking into account their social and economic organisation, values, skills, motivations and the resources of the region to which they belong. These schemes, therefore, vary according to their local needs but the main objective of these schemes is the same viz. to facilitate their sedentarisation in the quickest possible time to enable them to benefit from the social, economic and technological improvements taking place in the country.

(b) A provision of Rs. 108.75 lakhs was made in the Third Five Year Plan for the benefit of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

(c) and (d). No.

Uniform Standard of Medical Education

1114. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken so far for having a uniform standard of medical education throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that various medical colleges and institutions follow different standards of qualifications for admission and courses;

(c) if so, whether efforts to stop such practices have been made; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. Under the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (as amended), the Medical Council of India is statutorily charged with the prescribing and maintenance of standards of medical education in the country.

(b) The standard of medical education laid down by the Medical Council of India is required to be followed by all institutions, failing which the Council is empowered to recommend to the Central Government that the qualification granted to the students of the institution concerned shall not be a recognised medical qualification.

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

Housing Facilities for staff of Political Parties in Parliament

1115. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to provide housing facilities to the staff of political parties in Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many houses have so far been allotted under this scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Government have decided that one third of the staff members of political parties in Parliament which have been recognised by the Speaker will be considered for allotment of accommodation from the general pool. This has been done on representations to Government on the ground of housing shortage. So far five houses have been allotted under this Scheme.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

1116. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced as loan for the rehabilitation of the Goldsmiths till the modification of the Gold Control Order;

(b) whether the rehabilitated goldsmiths are still continuing their new profession after the modification of the Gold Control Order; and

(c) how many of them have changed over to their old profession of Goldsmithy?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) A sum of Rs. 10.84. crores has been advanced by the Central Government to various State/Union Territory Governments as loans for rehabilitation of goldsmiths till the modification of Gold Control Order.

(b) and (c). Since the Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968 implementing the modifications of the Gold Control Order was notified only on 1st November, 1966, it is too early to say whether goldsmiths:

who have availed of the rehabilitation assistance are still continuing in their new profession or whether any of them have changed over to the old profession of goldsmiths.

Status of Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board

1117. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Social Welfare Board will have a full time paid Chairman instead of Honorary Chairman and Directors;

(b) if so, the reasons for this change; and

(c) the status of the Chairman and reasons for change in the status, if any, as compared to the status of the former Chairman?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir. The Central Social Welfare Board has already got a full-time paid Chairman. It has, however, no directors.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of future status of the Chairman is under consideration along with the question of the future status of the Board itself.

Iddikki Scheme

1118. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement for financial assistance from Canada for the Iddikki scheme in Kerala has not yet been finalised;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the work on the Iddikki project is not progressing according to schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The Loan Agreement for the project is being re-drafted by External Aid Office, Canada on the basis of fifty year maturity, including a ten year grace period, and with no interest, service charge or commitment charge. This re-drafting is one of the reasons for delay in the signing of the Agreement. The other reasons for delay related to the question of procurement procedure to be followed. This has now been resolved satisfactorily. The draft procurement procedure has now been referred to the Kerala State Electricity Board for their views.

(c) Arrangement of work are going on according to schedule.

(d) Does not arise.

Regional Public Health Laboratories, Kerala

1119. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4042 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding Regional Public Health Laboratories in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the proposals for additional staff, location of site, plans and estimates have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The proposals are still under consideration of the Government of Kerala.

Salal Hydro-Electric Project

1120. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3974 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether investigations into Salal hydro-electric Project have since been completed;

(b) whether the project report has been finalised; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The investigations of the Salal Hydro-Electric Project, which are being carried out by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, have not so far been completed. A Project Report will be finalised after these investigations are completed.

Pochampad Project in Andhra Pradesh

1121. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3973 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the allocation of additional funds for the Pochampad Project in Andhra Pradesh has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). On account of the tight resources position, it has not been possible to provide any additional funds this year. However, the proposal of the State Government to provide an outlay of Rs. 18 crores for

this Project in the Fourth Plan has been recommended.

Legislation on Public Health

1122. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2682 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether other State Legislatures have also passed resolutions authorising Parliament to undertake legislation on Public Health;

(b) whether a Bill is being drafted; and

(c) if so, what stage it has reached?

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

(b) and (c). The draft bill is being revised.

Statue of Netaji

1123. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is to be erected in Delhi;

(b) if so, where and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The Committee on Installation of Statues in Delhi has recommended a site outside the Red Fort for the installation of a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, but no final decision has yet been taken by Government. After the site has been finally chosen, the question of actual erection of a statue will be one for some organisation or individual to sponsor and pay for.

Unaccounted Money

1124. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been less raids to unearth unaccounted money in 1966 as compared to 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The raids carried out in 1966 upto end of September are less compared to the raids in the corresponding period of last year.

(b) The decrease in the number of raids is mainly due to the following reasons:—

- (1) As a result of a large number of tax-payers making voluntary disclosures of unaccounted income under the schemes enacted by Parliament, the area of tax evasion in which raids could otherwise be contemplated was considerably reduced;
- (2) Certain organised rackets of tax evasion, like bogus hundi loans, were tackled in 1965 by carrying out raids on a large scale, and these raids accounted for a large proportion of the raids carried out in 1965;
- (3) Reliable information of tax evasion was received in lesser number of cases in the first nine months of 1966 as compared to the corresponding period of 1965.

Income-tax arrears written off

1125. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income-tax arrears written off during 1965 and upto 1st July, 1966;

(b) the reason therefor; and

(c) the names of those persons or firms whose Income-tax arrears have been written off?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The figures of income-tax arrears written off are maintained, according to the financial year, in the income-tax records. The total amount of income-tax arrears written off during the financial years 1965-66 and 1966-67 (upto 31st July, 1966) was Rs. 36,77,823 and Rs. 9,10,152 respectively. ..

(b) The reasons for write off were generally the following:

- (1) Assessee died leaving behind no assets.
- (2) Assessee had become insolvent.
- (3) The assessee being a Company had gone into liquidation.
- (4) Assessee was not traceable.
- (5) Assessee had left India leaving behind no assets.
- (6) Assessee had no attachable assets.
- (7) Where the demand raised was far in excess of the assets owned by the assessee, the demand was scaled down to the extent it was recoverable and the balance was written off.

(c) These are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7296/66].

D.A. to Pensioners

1126. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision to increase the quantum of dearness allowance of pensioners; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Pensioners do not get dearness allowance but *ad hoc* relief has been given from time to time to those in receipt of small pensions. At present Government have no proposal under consideration for increasing the quantum of relief to pensioners.

Small Savings Scheme

1127. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the degree of popularity the scheme of Small Savings, with specific reference to the rural people of small income group, has so far achieved;

(b) the comparative figures for the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage workers and other people of small incomes to take the scheme in right earnestness?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The collection under Small Savings is, by and large, an index to the popularity of the Small Savings Scheme. The net collections under the Scheme during the last three years were approximately Rs. 128 crores, Rs. 130 crores and Rs. 147 crores respectively. It is, however, not possible to indicate the proportion of these collections which come from people in rural areas and the extent of contributions made by people belonging to small income groups. In the first place, statistics are not maintained separately for rural areas and secondly the investors are not required to and cannot also be expected to disclose their income at the time of investment.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

- (i) The State Governments to whom publicity grants are given conduct publicity and propaganda through films,

folk songs, dramas, kathputlis etc.

- (ii) Publicity is done also by the District Publicity Officers of the State Governments, Five Year Plan Publicity Units and District Organisers of the National Savings Organisation.

- (iii) Hoardings showing the Plan outlays and targets for Small Savings and inviting the people to participate in the Schemes for their individual and social good have been erected in important community development blocks headquarters.

- (iv) School Teachers are appointed as Authorised Agents for the sale of certificates.

- (v) Cooperation of the Panchayati Raj institutions has been enlisted.

- (vi) Formation of *Bachat Grams* where every household has a Post Office Savings Bank Account or has purchased a savings certificate and giving wide publicity to the formation of these 'Grams' and the non-official effort which goes with it.

- (vii) Formation of *Bachat Factories* in industrial establishments through Pay Roll Savings Scheme, and

- (viii) Inclusion of Small Savings as a subject in text books in schools.

Iron Sheets Seized in Delhi

1128. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4077 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding

the iron sheets seized in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been investigated by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Investigations were made by the Delhi Administration. The investigations revealed that the acquisition of the goods seized in these cases did not contravene the provisions of the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956. The cases registered against the dealers involved in these seizures were, therefore, withdrawn.

Opium seized in Delhi

1129. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opium worth Rs. 30,000 was seized by the police from a passenger at Nizamuddin Railway Station, New Delhi on the 17th September, 1966;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 17th September, 1966 the Railway Police seized 30 kilograms opium valued at Rs. 3,000/- at the ex-factory official price, from a passenger near Nizamuddin Railway Station.

(b) One.

(c) The accused was charge-sheeted and is facing trial in the court.

Recovery of Opium at Jaora Railway Station

1130. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4088 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding recovery of opium at Jaora Railway Station and state:

(a) whether the case has since been investigated by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the persons concerned?

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

(b) The accused is being proceeded with in the Railway Court, Indore.

Seizure of Watches of Chinese Origin

1131. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4000 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding seizure of watches of Chinese Origin and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been investigated by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The investigation is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Raids in Bombay and Rajasthan

1132. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Dighe:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 496 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding raids in Bombay and Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether the investigations by the Income-tax Department have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The investigations have not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

डमडम हवाई अड्डे पर चोरी-छिपे लाई गई वस्तुओं का जस्त किया जाना

1133. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 18 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2679 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डमडम हवाई अड्डे पर चोरी छिपे लाई गई वस्तुओं की जस्ती के सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच पूरी करने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां। 23 जून, 1966 को डमडम हवाई अड्डे पर पकड़ी गयी वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है।

(ख) यात्री से पकड़ी गयी वस्तुएं जस्त कर ली गयी हैं और उसे यह विकल्प दिया गया है कि वह जस्त किये गये माल के बदले 5,000 रुपये का जुर्माना भुदा कर दे। उस पर 1,000 रुपये का व्यक्तिगत दण्ड भी लगाया गया है। यात्री के विरुद्ध मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में मुकदमा पेश कर दिया गया है।

(ग) सफल हो नहीं उठता।

लेखा बाह्य धन का लेन देन

1134. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 1 सितम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3981 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के एक दलाल श्री ज्वालादत्त भूत के पास से पकड़े गये दस्तावेजों से उसके अतिरिक्त अन्य फर्मों और व्यक्तियों के काले-धन के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दस्तावेजों से कितनी धन राशि का ब्योरा मिला है और इस मामले से कितने व्यक्ति सम्बन्धित हैं ;

(ग) क्या सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध व्यक्तिगत अथवा सामूहिक रूप से कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है ;

(घ) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी मामले हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क)
जी, हां ।

(ख) जांच-पड़ताल अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है और इसलिए सम्बन्धित रकमों और व्यक्तियों के नामों के व्यौरे देना लोक हित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स

1135. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई की मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स नामक फर्म ने बम्बई के आयकर विभाग को कभी भी कोई आय-कर नहीं दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसकी विद्यमानता और इसके लाखों रुपये के व्यापार का पता मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड और मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड बम्बई के हिसाब-खाते से लग जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह मालूम करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है कि इस फर्म ने आयकर क्यों नहीं दिया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). इस बात का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जांच पड़ताल के नतीजे पर कार्य-वाही निर्भर करेगी ।

बम्बई में सोने का पकड़ा जाना

1136. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री उदिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2011 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बम्बई में पकड़े गये सोने के मामले की जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किस देश से यह सोना भारत में चोरी छिपे लाया गया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जिस स्थान से सोना बरामद किया गया था उस स्थान के मालिक ने पकड़े गये सोने का मालिक होना नहीं मंजूर किया है और उनका आरोप है कि उस सोने को कोई अन्य व्यक्ति उसके यहां डाल गया है । उस अन्य व्यक्ति ने भी इस बात से इन्कार किया है कि वह सोना उसका है । मामले का न्याय-निर्णय किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) यह पता नहीं कि यह सोना किस देश से चोरी छिपे भारत में लाया गया है । लेकिन उस सोने पर इस प्रकार के चिन्ह हैं जैसे "जानसन मैथी" तथा "शेफील्ड स्पेल्टिंग कम्पनी 9990, 10 तोला, लंदन" जिनसे उसके विदेश से आया हुआ होने का पता लगता है ।

राजघाट के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

1137. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 1 सितम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 4011 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजघाट समाधि समिति ने राजघाट के कर्मचारियों की मांगों सम्बन्धी ज्ञापन सरकार को भेज दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो समिति द्वारा ज्ञापन कब दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) से (ग). राजघाट समाधि समिति के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का ज्ञापन, समिति की सिफारिशों के साथ सरकार की 9 नवम्बर, 1966 को प्राप्त हुआ था, तथा उस पर अब विचार किया जायेगा ।

Government Accommodation Occupied by Retired Officers

1138. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that retired persons accepted honorary advisership or Chairmanship of Committees or Commissions, generally with a view to retain the houses already occupied by them or securing Government accommodation;

(b) whether some of the honorary advisers to the Central Government had been occupying general pool accommodation, thereby depriving Government servants of their legitimate claims; and

(c) whether Government have decided to withhold accommodation in Government owned houses to such persons?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr

Chand Khanna): (a) Government are not aware of the considerations on which retired persons accepted honorary Advisership or Chairmanship of Committees or Commissions.

(b) General Pool Accommodation has been provided to 15 such Advisers.

(c) Yes; as a matter of general policy.

Slums

1139. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in cities, with a population of over 5 lakhs, 30 per cent of the population lived in slums;

(b) the extent to which the problem of slums has been tackled;

(c) whether certain States have diverted the funds allotted for the purpose to other uses; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to stop the States from diverting the funds allocated for housing programmes to other uses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No authentic information in this regard is available.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Members is invited to page 51 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development for the year 1965-66.

(c) The State Governments have not fully utilised the allocations made to them for Housing Schemes in the Third Plan.

(d) The importance of Housing as a national problem has been impressed upon the State Governments on several occasions and they have been requested to utilise the funds allocated for Housing Schemes only for that purpose.

Raids to Unearth Unaccounted Money

1140. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 416 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of cases in which he looked into the results of the raids/searches including the seized documents carried out by the Enforcement|Customs|Income-tax and other investigating agencies under his Ministry after he took office;

(b) the number of cases in which he came to the conclusion that the raids/manner of the raids were justified and in how many cases it was unjustified; and

(c) the number of cases where the search was considered by him unjustified or where no incriminating material was found, and Government expressed regret to the parties so raided?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). While the Minister is responsible for all decisions arrived at and actions taken in his Ministry and examines documents seized or otherwise whenever necessary, it would not be in the public interest to disclose the level at which such decisions have in fact been taken and the cases in which he has himself examined the documents.

M/s. Chaman Lal and Brothers

1141. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 249 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the total foreign exchange still to be recovered from Messrs. Chaman Lal and Brothers;

(b) the action taken against the British firm which has defaulted to remit the foreign exchange to India;

(c) whether this foreign exchange arising out of exports was against import licences granted under the incentive scheme; and

(d) the action taken to recover the foreign exchange?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The amount of export proceeds still to be realised is £ 465,842-2-9.

(b) (i) Dena Bank have obtained Orders from the Bombay High Court for attachment of a total sum of £ 227,048 payable by certain parties in Bombay and Calcutta to the U.K. firm.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued directions under Section 10(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act directing M/s. Chaman Lal & Brothers and their associate firms to take all necessary action, including legal action against the U.K. firm for the purpose of securing realisation of the outstanding export proceeds. In reply to the directive, the firms have intimated that they are making arrangements for taking legal action against the U.K. firm.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In addition to what is stated in reply to part (b) above, show cause notices have been issued to M/s. Chaman Lal & Brothers and their associate firms by the Enforcement Directorate for initiation of adjudication proceedings in respect of the relevant exports.

Adjudication Proceedings against Shri Chhuranjit Lal Goenka

1142. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Uttiya:

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

to Starred Question No. 515 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether adjudication proceedings against Shri Chiranjit Lal Goenka have since been completed;

(b) whether Government have started any legal action against the above person in view of the judgement of the Rajasthan High Court;

(c) whether the assessment and investigation into his income-tax liabilities has since been completed;

(d) whether any adjudication/imposition of penalty/prosecution has since been completed/started for violation of laws and evasion of Income-tax; and

(e) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) No legal action has been started by Income-tax Department as Shri Goenka has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Rajasthan High Court. The appeal is still pending.

(c) The income-tax assessment for the year 1961-62 has been completed. The assessments for the subsequent years are pending as scrutiny of the seized books of account and documents has not yet been completed.

(d) On the Income-tax side no prosecution proceedings have so far been initiated. Proceedings for penalty under Section 271(1)(c) of the Income-tax Act 1961 for concealment of income have been initiated for the assessment year 1961-62.

Shri Goenka was arrested on 8th July, 1966 by the Superintendent of Central Excise, Gold Control, New Delhi, for violation of Gold Control Rules and he was released on bail. Departmental proceedings for violation of Gold Control Rules have been started. Shri Goenka filed a writ petition in the Rajasthan High Court against the Departmental proceedings, but it was dismissed. He then

filed an appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Rajasthan High Court. The Supreme Court has passed an interim stay order on the 30th May, 1966 to the effect that the departmental proceedings under the Gold Control Rules may be continued, but that the final orders should not be passed till the Supreme Court decides the appeal.

(e) Does not arise.

Seizure of Gold

1143. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Uttiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 601 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the seizure of 560 tolas of contraband foreign made gold have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation have completed the investigation in this case. It is proposed to adjudicate the case departmentally in the first instance.

Family Planning Programme

1144. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Dighe:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 598 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for allotment of more funds for the Fourth Plan to make

the Family Planning programme more effective; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. The proposals for an additional allocation of Rs. 144.16 crores over and above Rs. 95 crores have been discussed with the Planning Commission and the Commission is agreeable to provide additional funds. The actual release of Funds will depend every year on the progress of the programme and targets achieved.

Fourth Annual Electric Power Survey

1145. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 491 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding the Fourth Annual Electric Power Survey and state:

(a) whether the Survey Committee has since completed their survey work;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The work of the Fourth Annual Power Survey Committee is expected to be completed in about a months' time.

(c) Does not arise.

Unauthorised structures near N.D.M.C. Ayurvedic Dispensary

1146. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 804 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of motor workshops have been functioning on Government land near the New Delhi Municipal Committee

Ayurvedic Dispensary at Lady Hardinge Road;

(b) if so, whether they are being allowed to do so by the New Delhi Municipal Committee as their tenants;

(c) if not, the reasons for the continuance of such unauthorised structures and business premises;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the temporary wooden shops in which these workshops were functioning were formerly occupied by displaced persons who have since been allotted shops in other localities and thus rendered vacant shops were proposed to be demolished;

(e) whether it is also a fact that these workshops have been a constant nuisance to the residents and the children of a school running in the premises on the back of these shops; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There are eight stalls of the New Delhi Municipal Committee on Lady Hardinge Road near the Ayurvedic Dispensary. Five of these stalls were allotted for motor spare parts. Two of them are doing motor repair work.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The stalls stand allotted to refugees.

(e) Sometimes cars are parked on the road-berm for repairs which is irregular. Action is taken by the Committee against unauthorised parking for repairs.

(f) The N.D.M.C. have approached the Ministry of Works Housing & Urban Development for the allotment of a suitable plot of land for constructing a shopping centre. Government have appointed a Committee to look into this matter. The shifting of these and

other temporary stalls will be considered by the New Delhi Municipal Committee when a suitable site is made available to them.

Rules re. Exemption Limits on Expenditure by Companies

1147. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules relating to exemption limits on expenditure incurred by Companies and business houses from the income-tax have been revised and finalised recently; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The revised income-tax rules, prescribing certain limits and conditions for the allowance of expenditure incurred for advertisement, maintenance of guest houses and other residential accommodation and on travelling by employees and others for the purposes of the business, were notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 10-8-1966. A copy of the said Gazette Notification was laid on the Table of the House on 25-8-1966.

Housing Facilities to Central Government Employees

1148. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees for whom housing facilities have so far been provided and the number of those who have not yet been given the benefit in the capital;

(b) how far the construction of accommodation programme has advanced; and

(c) the position at the end of the current Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 38100 officers eligible for general pool accommodation have so far been provided with Government residences and about 58200 are without accommodation.

(b) and (c). The number of residential units completed during the Third Plan is as follows:—

1961-62	448 Quarters
1962-63	4316 Quarters.
1963-64	830 Quarters.
1964-65	674 Quarters.
1965-66	3112 Quarters.

Construction work on another 1891 residences is in progress.

दिल्ली में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं

1149. श्री बृजराज सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 सितम्बर, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "दि ऐलिंग हेल्थ सर्विसेज (अप्र्यान्त स्वास्थ्य सेवायें)" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित एक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि दिल्ली में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपेक्षा की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सफाई के अभाव के कारण कारोनेशन पिलर क्षेत्र में मच्छर पल रहे हैं जिससे रोग फैलने का खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). कारोनेशन पिलर के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में गन्दगी है । कम सतह वाले क्षेत्र में मलापवहन की सहायता से घाम उठाने के परिणाम स्वरूप वहाँ मच्छर पैदा

हो गये थे इसे अब बन्द कर दिया गया है । इस जेज को अब धीरे धीरे ठीक किया जा रहा है ।

साबरोगिरी परियोजना

1151. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

क्या सिचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारंगिक प्रश्न संख्या 2047 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या साबरोगिरी परियोजना के लिये आयात किये गये उपकरण को हुई क्षति के बारे में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कल-वहीन ग्रहमब) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जांच से पता लगा है कि जंग लग जाने से साबरोगिरी पन-बिजली परियोजना का लगभग 10 लाख रुपये का सामान बेकार हो गया है । इस सामान को पहुँची हानि का मुख्य कारण तो स्टैमिंग की खराब संरचना है, पर उनकी खराब पैकिंग भी उग का कारण है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठना, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इस हानि के लिये परियोजना अधिकारी उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर चिकित्सा सुविधाओं पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय

1152. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अधिकारियों की वस्तियों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने पर प्रति व्यक्ति कितना वार्षिक व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ख) अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वस्तियों में प्रति वर्ष कितना वार्षिक व्यय हुआ ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत खर्च का हिसाब-किताब डिसेम्बरी—बार नहीं रखा जाता और इसलिए दिल्ली में विभिन्न सरकारी बस्तियों में चिकित्सा सुविधा पर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च होता है इसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन प्रति परिवार और प्रति हितग्राही खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	प्रति परिवार खर्च	प्रति हितग्राही खर्च
	रुपये	रुपये
1963-64	114.00	22.80
1964-65	114.00	22.80
1965-66	125.00	25.00

मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारी

1153. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों तथा उप-मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारियों की पृथक् पृथक् संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनके वेतन और भत्तों पर कुल मासिक व्यय कितना होता है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों और विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

वित्त मन्त्रालय तथा केन्द्रीय राजस्व महा-लेखापाल के कार्यालय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गये कर्मचारी

1154. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा इसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, जिन में केन्द्रीय राजस्व महालेखापाल का कार्यालय भी शामिल है, में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं ;

(ख) कुल कर्मचारियों में से कितने प्रतिशत प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं ; और

(ग) प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते के रूप में कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और क्या सम्भव हो प्रोद्द हो सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

खतरनाक बंगले

1155. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा खतरनाक घोषित किये गये बंगलों को खाली करने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन के कुछ अधिकारी तैयार नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको इन बंगलों के स्थान पर अन्य बंगले देने का है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाला) : (क) अभी तक कोई ऐसा मामला हमारे नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(ख) श्री (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नई दिल्ली में गोल माकट में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना का आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय

1156. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोल माकट नई दिल्ली के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय में रोगियों के लिये किसी भी बिस्तर की व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) यह भी सच है कि औषधालय में कर्मचारियों और स्थान की काफी कमी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी औषधालयों में केवल बहिरंग उरुचर ही किया जाता है। अतः किसी भी औषधालय में जिनमें आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय, गोल माकट, नई दिल्ली भी सम्मिलित है, पलंगों की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). गोल माकट, नई दिल्ली स्थित आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय का जो स्थान और कर्मचारी दिये गये हैं वे पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं। आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय में डाक्टर रंगी का अनुपात केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्य औषधालयों की अपेक्षा कम है।

Hindustan Housing Factory, Delhi

1157. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Housing Factory, Delhi terminated the services of the Vice-President and General Secretary of the Hindustan Housing Factory Workers' Union, Delhi in 1965 and 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an enquiry was conducted into the charges levelled against them and, if so, by whom;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Union demanded enquiry to be conducted by an impartial higher official; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The services of Shri F. S. Bali, who was the Vice-President and Shri Desh Deepak, who was the General Secretary of the Hindustan Housing Factory Workers' Union, were terminated as employees of the Factory as they were found guilty of gross misconduct.

(c) Yes. The enquiry against Shri F. S. Bali was conducted by an Executive Engineer and against Shri Desh Deepak by the Finance-cum-Chief Accounts Officer of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited.

(d) and (e). No, but a request for an enquiry by outsiders was made by the persons concerned. It was not conceded as this was according to the normal procedure.

All-India Rural Credit Review Committee's Report

1158. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) the progress made by the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee appointed by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Committee has made any interim suggestions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the report of the Committee is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Committee has finalised its programme of work and has commenced collecting material and data on the subject of the inquiry. It will also undertake shortly detailed field inquiries and studies covering short, medium and long term credit and problems connected with intensive agricultural production.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Towards the end of 1967.

Affairs of Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur

1159. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1270 on the 4th August, 1966 regarding affairs of

Sriram Durga prasad of Nagpur and state:

(a) whether the investigation and examination have since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Child Welfare

1160. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dutch Foundation for Child Welfare will conduct a pilot project in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Shushila Nayar): (a) No. There is no such proposal with the Health Ministry.

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

Mobile I.U.C.D. Clinics

1161. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the proposal to provide a mobile I.U.C.D. clinic in every district of the country; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Shushila Nayar): (a) and (b). According to information available 175 mobile I.U.C.D. clinics are functioning. For achieving the targets laid down, a larger number of mobile I.U.C.D. clinics are needed and orders providing one mobile I.U.C.D. clinic for every 5 to 7.5 lakhs of population in each district have been

issued on 29th October, 1966. Efforts are being made to procure additional vehicles.

Institutes of Demography

1162. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to start Institutes of Demography; and

(b) if so, their number and the places where these Institutes are proposed to be started?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Shushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No proposal to start Institutes of Demography is under consideration. However it is proposed to establish a few more new Demographic Research Centres in addition to the 10 existing ones so that there would be at least one Demographic Centre in each State of the country.

Non-Acceptance of Pay by Central Government Employees

1163. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly six lakhs Central Government employees did not accept their salary on the 1st October, 1966 as a protest against the terms of reference of the Dearness Allowance Commission; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Some of the Central Government employees did not accept salary on 1st October, 1966 but accepted it on the subsequent working day. The exact number of such employees is not known.

Collecting the information at this stage may not be commensurate with the labour involved and the advantage to be achieved.

(b) Government does not propose to revise the terms of reference of the Commission.

Banks

**1164. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many banks have been taken over/liquidated/amalgamated under Government orders issued under the relevant law in the years 1956—66;

(b) whether Government/Reserve Bank/transferee Bank concerned are required to furnish to the shareholders of the transferor Company a statement of accounts every year for five years;

(c) whether it is also necessary under the law in force to hold annual meetings of the shareholders of the transferor Bank for some years till the process of transfer/amalgamation/liquidation has been completed;

(d) if so, whether the requirements referred to in parts (b) and (c) above have been complied with in the case of the Jodhpur Commercial Bank and Central Bank of India Ltd.; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) 63.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). The Central Bank of India was not required to furnish statements of annual accounts to the shareholders of the Jodhpur Commercial Bank or to hold annual meetings

of the shareholders. Nevertheless, the Central Bank of India was requested by the Reserve Bank to send brief statements of annual accounts to the shareholders of the transferor bank. The statement of accounts as at the end of 1965 is being finalised by the Central Bank of India and is likely to be furnished to the shareholders shortly.

Fans in Servants Quarters attached to M.P. Flats

**1165. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:**

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

(a) whether any proposal has been made to instal ceiling fans in servants quarters attached to the flats of Members of Parliament in different localities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mohd Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Previously, ceiling fans were not provided in type I quarters. Following a decision that they should be provided, a programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 28 lakhs has been drawn up for provided ceiling fans in type I residences in New Delhi. Owing to the magnitude of the expenditure, the programme will be implemented to the extent that funds are made available for the purpose. The question of providing at Government expense ceiling fans in the quarters of the private servants of Members of Parliament has not been considered.

Foreign exchange to students

1166. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign exchange is being denied to

students who have got admission in foreign Universities and who have got valid India passports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir, there have been some cases.

(b) Foreign exchange is released when the students satisfy certain prescribed conditions. The most important amongst these is that they should have attained certain minimum academic standards in India. Proof of admission at a foreign University is only one of the conditions before foreign exchange can be released but having secured admission does not by itself entitle the student for the release of foreign exchange.

Nagarjunasagar Dam

1167. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether water was supplied for irrigation from Nagarjunasagar canal this year;

(b) if so, the extent of the ayacut to which water was supplied under different canals;

(c) the extent of area irrigated this year; and

(d) if the estimated area to be irrigated this year could not be irrigated, the reasons for the failure?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Water was supplied in the Right canal and its distributaries covering an ayacut of 5.1 lakh acres and in the Left Canal and its distributaries covering any ayacut of 0.7 lakh acres.

(c) 12,100 acres under Right Canal, and 2,600 acres under Left Canal of Nagarjunasagar Project.

(d) The flow in the Krishna river was abnormally low this year. The reservoir filled up only by 3rd August

on which date water could flow into the Canals. Due to this delay, ryots had already sown dry crops in June-July and would not prepare the lands for irrigation. Further, the flow in the Canals was intermittent and not continuous due to low flows in the Krishna river, as a result of failure of monsoon in the catchment of the river.

Drinking Water in Kuttanad Area of Kerala

1168. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the supply of drinking water in Kuttanad area of Kerala State has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when the scheme will be implemented?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Shushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The Government of Kerala submitted an abstract of Kuttanad Water Supply Scheme in June, 1965. As the information furnished by the State Government was not adequate, they were asked to prepare the detailed project for the scheme in a comprehensive manner. The State Government have sanctioned the necessary staff for conducting a detailed investigation for preparing a project report which is expected to be ready in July, 1967. The execution of the scheme will however depend on the availability of funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Kundara Water Supply Scheme

1169. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kundara Water Supply Scheme, Kerala has been finalised;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Kundara Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,34,800 was received from the Government of Kerala in May, 1966. The State Government, who had requested that the scheme be approved under the rural phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, were informed that Kundara had been classified in the 1961 Census report as urban and the water supply scheme of that town could not, therefore, be considered under the rural phase of the Programme. However, if the State Government desired to take up this scheme under the urban phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, they might approve and execute it under the powers delegated to them. The State Government have not taken it up for execution so far due to paucity of funds.

Dam at Kallor in Kerala

1170. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a dam at Kallor in the high ranges of Kottayam District in Kerala;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the water spread area of the project;

(d) the number of families to be evicted for the purpose of this dam; and

(e) whether the area required for this dam has been demarcated?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to construct a dam on Kallor river. However, as part of the Idikki Project it has been proposed to con-

struct among other works a 30 feet high weir across Kallor river for diverting the waters to the neighbouring Rettayar Valley through a tunnel 10,000 feet long and from there to Idikki reservoir through another tunnel 12,000 feet long.

(c) Water spread at Kallor diversion site will be about 50 acres.

(d) No families will be evicted due to submersion at Kallor.

(e) Final demarcation has not yet been done.

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना

1171. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री 4 अगस्त, 1966 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1262 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये और धन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह राशि क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिये कितना समय लिया जायेगा ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्माण के लिये राजस्थान सरकार को ऋण देने के वास्ते चालू वित्त वर्ष में इस मंत्रालय के बजट प्राक्कलनों में 500 लाख रुपये का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है। अप्रैल, 1966 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक की अवधि में राज्य सरकार को 241 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया है।

आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज में एक बायलर के फटने से मृत्यु

1172. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 477 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज में एक बायलर के फटने से हुई मृत्यु के बारे में पुलिस की छानबीन पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो छानबीन के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

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

(ख) दण्ड-प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 174 के अधीन तहकीकात की गई और यह मौत दुर्घटना-वश हुई ठहरायी गई ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Employees of Government Presses in Kerala

1173. श्री Imbichibava:
श्री A. K. Gopalam:

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

(a) whether any rules have been framed to effect the transfers of the employees of the Government presses in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main criteria thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that while transferring some employees from Shorannur and Ernakulam Presses these principles were not observed by the Superintendents of the presses concerned; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Trivandrum Dental College

1174. श्री Imbichibava:
श्री A. K. Gopalan:
श्री Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Kerala Government to effect any change in the present set-up of the Trivandrum Dental College;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated cost involved; and

(d) the administrative difficulties arising out of the proposed separation of the Dental College from the Medical College?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The Dental Council of India has recommended that the Dental College, Trivandrum should be made independent of the Medical College, Trivandrum. The proposal is under the consideration of the Govt. of Kerala.

Loans advanced to States

1175. श्री Maheswar Naik:
श्री P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently advanced loans to different

States to help them clear their heavy unauthorised overdrafts with the Reserve Bank;

(b) if so, the amount of loans advanced to each State and the terms of the loans; and

(c) the total amount of overdraft

and how far the same has been cleared with the grant of these loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Loan assistance amounting to Rs. 94.25 crores was provided by the Government of India to the following States for clearing their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank in June last:—

(In crores of Rs.)

State	Loans granted		Total
	Ways & Means advances recoverable during 1966-67	Loans recoverable during 1967-68 to 1970-71	
Andhra Pradesh	13.35	21.00	34.35
Assam	2.80	2.00	4.80
Bihar	1.95	—	1.95
Madhya Pradesh	4.25	8.00	12.25
Orissa	3.15	—	3.15
Rajasthan	5.10	17.00	22.10
Mysore	10.65	5.00	15.65
TOTAL	41.25	53.00	94.25

The advances amounting to Rs. 41.25 crores carry interest at 4 per cent per annum and are recoverable within the current year by adjustment against States' shares of Central taxes, duties and grants. The rest of the loans amounting to Rs. 53 crores carrying interest at 5 per cent per annum and will be recovered from the States concerned during the next four years.

(c) In terms of the agreements with the State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India act as their bankers and as such details of transactions between them cannot be made public.

Seizure of Silver in Bombay

1176. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five silver ingots valued at Rs. 56,000 were seized from a car on the sea shore at Bandra by the customs authorities at Bombay on the 7th October, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 7th October, 1966 the officers of the Bombay Police seized five silver ingots valued at about Rs. 56,000 from a car at a place near the Hindu Cemetery, Khar-Danda Road, Bombay.

(b) The car was also seized. The case was handed over by the Police authorities to the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate who are conducting further investigation.

Seizure of a Greek Tanker in Bombay Harbour

1177. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Greek Tanker, Capistrano, has been seized by the customs officials in the Bombay

harbour for alleged smuggling of liquor worth 1.5 lakhs into the city recently; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chandhuri): (a) It is a fact that in September, 1966, a Monrovia Tanker s.s. "Capistrano" was seized by the Customs Authorities at Bombay, as it was found to have been used in the smuggling of 112 cases of liquor valued at about Rs. 1,07,500 and Cigarettes and tobacco valued at about Rs. 54,800.

(b) The Captain, a Greek national, was arrested and has been released on bail. The vessel was allowed to sail on furnishing a Bank Guarantee of Rs. 5 lakhs. A sum of 3635 produced by the Captain of the ship, which was not declared by him, was also seized. Further investigations are in progress.

Power Connection at A.I.C.C. Session, Ernakulam

1178. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the amount deposited by the A.I.C.C. authorities for the extension of Power connection to the site of their Session at Ernakulam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the A.I.C.C. authorities did not make any deposit; and

(c) if so, who made the deposit on their behalf?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The site of the AICC Session at Ernakulam falls within the area of a private licensee. Hence the State Electricity Board did not incur any expenditure towards the extension of power connection to the site. No information is available whether any amount was deposited by the Kerala

Congress Committee with the private licensee for the power connection.

कालकाजी स्थित केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग के गोदाम में चोरी

1179. श्री बासुमतारी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 अक्टूबर, 1966 की रात को कुछ सशस्त्र व्यक्तियों ने दिल्ली में कालकाजी स्थित केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग के गोदाम पर हमला किया और लगभग 6,000 रुपये के मूल्य का सामान लेकर भाग गये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त व्यक्तियों द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के फलस्वरूप एक चौकीदार सख्त घायल हो गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक चौकीदार का एक हाथ गोली से जखमी हुआ था । चोट गंभीर नहीं थी तथा वह चार दिन बाद हस्पताल से डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) इस मामले की रिपोर्ट पुलिस को कर दी गयी थी जो कि अपनी तकतीस कर रही है ।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में रात के गश्त की व्यवस्था के लिये पुलिस अधिकारियों ने

प्रनुरोध किया गया है तथा उन्होंने ऐसा कर दिया है।

Gold seized from a student bound for Allahabad

1180. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband gold worth Rs. 24,000 was seized from a student bound for Allahabad and his associate at Victoria Terminus Station on the 9th October, 1966 (Bombay) by the Customs authorities; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 10th October, 1966 the Customs Officers seized 150 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings and valued at Rs. 14,763 at the international rate from a student bound for Allahabad at Victoria Terminus Railway Station, Bombay.

(b) The student and his companion were arrested. The case is under investigation.

Tanur Kootayi Canal

1182. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme for constructing a Regulator to prevent saline ingress into Tanur Kootayi Canal in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Estimate for lock-cum-Regulator at Tanur and Tanur Kuttayi Canal amounting to Rs. 7.36 lakhs is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhakra Dam

1183. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some experts have recently expressed their views that the life of the Bhakra dam would be only 60 years, and not so long as it was earlier expected to be;

(b) if so, whether Government agree with that view; and

(c) the reason therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No, the loss of total capacity of the Bhakra reservoir would take place in 350 to 400 years at the present rate of siltation.

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

Status of Central Social Welfare Board

1184. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1285 on the 4th August, 1966 regarding status of Central Social Welfare Board and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the status of the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Schemes sponsored by Centre for States in Fourth Plan

1185. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to allocate to the States a major share

for schemes sponsored by the Centre in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this behalf; and

(c) the suggestions/recommendations made by the Committee, appointed in August, 1966 by the National Development Council, to modify the type of programmes and the pattern of Central assistance to States?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The subject is still under discussion and a decision has yet to be taken by the Committee of the National Development Council.

पाकिस्तान से अफीम का चोरी छिपे लाया जाना

1186. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कदवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान से पंजाब में बड़ी मात्रा में अफीम चोरी छिपे लाई जा रही है ;

(ख.) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में अफीम का भाव 900 रुपये प्रति किलो है जब कि पाकिस्तान में इसका भाव 250 रुपया प्रति किलो है ; और

(ग.) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क.) प्राप्त सूचना से यह नहीं पता चलता है कि पाकिस्तान से पंजाब में चोरी-छिपे भारी मात्रा में अफीम लाई जा रही है ।

(ख.) गाजीपुर कारखाने से राज्य सरकारों को अफीम 100 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से बेची जाती है । राज्य सरकारें,

डाक्टरी आधार पर पंजीकृत व्यसनी लोगों को बेचने के लिये, विक्रेताओं को देने से पूर्व उसमें उत्पादन शुल्क जोड़ देती हैं । अवैध बाजार में कीमत अधिक हो सकती है परन्तु सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है कि भारत में इसकी कीमत 900 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम तथा पाकिस्तान में 250 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम है ।

(ग.) प्रवर्तन की सभी शाखाएं सदा सतर्क रहती हैं कि भारत में उत्पन्न अफीम अवैध स्रोतों से न जा सके और विदेश से भारत में चोरी-छिपे अफीम न लाई जा सके ।

Inscriptions of Mahatma Gandhi's Teachings at Rajghat

1187. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1232 on the 4th August, 1966 and state the progress so far made to inscribe teachings of Mahatma Gandhi at the entrance to the Rajghat?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The matter has been considered by the Rajghat Samadhi Committee which has called for additional information from the architect in order to be able to consider it further.

Intelligence-cum-legal Authority to Combat Spurious Drugs

1188. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Drugs and Equipment Standards Committee has recommended the establishment of an "Intelligence-cum-legal authority" in each State for combating the menace of spurious drugs; and

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

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

(b) All the recommendations including the present one contained in the report of the said Committee are under examination by a Committee of six State Health Ministers appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Central Council of Health.

दिल्ली में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा का डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम

1190. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा का एक डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां । दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो द्वारा इस पाठ्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ।

(ख) इसका व्यौरा अभी तैयार किया जाना है ।

National Consumer Service

1191. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Consumer Service was started with an object to protect the interest of the consumers in early 1963; and

(b) if so, how far it has succeeded in achieving its object?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). A statement showing the broad

objectives of the National Consumer Service and what it has so far done in fulfilment of those objectives is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The National Consumer Service, originally entitled "Non-Official Price Intelligence Service", was started in early 1963 on a pilot basis in Delhi, by a group of voluntary organisations. In February, 1964 a Working Group consisting of the representatives of the Planning Commission, Central Ministries concerned and the participating voluntary organisations rechristened it as the National Consumer Service and drew up a comprehensive scheme.

2. The main object of the Service is to protect the interest of the consumer. Its main activities are:

- (i) to organise Consumers Councils at the National, State and District Levels;
- (ii) to promote consumer co-operatives;
- (iii) to undertake research into consumer problems and studies relating to market intelligence, consumption patterns, hoarding, artificial scarcities, transport bottlenecks, licensing procedures, etc; and
- (iv) to assist in the prevention of adulteration, exercising quality control and eradication of malpractices in weights and measures, etc.

3. The Service has State branches at Bhopal, Hyderabad, Madras and Pondicherry.

4. An intensive survey by the Service revealed that food adulteration was a growing menace and a very serious hazard to health of the people. In view of the seriousness, extent and nature of food adulteration, the National Consumer Service decided to organise exhibitions on the prevention of food adulteration in various parts

of the country. The first exhibition was organised from the 2nd to 5th October, 1964 in New Delhi. It created a good impact on the people and the local Government. The second exhibition was held at Durgapur on the occasion of the All India Congress Session from the 5th to 10th January, 1965. To educate the consumers, display of weights and measures was included as part of the Exhibition on Food Adulteration.

5. On the recommendation of the National Consumer Service, Delhi Administration provided a mobile court to the Department of Weights and Measures. This court assisted by the price collectors of the National Consumers Service and the officers of the Department organised surprise raids and brought to book over 500 offenders from August, 1964 to March, 1965.

6. Five programmes were arranged on Television to demonstrate how consumers were being deceived and what precautionary measures the consumers could take to protect their own interests.

7. The Price Rise Resistance Movement in Delhi was supported by the National Consumer Service. The Service has also encouraged the formation of consumer councils in different localities of Delhi and helped them to organise resistance against the rising prices of essential commodities like milk and vegetables.

8. On the occasion of Diwali in 1964, it organised a campaign whereby Consumer Councils manufactured a variety of sweets and sold them to the residents of their respective localities at rates which were lower than those prevailing in the market.

9. The following case studies were carried by the Service:

- (i) Working of Fair Price Shops and how they can be made more effective.
- (ii) Distribution of Sugar at the Wholesale and Retail Levels

in Delhi and how consumers can obtain their requirements of sugar regularly.

- (iii) High prices of vegetables in Delhi and how they can be reduced.
- (iv) Black-marketing in cycle tyres and tubes in Delhi and how prices can be brought down to the normal level.
- (v) Hardships of a consumer.

10. Seven discussion programmes were arranged by the Delhi Station of All India Radio.

11. Articles on Consumer protection and allied subjects appeared in 'Yojana', 'Bharat Sevak', 'Industrial Times', 'Cooperator', 'Consumer' and 'Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India'.

12. The programme is still in its infancy and it had a long way to go. It is too early to expect any striking achievement.

Rural Industries Project

1192. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme called rural industries project in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the name of the States and the Districts thereof covered by the said scheme; and

(c) the achievements of the said scheme?

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

(b) and (c). A list of areas selected for the Rural Industries Projects is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7297/66]. A brief review of progress of the Rural Industries Projects Programme for the period ending March 31, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.

LT-7297/66). Information regarding progress achieved during 1965-66 is being collected.

Representation to P.M. by M.Ps. from U.P.

1193. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of Parliament from U.P. submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister recently, drawing her attention to the injustice done to U.P. in respect of allotment of resources and projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The main points indicated in the memorandum were carefully considered in examining the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan of Uttar Pradesh.

Seizure of Gold

1194. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of hoarded gold has been seized by the Central Excise Department this year;

(b) if so, the extent of such gold seized during each of the first three quarters of this year; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to assess the extent of hoarded and unaccounted gold in the country?

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

Power Projects in Fourth Plan

1195. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to implement 9 power projects with a total installed capacity of 1,833 MW under the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, where these new power plants will be set up;

(c) how far the per capita availability of power in each State will increase with the implementation of the projects by the end of the Fourth Plan, and how it will compare with that in Assam; and

(d) the envisaged All-India per capita availability of power at the end of the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). Several power projects were sanctioned primarily for the Fourth plan. Recently nine additional projects with a total capacity of 1,833 MW have been sanctioned for implementation. These projects are located in the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Haryana and in the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d). As the fourth Plan is still under discussions with the States, it is not possible to give the per capita figures for the Fourth Plan in different States.

Central Assistance for Calcutta's Urban Development

1196. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) how much Central assistance in the Fourth Plan has been requested by the West Bengal Government for various projects connected with Calcutta's urban development;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the State Government's view that Calcutta's problems are of national importance are shared by the Centre?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) the Government of West Bengal have requested a Central assistance of Rs. 62.77 crores for various projects connected with Calcutta's urban development.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

(c) Development of metropolitan areas has "importance" from the National, Regional and State points of view.

Inclusion of Passi Community in list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1197. Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the members of the Passi Community have been included in the List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes published by the Government of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra excepting those residing in the Districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this discrimination made against the Passi in the above two divisions of the Maharashtra State has caused great discontent in the members of the Passi Community residing in these two districts of Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the discrimination?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, the Passi community is included as Scheduled Castes in these States excepting in parts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Some representations have been received in the matter. The

whole matter of revising the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

Chemists employed by Finance Ministry

1198. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chemists at present employed in the various departments under his Ministry;

(b) the various cadres provided for such services; and

(c) the number of posts which are in Class I, Class II and Class III Cadres?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The working strength is 168.

(b) The various cadres are:

Under the Department of Revenue:

- (i) Chief Chemist.
- (ii) Deputy Chief Chemist.
- (iii) Chemical Examiner, Grade I.
- (iv) Chemical Examiner, Grade II.
- (v) Assistant Chemical Examiner.
- (vi) Chemical Assistant, Grade I.
- (vii) Chemical Assistant Grade II.

Under the Department of Economic Affairs:

- (i) Chief Assayer.
- (ii) Officer-in-Charge, Central Assay Office, K.G.M.U.
- (iii) Deputy Chief Assayer.
- (iv) Chief Chemist.
- (v) Deputy Works Manager (Chemical).
- (vi) Assay Superintendent.
- (vii) Assistant Chief Chemist.
- (viii) Assistant Assay Superintendent.

(c) The number of posts sanctioned in Class I, Class II and Class III are:

Under Department of Revenue	Under Department of E.A.
(i) Class I	20
(ii) Class II	24
(iii) Class III	127
TOTAL	171
	13

Diamond dealers going Abroad

1199. **Shri P. H. Bheel:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the top diamond dealers in the country go abroad as frequently as twice a month;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government have been permitting such visits so frequently; and

(c) whether any reports have been received as regards the manipulation of foreign exchange going on in export and import of diamonds by these dealers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank are ascertaining the position.

(c) No such reports have been received.

Pay Scales of Ayurvedic Physicians

1200. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before the 1st July, 1965, the pay-scales of Ayurvedic Physicians in C.H.S. Dispensaries were identical to that of the Assistant Surgeons Grade-I working in the corresponding Allopathic Dispensaries of C.H.S.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pay scales and non-practising allowance of Ayurvedic Physicians have not been revised in line with the

revision effected in the pay scales of Assistant Surgeons in the Allopathic Dispensaries after the 1st July, 1965; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The pay scales of the members of Central Health Service were recently revised. These scales of pay are not automatically allowed to others. But the case for revising the scale of pay in respect of Ayurvedic Physicians is under examination.

Ayurvedic Physicians in C.H.S. Dispensaries

1201. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a separate service for Ayurvedic Physicians on the lines of C.H.S. for Allopathic Medical Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the scope of promotion for Ayurvedic Physicians in C.H.S. Dispensaries?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are two Ayurvedic dispensaries under the Central Government Health Scheme as an experimental measure with six posts of Ayurvedic Physicians at present. They can apply for better posts, according to rules, if any are advertised.

Amount spent on Public Sector Undertakings in three Plans

1202. **Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in different States on Public Sector Undertakings in the three Plans period; and

(b) how the Regional or States imbalance will be improved in the Fourth Plan period?

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

(a) A statement giving the State-wise investment on Central and State industrial projects during the First, Second and Third Plan periods is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7298/66].

(b) Measures taken to reduce the regional imbalance in the industrial development include:—

- (i) the location of public sector industrial projects in the comparatively industrially backward areas, within the constraints imposed by the overall techno-economic considerations;
- (ii) the establishment of 'Industrial Areas' in the industrially backward regions to provide basic overheads like power, transport, water, other facilities and to develop factory sites and offer them for sale or on long-term lease to prospective entrepreneurs,
- (iii) Preferential consideration to industrially backward areas licensing industrial projects in the private sector,
- (iv) Promotion and development of industries through the initiative and assistance of the State Industrial Development Corporations.

These measures are intended to be pursued during the Fourth Plan period.

मिक कोट

1203. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु सिन्घे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हवाई अड्डों पर स्थित विभिन्न सीमा-शुल्क चौकियों के कागजात में दर्ज प्रविष्टियों के अनुसार गत दस वर्षों में भारत में कितने मिक कोट लाये गये तथा उन में कितनी आय हुई ?

विन मन्त्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

हवाई जहाज से अथवा समुद्री रास्ते से मिक कोटों के आयात के सम्बन्ध में अलग से कोई आंकड़े न दर्ज किये जाते हैं और न रक्खे जाते हैं इसलिए मिक कोटों के आयात के सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

उपयुक्त कारणों से, मिक कोटों के आयात से प्राप्त होने वाली आय (राजस्व) के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है ।

Saving Capacity of Middle Class

1204. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rising prices of essential commodities have hit the saving capacity of the middle class;

(b) the relation of savings to income in the lower middle and upper income brackets;

(c) whether this proportion compares favourably with the income-savings ratio in the developed countries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Statistical information regarding the relation of saving to income in different income brackets is not readily available. In the absence of that it is also not possible to give a reply to part (a) of the question in specific terms, although it is probable that the rise in the prices of essential commodities may have impaired the capacity to save of some sections of the middle class.

(c) Although precise data are not available for the income-savings ratio for different income brackets, the average rate of saving in India does not compare favourably with that in the developed countries.

(d) The main reason is the very low income per capita in India.

Housing Plan for Harijans in Mysore

1205. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the Harijan Housing Programme carried out during the Third Five Year Plan period in Mysore State;

(b) whether a Corporation has been constituted for carrying out the Harijan Housing Programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether any amount has been set apart for the purpose and if so, how much by way of loan and subsidy; and

(d) the progress made so far in the work?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Mysore and shall be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Excise and Customs Departments

1206. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employed in the various grades, grade-wise, executive, ministerial and Class IV in the Department of Central Excise and Customs;

(b) whether the percentage reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been achieved; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to fulfil the quota?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Board of Revenue

1207. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation is given to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the promotion from Class III to Class II and Class II to Class I services and also in Class III grades from time to time under Article 16(4) of the Constitution which has been upheld by the Supreme Court of India;

(b) whether the Departmental Promotion Committees and the screening committee, constituted by the Central Board of Revenue have been advised by Government to take into consideration the aforesaid judgement and make their recommendations accordingly; and

(c) if so, the number of promotions made in various grades of services to complete the required quota of reservations to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Central Board of Revenue?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). In accordance with the general orders on the subject which have been issued after taking into account the judgement of the Supreme Court, there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to promotions to Class I and Class II posts. In respect of Class III and Class IV, reservation at 12 per cent and 5 per cent respectively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been prescribed for grades to which there is no direct recruitment. These reservations apply to promotions made by selection as well as those made on the results of competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Shamshan Bhoomi in Rajouri Garden Extension

1208. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri Rameshkhari Prasad Singh:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to remove the "Shamshan Bhoomi" from the Rajouri Garden Extension area; and

(b) if so, when the orders are likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

RESIGNATION BY SHRI NANDA AS MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: I have received three adjournment motions and six Calling Attention Notices in respect of the Home Minister's resignation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have tabled a Privilege Motion.

Mr. Speaker: When I have rejected that, why should we raise it now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why was intimation not given to the House here?

Mr. Speaker: Is the Prime Minister making any statement on that?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: When?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think at about one o'clock.

An hon. Member: Why not now?

Mr. Speaker: Then I will hold this over and just wait for the statement at one o'clock.

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Shri S. M. Banerjee: If she is making a statement at 1.00, Sir, kindly hear me for half a minute.

Mr. Speaker: What else does he want? She is making a statement at 1.00.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have rejected my privilege motion. Kindly hear me . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This cannot be raised in this manner. No reference to Lok Sabha was needed. There is no question of any breach of privilege. I have disallowed it and he cannot raise it now in this manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have ruled many times that when the Parliament is in session such statements should be made first in the House.

Mr. Speaker: That does not apply here, that is a different thing altogether. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): When is the Prime Minister making the statement?

Mr. Speaker: At one o'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Home Minister also making a statement; under the rules he can.

Mr. Speaker: That I do not know. (*Interruption*). When that statement is coming, how can I have a preliminary discussion now and then take a decision? It is not possible.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Prime Minister is coming. She can make the statement now. (*Interruptions*).

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, I received Shri Nanda's letter only late last evening as well as the copy of his Press statement, both of which have appeared in the Press today. I have no desire to join

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

issue with or comment upon the observations made by Nandaji either in his letter or in his statement to the Press. I do not think that it would serve any public purpose to go into them (*Interruption*). I would only like to say, it was after deep and most anxious thought and with much regret that I decided to recommend to the President acceptance of Shri Nanda's resignation (*Interruption*). Speaking personally, it has been a matter of painful parting of an old and trusted colleague whose hard work and integrity were appreciated by us all. As I have said to Shri Nanda in my letter, I hope that his cooperation and wise counsel will continue to be available to us, the Government and this country.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Speaker: When a statement is being made, no point of order arises in the middle. Let the statement be made.

श्री बागड़ी: प्वाएंट ओफ़ ऑर्डर हर समय उठाया जा सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: No point of order . . . (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Let Shri D. C. Sharma resume his seat. Now, has the Prime Minister concluded her statement?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Yes, that is all that I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: The statement to the press by the Home Minister has raised many controversial issues. The Prime Minister in her statement has simply stated that she would not like to say anything on that. In that case, since some clarifications are being demanded by others, I will have to admit at least a calling attention notice.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We have to be asked to explain why we think that

the adjournment motion ought to be admitted. After you have heard us, and after consulting them if they have something to say as to why the adjournment motion should not be allowed, then you can take a decision. You may ask for clarification from other members of the opposition or any other member and then take your decision. You cannot straightway say that the adjournment motion is not going to be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri Ranga may say whatever he wants to say about the failure of the Government.

Shri Ranga: I have given notice of my adjournment motion for different purposes. One is this. The Home Minister himself has stated in his letter of resignation that he had written to the Prime Minister that he was not getting personal support from the Prime Minister, to which he was entitled, and political support to which also he was certainly entitled. He was also not getting complete co-operation and support from his Secretary, he brought this fact to the notice of the Prime Minister, not once but several times, but, in spite of it, the Prime Minister did not strengthen him. Thirdly, there was an instruction given through the Ministry to the Delhi Administration that there should be no demonstrations within a distance of two miles from Parliament. In regard to this, the Home Minister wanted information and confirmation of the steps that were being taken in regard to this matter. The Secretary took more than one month before he gave that information to the Home Minister. This was the kind of non-co-operation he was getting, rather obstruction. Then, on top of it, he made it clear that he wanted a change in the Secretary of his Ministry and he needed the support from the Prime Minister, but he did not get it. What is more, the Home Ministry is supposed to be in charge of the personnel question, appointment of various Secretaries.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the admissibility of the adjournment motion is concerned, he cannot go into all these details.

Shri Ranga: The admissibility of the motion comes in this way. We are assured that there is joint responsibility of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet. When the Home Minister, who is next only to the Prime Minister, according to their own order of priority, complains that he did not get that co-operation from the Prime Minister and he asks for change of Secretary and he did not get support from the Prime Minister, when the Home Minister, who is really in charge of this procedure that should be followed as to which person should be the Secretary in which Ministry—if any one of the Ministers were to be dissatisfied with his Secretary and wants to have a change of Secretary the proper person for him to go to is the Home Minister to get his Secretary changed.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ranga should realise . . .

Shri Ranga: Bear with me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ranga should realise that these are the details as to what are the procedures that are to be followed.

Shri Ranga: It is not that point.

Mr. Speaker: This is not relevant at this stage.

Shri Ranga: Should I not go into the functions of the Home Minister as to what are the functions of the Home Minister? Every one of these Ministers, each one of them, cannot ask for his Secretary to be changed to some other Ministry. No. He can do it only through the Home Minister and the Home Minister is supposed to be in-charge of all the Secretaries as to how they should be deployed and so on. He can do it only with the support and the concurrence of

the Prime Minister and it is for that reason that the Cabinet Secretariat has come to be established in this country. The Cabinet Secretariat had failed in its duty in supporting the Home Minister because it would not help the Home Minister to change even his own Secretary, not to speak of changing other Secretaries if and when the other Ministers want a change. Therefore, the result has been . . . (*Interruption*).

As a result of the failure repeatedly of the Prime Minister to sustain the authority of the Home Minister, the Home Minister was not able to discharge his functions at the head of the Ministry, at the head also, as one who is responsible for the deployment of Secretaries from one Ministry to another and for proper behaviour. It is for these reasons that I say, since the Prime Minister holds her office only on the authority of the President and the Constitution which charges the Prime Minister to maintain unity of the Ministry, joint responsibility—they expect cooperation and give to operation—that this House has the right to discuss this serious failure on the part of the Prime Minister to sustain the authority of the Home Minister which has resulted in serious dislocation of the ministerial responsibility the activity of this Ministry and also the unfortunate and regrettable events and incidents that had taken place the other day and in the sudden resignation of the Home Minister about whom the Prime Minister herself was prepared to say that he was a man of integrity, a man of hard work, and that he was a loyal colleague. Therefore, I request you to allow my adjournment motion to be discussed in the House

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard Mr. Ranga . . .

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesergod): I have given a Call Attention notice . . .

Shri Tyagi: Sir, with your permission, I want to raise a point of order.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have given a Call Attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: That is not being taken up now . . . (*Interruptions*) Order, order. I am not going to hear all Members here and have a regular debate on its admissibility.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A few Members may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard one leading Member and I will hear Mr. Madhu Limaye . . . (*Interruptions*) Order, order.

Shri Ranga: The leaders of the groups have the right . . .

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Ranga: That is the usual procedure. You may follow any procedure. The usual procedure is that.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): At every *dak khana* and at every bus stop this is being discussed. And you cannot discuss the matter here in Parliament? Everywhere it is being discussed. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: 'Order' means what?

Mr. Speaker: 'Order' means that you should not speak.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek an information from you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to seek an information from you only. The sadhus demonstrating in front of the Parliament House have steered out Mr. Nanda and in his letter of resignation, Mr. Nanda has raised a number of controversial points. Would you advise us, in your wisdom, to discuss the matter which has become a topic of discussion everywhere?

Mr. Speaker: I am not to advise how it should be discussed. The Member should look into the rules and find out.

An hon. Member: This is one of the methods.

Mr. Speaker: I am just dealing with this. This is one of the methods. What is being discussed is whether I can allow it or not.

Mr. Madhu Limaye (*Interruptions*).

Several hon. Members—rose.

Mr. Speaker: I have got notices from Mr. Madhu Limaye, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Prof. Ranga, Mr. Kishen Pattanayak, and Mr. Mani Ram Bagri. I have called Prof. Ranga. That was a different notice. Now I am calling one from the other Group.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have given notice . . .

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Gopalan, that is a different one altogether. That would be taken up afterwards, after I have decided this. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: Are they required to put questions to the Prime Minister or deliver speeches? That must be clarified.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): This Chapter IX governs giving of the notice of adjournment motion and all that. I do not see anywhere in this Chapter any provision for having this sort of discussion. It is for you certainly to decide whether you want to admit the motion or not; maybe, it is a very good case for an adjournment motion to be admitted; it may be a question of public importance; so many important questions have been raised. But I cannot visualise any discussion of the type which is going on, under this Chapter. It does not permit any such discussion. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mathur would realise that when the Speaker desires some information on how it is

the failure of the Government, he can ask one or two members to explain that. That is all. The rules provide and this has always been happening.

Mr. Madhu Limaye.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):
rose—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Limaye is already on his legs. How can I allow another member, if another member stands up and interrupts him?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My point is different. When I stand up, everybody stands up. Of course, I am not disobeying you.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear Mr. Madhu Limaye first.

श्री मधु लिमये (मृगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 74 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions."

75(1) इस प्रकार है :

"The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister."

फिर 75(3) इस प्रकार है :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या आप सब पढ़ेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब नहीं पढ़ूंगा । जो बुनियादी चीज है वह इस प्रकार है :

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे हाथ में नन्दा जी के पत्र की नकल है जो कि उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या यहां पर पूरा पत्र पढ़ा जायेगा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर उसको सदन की टेबल पर रखा जाता तो नहीं पढ़ता । उन्होंने उसको वहां पर नहीं रखा है ।

उसका जो पैरा 2 है उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

"मेरे लायक नौकरशाही का इन्तजाम करना प्रधान मंत्री का फर्ज था । कई बार मांग करने पर भी उन के जो काम करने के तरीके हैं उन के अनुरूप उनको सहायता नौकरशाही की नहीं मिली ।"

उसमें मैं नहीं जाता हूँ । यह साधारण बात हुई ।

आप देखें कि सरकार का प्रजातन्त्र में क्या काम होता है ? उसका काम होता है कि नौकरशाही पर नियंत्रण रखे । नौकरशाही से हम लोगों को कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है । हम लोगों को मंत्रिमंडल से रहता है और हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि मंत्रिमंडल नौकरशाही पर नियंत्रण रखेगा । लेकिन इधर क्या हाल है । एक दिल्ली के मामले को लेकर सरकार की असफलता को आपने स्वीकार किया है । अब उनके बारे में नन्दा जी लिखते हैं

I had asked my Secretary to let me..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह दिया है कि उनको सेक्रेटरी की मदद नहीं मिली । दूसरा आपका प्वाइंट क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री नहीं चला रहे हैं सरकार । मैं एक एक करके ला रहा हूँ । अब नौकरशाही के ऊपर मंत्रिमंडल का और

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मंत्रियों का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। यह दूसरा मुद्दा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल मूढ़ रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने जो बयान दिया है और पत्र लिखा है उसको सभा पटल पर नहीं रखा गया है। इसलिए, मुझे कुछ थोड़ा सा उसमें से पढ़ना पड़ रहा है। वे रख नहीं रही हैं, इस वास्ते मैं पढ़ता हूँ। एक ही वाक्य है :—

"I had asked my Secretary to let me have the papers regarding the instructions about processions not being permitted within a two-mile radius immediately after the informal meeting of the Cabinet had discussed the subject. Would you believe that the papers actually came to me only today?"

मतलब यह कि जिस दिन इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं उस दिन।

अब यह महत्वपूर्ण है :—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सब नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"He has taken one full month to discover that no instructions as stated by Patil do in fact exist."

यह तो रेल मंत्री हैं। ये क्यों हस्तक्षेप गृह मंत्रालय में कर रहे हैं और क्यों गलत बयानी करते हैं। यह क्या शरारत है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शरारत का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बताता हूँ। ये लोग सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। हर एक ने नहीं पढ़ा है। आप निष्कर्ष निकालें। मैं ने निकाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो बयान कर रहे हैं, उसको मैंने सुन लिया है। आपने तीन प्वाइंट कहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक वाक्य पूरा करने दीजिये। मैंने खत्म नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका खत्म तो शाम तक नहीं होगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : शाम तक कैसे नहीं ? रंगा साहब को सुना है। मुझे नहीं सुनेंगे। मैं नए प्वाइंट रख रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितनी भी एडजर्नमेंट मोशंज आती हैं अगर मैं चाहूँ अपनी तसल्ली के लिए तो मैं एक को सुन सकता हूँ। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मैं सब को सुनूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार का भंडाफोड़ हो रहा है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"Is it going to be suggested that the omissions of a Secretary, whom I had desired to change, should be foisted upon my head?"

मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्रिमंडल की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी का जो सिद्धान्त है उसकी प्रधान मंत्री ने हत्या की है। दिल्ली में जितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी केवल गृह मंत्री की नहीं है। सब से ज्यादा आपकी है। आपको ***

श्री त्यागी : ***

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : ***

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): ***

Mr. Speaker: These will not be recorded.

Shri Tyagi: We oppose the adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ला मिनिस्टर ।

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): The question of the appointment of a Minister . . . (Interruptions)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्सबा-बाद) : एक ग़ौर समूह स्वेगन प्रस्ताव वाला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो गया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सब नहीं आया है । एक समूह ग़ौर है । अभी आपने सिर्फ़ दो को लिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग़ौर नहीं ।

Shri G. C. Pathak: The question of the appointment of a Minister cannot be discussed in this House . . . (Interruptions). The President alone has got the power to appoint . . . (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : सुनने से मत घबराओ (इंटरप्शन)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहस का गला नहीं घोंट सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को नहीं सुन सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कोलेक्टिव रिस-पासिविलिटी डिसकस करने जा रहे हैं ।

Shri G. S. Pathak: The question of the appointment of a Minister or of his resignation cannot be discussed in this House for the reason . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनने देंगे या नहीं ? खामोश बैठें । इत्मीनान से सुनें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इत्मीनान से सुनते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सरकार है या महल है (इंटरप्शन)

Shri G. S. Pathak: Mr. Speaker, the question of the appointment of a Minister cannot be discussed in this House . . . (Interruptions). Therefore, the President alone . . . (Interruptions).

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं तो हाउस को एडजर्न कर दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : आपकी सरकार ने इतना पाप किया है कि उसमें यह बह जायेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये बिल्कुल इन्टेलिजेंट बोल रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इसका फैसला नहीं देना है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनका प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : 356 के अन्तर्गत मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक आदमी को सुन सकता हूँ । ला मिनिस्टर को मैंने बुलाया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सब से पहले होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है । मैं उनको सुनने के बाद प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर भी सुन लूंगा ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : 356 के अन्तर्गत मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गिनिस्टर साहब के एक एक लफ़्ज़ पर डिस्कशन होता चला जाये, यह नहीं हो सकता है । (Interruptions).

Shri G. S. Pathak: The power of appointment . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If the House does not allow me to function, I will have to adjourn it, I have no option. (Interruptions).

बी राधलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : मैं एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर रैज करना चाहता हूँ ।

(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowed to function. I adjourn the House for half an hour.

12.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till two minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at two minutes past thirteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

RE-MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—Contd.

RESIGNATION BY SHRI NANDA AS MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I want to say about the admissibility of the motion for . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The tempers must have cooled down. I must repeat what I have been saying again and again though I have been unable to enforce it. Unless I identify a Member, he shall not begin to speak, whether he is on this side or on that side. I will have to take action whether he belongs to the Congress or to other side; that would not matter. A Member can stand in his place and attract my attention by saying "Mr. Speaker" or something, but not beyond that. Mr. Dixit.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I want to draw your attention to rule 199 which is relevant to the present situation. You could see that under rule 199, a resigning Minister has got an opportunity to make a statement in this House, and it is said that a Member

who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I refer you to sub-rule (4) of rule 199 which says: "there shall be no debate on such statement"

Mr. Speaker: That is different thing altogether.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The relevance of this rule is this. That something which is said outside cannot partake of a character of force, or authority, of what is permissible under the rules here. That is one thing. Therefore, a debate is not permissible, under the rules, on the statement which has been made by the resigning Minister. Therefore, the Adjournment Motion, if it is consented to, will amount to a debate in this House.

Then, my second point for your consideration is that under the Constitution, a Minister remains under the pleasure of the President. The Minister functions at the pleasure of the President. These are the words of the Constitution. Pleasure is something which is the personal opinion of the President which is not to be debated or considered anywhere else. (Interruption) And then, President's pleasure is always on the advice of the Prime Minister and therefore it is the Prime Minister's right to have one Minister or the other Minister. So, this Adjournment Motion is absolutely irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him. That is not the question, and that rule is not so relevant here. If he had made a statement here inside the House, then this rule would have applied and there ought not to be a debate. Now, the Minister has taken another course and issued a statement; therefore, that is different from this.

The only two points that have been raised are these: one is that the Minister did not get the co-operation from the Prime Minister or his colleagues. That was one thing. The argument was that he was not getting assistance from his secretariat. He wanted his Secretary to be removed and that was not done; therefore he is not responsible for what has happened. These are the two main points.

An hon. Member: Joint responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; he did not get co-operation of his colleagues; that is joint responsibility.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीसरा और है, कलेक्टिव रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कलेक्टिव रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी का तो मैंने कहा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने तो कहा कि जो असफलता है वह गृह मंत्री की नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री और सब की है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही कलेक्टिव रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है और क्या है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तीसरा यहां पर यह लाया गया कि इन सब कारणों से देश की स्थिति बिगड़ी, दिल्ली में दंगे हुए और फिर यही घटनाएँ होने वाली हैं क्योंकि फिर प्रधान मंत्री ऐसे मंत्रियों को नहीं हटा पाई हैं जिनमें उनको अविश्वास है, यह बात भी है वहां ।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If they speak while I am on my legs, I cannot understand that. Now, I would like to have answer to these questions that have been raised here. I would like to know what the Prime Minister has to say about them, the specific points that have been raised.

Shri Bagri rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow him. I will have to ask him to go out.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Sir, I am very sorry that Nandaji has the impression that I was not giving my fullest co-operation to him. I can assure the House that I tried to give the utmost co-operation and to the best of my ability. It can be that I did not agree with some of the things which he wanted and which I had to look at from a larger perspective.

Shri Ranga: Even regarding the Secretary?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: One of the things which I wanted to say is this. It has been taken for granted here in the House and perhaps also by Nandaji that I accepted his resignation because of the happenings on that particular day in Delhi. This is not so. It is not at all my intention to lay the blame for what has happened on Nandaji's shoulders. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the Prime Minister be heard.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The responsibility, as I said in my speech the other day, Sir, is one which is shared by all of us here; not only the Government but the Opposition and many people outside who have been creating an atmosphere which has led up to the events which have taken place here and in other parts of the country. We cannot run away from that fact; no matter how much shouting there is, that fact remains. (Interruptions). As far as the appointment of the Secretary is concerned, that is a departmental affair. There is a special Appointments Committee of the Cabinet which goes into this matter. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: No more debate on that. There is collective responsibility of the Government, no doubt. (Interruptions). Order, order. I am

[Mr. Speaker]

not concerned with anything which is not in the motion that is before me. Therefore, I am not concerned with the question whether all should have resigned or not and so on. (*Interruption*). There are two other things besides collective responsibility. One is, the Secretary was not giving the assistance that the Minister desired or the Minister was entitled to. If that was the case, and if it had been happening for a long time, then it was for the Minister to take action, either to go out himself or—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should he?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is for the Minister to see how he could continue for a day when the Secretary was not co-operating with him. That cannot be a subject for the Adjournment Motion, the attitude or the conduct of the Secretary. So far as the Prime Minister is concerned, it is alleged in the statement appearing in the press that the Prime Minister did not give that co-operation that he was entitled to. The Prime Minister has made a categorical statement now that she has been giving—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who is to be believed? Who is right and who is wrong? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: When the facts are not admitted or established, then the Adjournment Motions cannot find a place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Appoint a Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I have some discretion. I will admit the Calling Attention Notices that have been given, including the names of those who have given notice of Adjournment Motions.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have given a Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: I have admitted them. Why should he raise it now?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It will not be possible to have a discussion. The Calling Attention Notice will be answered and each Member who has sent the notice will be entitled to put a question, but the matter cannot be discussed. So, because it is a serious subject—

Mr. Speaker: I am not responsible. Now, Shri Gopalan might put a question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want answers to all the points I have raised in my calling attention notice. In his statement, the Home Minister has said:

“There is serious discontentment in the country as a result of lack of integrity at various levels of administration”.

Then he has referred to rising prices, food scarcity, inequitable distribution, etc. This is a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member must realise that this is not a debate at this moment. For a debate, there are other means and he might take recourse to them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want an answer from the Prime Minister on these points. Mr. Nanda says that as far as policies are concerned, it is not the Minister who makes the policy, but it is the Secretary who makes it.

Mr. Speaker: The Secretary's conduct cannot be discussed here. Here the Minister would be held responsible, not the Secretary.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Mr. Nanda has been aspiring for Prime Ministership in this country. He says there is lack

of integrity at various levels of administration. This is not a simple matter.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is a fact?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Yes, Sir. I also want to know whether as Mr. Nanda said, it is the Secretaries who decide the policies or it is the Ministers who decide it.

Mr. Speaker: Policy may be decided by anybody. The Government is responsible here for the policy.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: You are quite right, Sir. It is the Minister's responsibility as to what policy is followed. Who decides the policy in a particular ministry, it is the Minister's responsibility surely.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That means what Nandaji said is a lie.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is not a question of lie. It is for the Minister to support whatever suggestions are made by Secretaries or not to support them and tell them that he wishes to follow another direction.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Mr. Nanda wanted Mr. L. P. Singh's removal. You did not give him any support.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Did the Prime Minister support him in his policy?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am sorry I do not know what matters of policy are referred to here. The matter which was referred to in the letter was with regard to the change of Secretary. (Interruptions). Mr. Gopalan has asked a specific question regarding integrity at different levels of Government's working. It is not possible to give a categorical answer. There are cases when there is not, and the House knows that we go into those cases. Nandaji himself

was responsible for setting up Vigilance Officers. We are not changing that. (Interruptions).

Shri Nambiar: It is to the country's advantage that Mr. Nanda has left and I welcome it. It was he who locked up thousands of communists in jail. It is very good he is gone. After his quitting, may we know whether this Secretary who is responsible for the happenings and shootings on that particular day, will be sent out of the Home Ministry and the country will be saved from such people?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be answered. It is not the removal or keeping in service of any servant that is to be decided here.

Shri Warior (Trichur): In view of the points of dispute raised by Nandaji in his statement, may I know whether the Prime Minister is instituting any enquiry into the serious charges he has levelled against the Secretary and Secretariat and others, and if not, why not?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think there is a case for enquiry. But I shall certainly look into the points he has raised.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The Secretary is under a shadow following the statement by the Home Minister. There are many reports circulating about this officer that he is connected with foreign agencies and so on. The Home Minister wanted to remove him. I should like to know whether this issue was brought to her attention or to the attention of the Cabinet or the sub-committee she referred to, at any time, if so at what time it was brought and whether that sub-committee considered this problem and refused to accede to the request of the Home Minister; and if so, why?

Mr. Speaker: Can I ask her to disclose what happened inside the Cabinet?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is a very serious matter.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The Home Minister did ask for the removal of his Secretary. But as I said earlier, many Ministers are asking for either the appointment or the removal of a particular Secretary.

Shri Ranga: The Home Ministry is supposed to be in charge of all these.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The Home Ministry comes along with other Ministries in this. I have to look at it and decide in the larger interest which person should be where. I gave my reasons to the Home Minister for that.

श्री प्रकाश शेर शास्त्री (विजनीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री को पूर्ण अधिकार है कि अपनी मंत्री परिषद् में जब और जैसे चाहें परिवर्तन करें। लेकिन देश की चिन्ता होनी इस बात पर स्वाभाविक है जब कोई ऐसी बात किसी मंत्री के हटने पर पता लगे कि मंत्री परिषद् के अन्दर ही अन्दर एक भाग सुलग रही है जिसका परिणाम देश के भविष्य पर पड़ने वाला है। गृह मंत्री श्री नन्दा के वक्तव्य से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उनकी ही नहीं बल्कि कुछ और मंत्री भी मंत्री परिषद् में इस प्रकार के हैं जिनकी सहमति प्रधान मंत्री के साथ नहीं है। क्या यह बात सत्य है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री नन्दा के प्रतिरिक्त भी कुछ और मंत्रियों से त्याग पत्र मांगे थे। यदि हाँ, तो उनके ऊपर कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है जिससे देश में इस प्रकार वातावरण न पैदा हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो यह उनसे पूछ नहीं सकता, खुद प्रधान मंत्री बनलाना चाहें तो बता सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नन्दा ने कहा है कि :

"The Secretary has taken one full month to discover that no instructions as stated by Patil do in fact exist. Is it .. going to be suggested that the omissions of a Secretary, whom I had desired to change, should be foisted upon my head?"

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या एल० पी० मिह पाटिल साहब को सलाह दे रहे थे या कि पाटिल साहब एल० पी० मिह को सलाह दे रहे थे। अगर यह सेक्रेटरी साहब का दोष था तो क्या सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है या जांच करने जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेक्रेटरी के खिलाफ क्या करने जा रही है यह मैं नहीं पूछ सकता। यहां मिनिस्टर रिस्पॉन्सिबल हैं और मिनिस्टर के बारे में ही पूछा जा सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरी तरह से सवाल करता हूँ। एल० पी० मिह पाटिल साहब को चला रहे थे या पाटिल साहब एल० पी० मिह को चला रहे थे। शायद पाटिल साहब इसका जवाब देना चाहें। कौन चला रहा था किस को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : संविधान के अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री अपने मंत्रिमंडल का गठन या पुनर्गठन, छोड़ना या रखना, अपने विवेक से या काबिना की सम्मिलित जिम्मेदारी से कर सकती हैं। यह बात सभी के सामने आई है कि प्रधान मंत्री अभी भी कुछ मंत्रियों को हटाना चाहती थीं। मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन मंत्रियों को हटाने की प्रक्रिया उन्होंने पिछले दो तीन दिनों में शुरू की थी, यहां तक कि उन मंत्रियों को कह भी दिया था कि आप हटेंगे, और बाद में

अपने विवेक को छोड़ कर, काबीना की सामुहिक जिम्मेदारी के सिद्धान्त को छोड़ कर, कुछ इधर-उधर के दबाव के कारण उनको अपना विचार बदलना पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, यह सवाल तो मैं नहीं पूछ सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सवाल तो बिल्कुल जायज है कि सरकार की सामुहिक जिम्मेदारी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल यहां नहीं आ सकता कि क्या वह निकालने लगी थी, क्या उन पर कोई प्रेशर आया इसलिये बन्द कर दिया, क्या उनको निकालने वाली है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आगे चल कर भी यह सम्भावना होगी, इसलिये मैंने यह सवाल पूछा। आगे भी इसी तरह की संभावना होगी कि दो, चार, छः महीने बाद कई मंत्री लोग कहें कि मुझ को प्रधान मंत्री से सहयोग नहीं मिला। लेकिन तब तक देश को बहुत जबर्दस्त धक्का पहुंच चुका होगा। इसलिये मैं यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। यह मामूली सवाल नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल मैं नहीं पूछने दे सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह सवाल दूसरे रूप में करता हूँ। नन्दा जी ने कहा कि काबीना के अन्दर और बाहर बहुत से अष्ट तत्व थे जिनकी इच्छा थी कि मैं निकल जाऊँ। यह मैं आप से स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि जो मंत्री चौदह वर्षों तक अष्ट कामों में लगे रहे उनके प्रति मेरी महानुभूति नहीं हो सकती। वह क्यों चौदह वर्षों तक लगे रहे। लेकिन फिर भी श्री नन्दा ने जो बयान दिया है उससे मुझ को सम्भावना लगती है कि शायद वह अपने पुराने किये हुए कुर्मों को बदल कर कोई नये रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि से अष्ट तत्व कहाँ थे,

कौन थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी बन-नायें जिन्होंने नन्दा जी को निकाला है कि क्या यह सही है कि श्री भ्रतुल्य घोष, श्री बिड़ला के खानदान और उनके हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स वगैरह के ऊपर नन्दा जी कोई जबर्दस्त कार्रवाई दो-चार दिन के अन्दर करने वाले थे, जिसकी सबब से उनको निकाला गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले हिस्से के मुताल्लिक मैंने पहले कहा कि मैं उसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। दूसरे हिस्से के सम्बन्ध में अगर फेक्ट्स के तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री चाहें तो जवाब दें।

श्रीमती न्विरा गांधी : इसमें कोई सत्य नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहूंगा हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के ऊपर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। डाक्टर साहब, मैं इस तरह से नहीं चलने दूंगा।

श्री किशन पटनायक : नन्दा जी के बयान से सब से ज्यादा रोशनी जो मिलती है वह यह कि 7 नवम्बर की घटनाओं में दो सम्भावनाएँ हैं। क्या उन सम्भावनाओं पर प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान गया है। प्रथम सम्भावना तो यह है कि 7 नवम्बर की जो घटनाएँ हुईं उन के पीछे जो लोग श्री नन्दा के खिलाफ काबीना के अन्दर या दफ्तरों में उनका कोई हाथ था और कलकत्ते और बम्बई से गुंटे लाये गये थे उस प्रदर्शन में शामिल होने के लिये। दूसरी सम्भावना यह कि सुनील दास और मोहित चौधरी के मामलों में नन्दा जी जो कार्रवाई कर रहे थे उनके खिलाफ भ्रतुल्य घोष और श्री पाटिल थे। क्या सुनील दास और मोहित चौधरी के मामले को और 7 नवम्बर की घटनाओं को दबा दिया जायेगा ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अभी मैंने कहा है कि इसमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं है। अभी चन्द दिन हुए ये लोग नन्दा जी को यह कह रहे थे कि वह काफी कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं और आज मुझे खुशी है कि वे इस तरह की बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : गृह मंत्री का इस्तीफा सात नवम्बर के वाक़ात से बहुत ज्यादा सम्बन्धित है सीधे तौर से या टेढ़े तौर से। दो तीन कारणों से देश की जनता के मन में नन्दा जी के बयान को लेकर आशंका उत्पन्न हुई है। एक तो यह है कि सात तारीख की इस दुर्घटना और सरकारी आम क़त्ल के फ़ौरन बाद गृह मंत्रालय में से गृह मंत्री का इस्तीफा क्या इस वास्ते आया है कि वह दोषी समझे गये हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दोष खाली गृह मंत्री का है और सैक्रेटरी और प्रधान मंत्री का नहीं है? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन्त इन्क़्वायरी के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बतायें कि क्या उनके रहते बिड़ला जी की मोटर कम्पनी की जांच नहीं हुई थी और क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि बाबू अतुल्य घोष का उन लोगों के साथ सम्बन्ध था जो हिन्दुस्तान से ग़दारी कर रहे थे और उनके बारे में भी कार्य चल रहा था? अगर कार्रवाई चल रही थी तो वह किस स्टेज पर पहुँच गई थी और अब उसके अन्दर कोई हस्तक्षेप होगा या वह इन्क़्वायरी बदस्तूर चलती जायेगी? क्या इसमें प्रधान मंत्री सब से ज्यादा ज़िम्मेवार नहीं हैं? क्या उनकी इख़लाकी ज़िम्मेवारी इसमें सबसे ज्यादा नहीं है और क्या उनकी खुद इस्तीफा नहीं देना चाहिये था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी केस चल रहे हैं, मोहित चौधरी वगैरह के उनके बारे में सिर्फ़ बता दिया जाये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जो 'कार्रवाई' हो रही है वह तो जारी रहेगी . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : छूट जायेंगे।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : छूट जायेंगे या नहीं, यह तो कोर्ट के हाथ में है, मेरे हाथ में नहीं है और न ही गृह मंत्रालय के हाथ में है।

जो पुलिस की तरफ़ से कार्रवाई होती है, मैंने पहले भी कहा है वह किसी खास वजुहात की बिना पर होती है। उसका जवाब देना होता है। यहां पर जो आग लगाई गई और सब जो वाक़ात हुए, उसका दोष किसी पर अगर डाल सकते हैं तो उन पर ही डाल सकते हैं जिन्होंने ऐसी भावना पैदा की थी यहां पर।

Shri Ranga: The Prime Minister made a reference to the existence of an appointment sub-committee. May we know, either now or later or through the Press as they have been doing, who are the precious members of that sub-committee, whether that sub-committee came into existence only after she has taken over as Prime Minister or whether it was there during her father's time or during Lal Bahadur Shastri's time, whether when Gobind Ballabh Pantji was there as Home Minister there was any such sub-committee at all, was it not the function of the Home Minister, in fact, in consultation, if need be, whenever necessary, with the Prime Minister, to decide who should be the Secretary for which ministry and so on? I would like to have these facts.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I cannot say when the appointment sub-committee began. It was certainly there since I have come into the Government, since Shastriji was there (*Interruption*). I am told now it was there before also.

It consists of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the concerned Minister.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : इंडायरेक्ट वे में सवाल करना मेरा स्वभाव नहीं है, यह मेरे स्वभाव के खिलाफ है। मैं सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दो कोशिशें कर रही है, शेख अब्दुल्ला को रिहा करना चाहती है और गोकशी जारी रखना चाहती है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इन दोनों कामों के बीच में नन्दा जी बाधा थे, सब से बड़ी रुकावट थे, इसलिए उनको मजबूर किया गया कि वे इस्तीफा दे दें ?

श्रीमती इमिरा गांधी : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्रालय में गौहत्या हुई है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker : Under what rule?

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Under the provisions of rule 199 of the Rules of Procedure. The statement of Shri Nanda has been published in the press. A member who resigns from the Ministry is entitled to make a statement only inside the House. He might make a written statement and if he makes such a statement then, of course, the Prime Minister can make a reply. Here the privilege arises in this way. Can a member of this House give to the press a statement which he is entitled to make only in the House? Will it not amount to a breach of privilege?

Here I want to say this. Ordinarily I would be entitled to raise this question after having given notice to the Speaker of my desire to raise such a question of privilege. But now discussion has taken place here and questions have been asked. I will draw your attention to the provisions of the proviso to rule 225 which

says that the Speaker can, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of question. That is why I want to raise this point of order. The consideration for not making this statement in the House might have been not to face the House. If he wanted to make a statement, he should have had the guts to come before the House and make this very statement, the written statement which was published in the press. He ought to have made it here in the House so that we could have heard it from his mouth.

श्री हुकम खन् खल्लाय : मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है। मेरा भी नाम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, नोटिस नहीं दिया है।

There is no point of order. It is a special privilege given to the Minister that he can make a statement here, inside the House. By that his other rights are not restricted. Whether it is proper for him to make a statement outside or not, it is for him to decide. Therefore, there is no breach of privilege. I have received notice of a breach of privilege from Shri K. D. Malaviya. I will take it up at the end. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Elura) : Sir, I want to submit....

Mr. Speaker : She can write to me. I will look into it. She cannot interrupt the proceedings in this manner.

Shrimati Vimla Devi : I only wanted to submit....

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

13.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1966, along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

PUBLIC DEBT (ANNUITY DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES) RULES, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Public Debt (Annuity Deposit Certificates) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1563 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7276/66].
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2721 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 2072 dated the 22nd July, 1963, under section 20 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7277/66].
- (3) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2840 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed

in Library. See No. LT-7278/66].

- (4) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2841 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1966, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7279/66].
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (i) S.O. 3262 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1966.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1656 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 1657 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 1658 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
 - (v) G.S.R. 1659 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 1660 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 1691 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1966.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 1692 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7280/66].
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1661 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-sixth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1662 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1663 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-eighth Amendment Rules 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1664 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7281/66]
- (7) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 390/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th October, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala General Sales Tax Rules, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 57 of the Kerala General Sales Tax Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7282/66].

KERALA MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (EXCEPTIONS TO DISQUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS) RULES

The Minister of Health and Family
1966 (Ai) LSD—7.

Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerala Municipal Corporation (Exceptions to Disqualification of Councillors) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 377/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 4th October, 1966, under sub-section (5) of section 367 of the Kerala Municipal Corporations 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-7283/66]

NAVAL OFFICERS RETIRED LIST (LIABILITY TO RECALL FOR SERVICE) REGULATIONS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Officers on the Retired List (Liability to Recall for Service) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 229 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7284/66]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1966, along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7285/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section 6 of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

- (i) The Textile Machinery (Production and Distribu-

[Shri Shafi Qureshi]

tion) Control (Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2637 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.

(ii) The Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and printing machines) Control (Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2638 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966.

(iii) The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) (Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2640 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7286/66]

(2) A copy of the Cardamom (Amendment) Rules, 1966, Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1510 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7287/66].

13.42 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67.

13.42-1¼ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House

during the week commencing 14th November, 1966 will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Discussion and voting on;

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1966-67.

(b) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1963-64.

(c) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1966-67.

(d) Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala) for 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(e) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1966-67.

(f) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1963-64.

(4) Consideration and passing of: The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1966. The Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Further consideration of the First Report of the Central Vigilance Commission on Thursday, the 17th November, 1966, at 4 P.M.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): As you know, a part of the country, Andhra Pradesh, is very much exercised over the statement made by the Government in regard to the Vizag steel plant. A number of no-day-yet-named motions have been given

notice of and the Business Advisory Committee has already included it in the list. May I suggest that it should be given precedence and taken up next week so that we can have a regular discussion of two and a half hours? In Andhra, as you know, even after the statement was made by the Government....

Mr. Speaker: He has explained it.

Shri Ranga: I would like it to be taken up.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): I want this subject to be given priority and taken up immediately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I would like to raise one point and one only, and that arises out of what you said on this occasion last week. When I raised the issue, the vital issue, the constitutional issue of the desirability and necessity of the Demands for Grants on account of Rajya Sabha being discussed by the three-man committee of this House, you made a request, and it is on record..

Mr. Speaker: I have said that it is being pursued.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not asking him to make a statement here and now. But he owes it to the House to tell us whether he heeded your advice or instruction, whether he is acting on it, or has thrown it to be winds, as Ministers sometimes do.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय सदन-नेता के मखारविद पर उस सदस्य का नाम भ्राना चाहिए था, जिसने विजिलेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस को शुरू किया था और जो उस बहस का जबाब देगा । वह इतने बड़े नेता हैं, लेकिन उस सदस्य का नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं, जिस ने इस बहस को शुरू किया था ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Among the no-day-yet-named motions, there were three or four very important ones. I do not find any of them for discussion during next week. I would request you, and through you the Minister, to allow discussion at the earliest opportunity on student unrest, to be initiated on the statement given by the Minister. Then, there is another motion on the food situation in the country. Thirdly, I have tabled a motion today..

Mr. Speaker: If he has tabled it only today, how can he ask for discussion now? It has first to be admitted. Then, it should go to the Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want my motion to be taken up. I want Government to initiate a discussion on the serious situation arising out of Nanda's resignation.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have only to repeat my request that the Patents Bill should be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: That has been mentioned many times. Repetition is not necessary.

Shri Warior: I am repeating so that it may come, if not next week, at least the week after, in this session itself.

Mr. Speaker: That guarantee he has given, that he will not allow it to lapse.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, घ्राप भी और मंत्री महोदय भी भूल गये हैं कि भारत के क्षेत्रफल सम्बन्धी बहस पिछले सेशन में हो जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन अभी तक कार्य-सूची में उसका उल्लेख नहीं आ रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस बहस को ले लिया जाये ।

विद्यार्थी-प्रसंतोष पर बहस राज्य सभा में हो चुकी है । वह बहस यहां भी होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में उन्होंने कह दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : रेशन फैक्टरियों के बारे में, जो बहुत खतरनाक फैक्टरियाँ हैं, जहाँ ज्यादा ख़तरा रहता है, एक रिपोर्ट 1959 में श्रम मंत्रालय की तरफ से निकली थी । उस पर अभी तक चर्चा नहीं हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप ने उसके बारे में नोटिस दिया है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि उस पर चर्चा की जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि निजी विधेयकों और प्रस्तावों की समिति ने गो-रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है । मैं आप के द्वारा संगठन-कार्य मंत्री से बड़ी नम्रता से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उस प्रस्ताव पर इस सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए । 7 तारीख जो अग्रिम घटनायें घटी थीं, उनके कारण इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर बहस टल गई । 20 तारीख से कुछ बड़े बड़े महत्त्व और साथ इस प्रश्न को ले कर फिर आमरण अनशन करने जा रहे हैं । इसलिए आप के माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि अगले सप्ताह इस प्रस्ताव पर अवश्य विचार किया जाये, जिससे देश में स्थिति फिर न बिगड़े और इस विषय में संतोष हो ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It is salutary that the principle of concluding a part of the discussion has been accepted and it is on this principle that I assume that the Central Vigilance Commission's Report is going to be discussed. There is a similar discussion which remains un-

finished on the Report of the L.I.C. In this discussion, the Minister of State in-charge in the Ministry of Finance was on his legs and then he had to proceed to Manila and could not conclude his speech.

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

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I did not have the right of reply which I wanted to have. In view of that, I would submit that it should be concluded during this session.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the Minister to reply.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: There is another submission which I would like to make and that is to make as forcible a plea as I can make to allot sometime for the discussion of the Interim Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission for the establishment of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): As regards the No-Date-Yet-Named motions which have been admitted, I wish that their priority is indicated now as to which of the motions are being discussed say, one, two, three and so on, and if they are not evenly distributed from now on, I think, some of them will have to be pushed out. So, two hours or whatever the legitimate time is, as you decide that it should be on every Wednesday, that should be restored and that should be put down.

Another point which I want to make is about the discussion on the External Affairs Minister's motion regarding the international situation. You will recollect, Sir, that even in the last session, we wanted this to be discussed. I had given a notice and then the Minister himself gave notice and my notice was not admitted. All the time we hoped that that would be discussed. It was discussed in the Rajya Sabha. It has never happened in the history of this Parliament that a debate on international

affairs has taken place in that House and this House has been denied an opportunity. At the present moment, there are very crucial things which have happened in the international field. Here is President Johnson who had a meeting at Manila; here is a meeting of the Asian countries in Moscow and here is a Tripartite meeting in India and here is a policy of non-proliferation and there is China's explosion of the guided missiles. These are important issues which are very much exercising the minds of us all and which are being discussed all over the world. We must get an opportunity to discuss these matters.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the debate on international situation, as pointed out by Mr. Mathur, we must discuss it. But the Minister will be away from India perhaps between 18th and 24th. So, I propose to have this discussion towards the end of the session in the last week when he will be available. We have put it on the agenda and we will discuss it. There is no doubt about it.

About the students unrest and all that, there are several No-Date-Yet-Named motions. I have not got the list of all these motions here. All that I can promise is that we will take up one No-Date-Yet-Named motion every week. Now, about the priority, there are so many motions on students unrest, food and other things, we will certainly include one in every week.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): So, next week there will be one.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certainly, there will be one every week in spite of the fact that we are pressed for time. As to next week or after next week, I cannot promise that. I say, every week we shall take up one such motion.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अगले हफ्ते में क्या होगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर अगले हफ्ते कोई होगा, तो मैं बता दूंगा ।

About the Interim Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission, as I said last time, it has been sent to the State Governments and we are awaiting their comments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is different. There should be a discussion here.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are awaiting that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That will not come till the next year.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know that. About Vizag steel plant whatever I have said about No-Date-Yet-Named motions, that applies to this also because that is also in the form of No-Date-Yet-Named motion. We will consider it and try to accommodate it. I cannot promise more than one. (Interruption).

कारू स्लाटर बाला भी उसी में है । मैं उसको देख लूंगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had referred to the request rather the directive you gave last week, on Friday, with respect to the demands for grants of Rajya Sabha to be scrutinised by the three-man committee here. The hon. Speaker said last week that it is upto the leader, and that the leader should take the initiative and consult the members of his party in the other House. May I read out that from the record? He was not attentive perhaps.

Mr. Speaker: He is the leader here and also he is the leader of the party and, therefore, I had requested him to take it up.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is always confusion. There are two leaders in both the Houses. I thought, because the matter related to the Rajya Sabha....

Mr. Speaker: You may just consult.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would just consult. Honestly, I thought that it related to him, that is, Mr. Chagla.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now you take it up.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall take it up.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमालय) क्षेत्रफल के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है एक मोशन हम एक हफ्ते में लेंगे। जो उनमें इम्पार्टेंट है उनको चुनते चले जायेंगे और क्षेत्रफल वाला भी उसमें है।

श्री बागड़ी : आप का खुद का वचन या इसके बारे में, मदन को विश्वास दिलाया या।

13.52 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
S.Q. NO. 249 RE. RECOVERY
FROM MESSRS. CHAMAN LAL
BROTHERS**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Regarding the reply given to part (a) of the Starred Question No. 249 answered in the Lok Sabha....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. With regard to this, I would invite your kind attention to Direction 16.

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, a convention has been established in the House that so far as other items are concerned, we are given a statement explaining the delay. Here also, you may kindly make it a rule that no Minister, where a delayed statement is coming, should be allowed to make any statement for any item on the order paper unless it is accompanied by a statement explaining the delay. We have got that convention for other items. I raised this point twice, thrice,

four times, many times, during the last session but nothing has happened.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Ministers if there is delay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unless you are satisfied.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The statement itself will explain it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement cannot explain. You must give reasons. I have got a copy of the statement.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Regarding the reply given to part (a) of the Starred Question No. 249 answered in the Lok Sabha on 4th August 1966, I would like to make the following correction.

2. It was mentioned that since 17th May 1966, a further sum of £30,000/- had been received out of the total amount of Rs. 40 lakhs to be repatriated by M/s Chamanlal & Bros. and its sister concerns. It is observed that there has been an inaccuracy in the figures reported by the Reserve Bank of India and the actual amount repatriated since 17th May 1966, is £18,000 and not £30,000/- as stated in the reply.

The facts were supplied by the Reserve Bank. What happened was that £15,000 was added twice. It was only subsequently that they found this doubling and they reported it later.

Mr. Speaker: It is the reason for the delay in correcting the reply that was found to be wrong. That is what he is saying.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Reserve Bank discovered late that the figure 20,000 was arrived at by doubling £15,000. Then they reported it to us and as soon as we got the corrected one, we have come forward.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right in the present circumstances. But when a Minister has made a statement here in the House, all the parties that are concerned with it must see if it relates

to any of them and whether it is a correct statement or any mistake has crept in and if they find that there is a mistake, it should be corrected immediately because under our Directions, it is required that the correction should be made as early as possible, rather within 24 hours.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In this case, the Reserve Bank gave a figure of 30,000; they had given a figure which they themselves had arrived at; in the accounting, there was unfortunately a mistake; £15,000 was doubled up; they realised their mistake later on that they had given a wrong information and they informed us that the information was wrong and it should be corrected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the House to understand that the Minister is not responsible for banks and other matters connected therewith? The Manager of the Reserve Bank cannot be called here and asked to explain; it is the Minister who ought to explain it. Instead of expressing regret for the delay, why is he indulging in this rigmarole?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not a rigmarole; it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the mistake was discovered by the Bank very late and as soon as they conveyed that mistake after the discovery to the Minister, he has come forward with the correction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Reserve Bank which is the apex of all banks, which controls all the banks in the country, not supposed to set an example of efficiency to other banks?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here it has taken three months to discover the mistake. We should teach them a lesson.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sometimes some mistake creeps in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very often it happens. He should be ashamed of it.

13.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BOKARO STEEL PROJECT

Mr. Speaker: Mr. T. N. Singh to make a statement regarding proposals for cost reduction of Bokaro Steel Project.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): While accepting the Detailed Project Report for the Bokaro Steel Plant prepared by the Soviet Design and Consultancy Organizations, the Government of India decided that the Soviet agencies should be requested to consider any concrete technical suggestions aimed at reducing the cost of the project which may be made to them by the Indian side within three months of the date of the formal signing of the Memorandum of Acceptance. A suitable provision was accordingly included in the Memorandum of Acceptance which was signed by Bokaro Steel Limited on 29-3-1966.

Messrs M. N. Dastur & Co., General Consultants to the Ministry of Iron and Steel, were requested to draw up technical suggestions which could be presented to the Soviet agencies. Certain other suggestions were also forwarded by Bokaro Steel direct at Government's instance. In order to expedite agreement within the stipulated period, i.e. by the end of June 1966, a delegation headed by the then Secretary, Iron & Steel, and including representatives of Messrs M. N. Dastur & Co. and Bokaro Steel Limited went to Moscow, where the opportunity was utilised for explaining the proposals fully in detailed discussions with the Soviet agencies.

The Soviet agencies in their final reply have accepted some of the proposals put to them, resulting in a net

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

reduction in the cost of plant and equipment of Rs. 95 million, apart from further consequential reductions in engineering, service facilities, custom duty, etc. They have given sound techno-economic reasons for not accepting some of the other important proposals. In addition they have pointed out that acceptance of other proposals would involve not only the redesigning of those particular units but also the redesigning of the entire general layout and utilities. This they anticipate, would result in delay of about one year in the establishment of the first stage. Bokaro Steel will also be liable to pay substantial redesigning charges for any modifications desired, which the Soviet agencies have not agreed to in terms of the Memorandum of Acceptance.

The Soviet reply has assured us that they will continue to examine the possibilities of further reducing the capital cost of the plant during the course of the detailed engineering of the project.

In view of these considerations, Government have decided to accept the final recommendations of the Soviet Designers and Consultants.

13.58 hrs.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL*

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hathi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. In the order paper it is indicated that Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda will move.

Mr. Speaker: That has been corrected in my copy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That has not been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: That may not have been circulated. But any Minister can come and move. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He can move on his behalf. Here in the order paper it is written. . .

Mr. Speaker: That will not make any material difference. I have received notices from a few members that they oppose the introduction of the Bill. Mr. Yashpal Singh's notice is the first; it was received yesterday. One member can say a few words.

Mr. Yashpal Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should allow every one.

Mr. Speaker: Not every one.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a very important Bill, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सदन की सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त सन् 1950 में यह कानून पास हुआ था, उस वक्त हमारी पार्लियामेंट एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज की बेसिज पर नहीं आई थी, बालिग मताधिकार जिस वक्त नहीं था, अंग्रेजों का शासन जिस तरह से चल रहा था, उसी तरह की सरकार थी, उस वक्त यह काला कानून बनाया गया था। लेकिन आज जब कि डेमोक्रेसी है, हर एक बादशाह है और इस देश के पचास करोड़ इन्सान अपने देश के मालिक हैं, इस वक्त कहीं भी एमरजेन्सी दिखाई नहीं देती है। ताशकन्द में हम लिख आये कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कार्यवाही

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part, II, section 2, dated 10-11-66.

नहीं करेंगे, चीन के लिये कहते हैं कि हम उससे अपनी जमीन की डिमाण्ड नहीं करेंगे, ऐसी हालत में जब कि देश में कोई एमरजेंसी नहीं है, इस काले कानून को जो कि एडल्ट फ्रेंकाइज को बेसिड पर नहीं बना है, जारी रखना उचित नहीं है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस काले कानून को फौरन खत्म किया जाय।

14 hrs.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): For the last 16 years this Preventive Detention Act has been there. Every time it was introduced it was said that it would be only for one year or three years; like that, it has been going on for the last 16 years. Why not make it a permanent statute? Here we are passing this Bill and are giving the authority to the Executive. They are the people who have to decide this, and we know what kind of people are there. We have even understood that it will be given to the Home Secretary. They cook up certain charges. Under the Preventive Detention Act and also under the D.I.R., we are the persons who have been suffering because so many things have been cooked up and anybody can be detained. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That will be an argument when the Bill is considered.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I say that it is not necessary that this Bill should be there. There is the D.I.R. and there are other measures by which any undesirable action can be prevented. Even when all these things are there, as it has happened, Government is not able to prevent anything. This Bill is not necessary. I oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee might also take two minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I oppose this Bill. There are so many penal sections under the I.P.C. and the Cr. P. C. We know that all those sections are used to crush the people's movement in the country. I know how the Preventive Detention Act was indis-

criminate'y used, how it was used against the political workers, whether in Uttar Pradesh or any other Pradesh. I oppose the introduction of the Bill and I would request you to ask the hon. Minister, the Mover of this Bill, to withdraw it. There are enough sections in the other Acts in this country, by which undesirable people and anti-social people can be detained in jail. So, I oppose this and I would request this House to reject it at the introduction stage.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We also oppose this Bill. Till now it has been a temporary one. I do not see any reason why it should be extended now on the eve of the elections. Are Government prepared to give us an assurance that this Act is not going to be enforced until after the elections are over? I do not think that such an assurance would be forthcoming from them. Therefore, lest it should be used for political purposes during the elections and during the period pending the elections, we are not in favour of extending this measure.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Nambiar.

An hon. Member: He is also an aggrieved party.

Mr. Speaker: I should have allowed only one Member from each party. I had allowed Shri A. K. Gopalan because he has said that the members of his party were victims of this measure.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I oppose the introduction of this Bill not only because I am a victim but because hundreds and even thousands of people in this country have been the poor victims of this lawless law. This law was brought in, in 1950 as an appendage to the other laws that were there; it has in its operation done so much havoc that people have had to suffer. Added to this, the Defence of India Rules also come in. Government have not yet withdrawn the application of DIR totally. They have only stated that they are not going to implement them or use them in certain

[Shri Nambiar]

States, but they would enforce them only in certain border States. That draconian law is already hanging. Over and above this, they are now seeking to continue this law which has been on the statute-book for sixteen years, for another three years. I submit that this is too much. I would submit that there is no justification for the continuation of this, and the sooner it is repealed, the better it is for the country and for all of us.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस कानून का विरोध करते हुए सरकार को सलाह दूंगा कि अभी तक इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जितनी गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं, उनके बारे में जूडिशियल जांच होनी चाहिये कि इसका कहां तक सही इस्तेमाल हुआ है और हमें आशा है कि ऐसी कोई जांच अवश्य होगी तो उसमें यही निकलेगा कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जितनी गिरफ्तारियां होती हैं, वे सब आबिद्वेगी होती हैं, और कोई आस वजह उनके पीछे नहीं होती है। इसलिये इसको अभी इन्ट्रिड्यूस न करके पहले जांच करवा लें, उसके बाद इसको लें।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): We have always considered this Act to be a black Act, and we are totally opposed to the extension of this Act. I am really concerned because what is happening in this country, especially in the ruling party, is that an opinion is being built up that the Opposition should be dealt with with an iron hand. In this particular background, I am concerned that such a law will be used politically against the political Opposition in such a very arbitrary manner. So, we oppose the introduction of this Bill.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मन्सूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1952 से इस बिल पर चर्चा बार-बार होती चली आ रही है

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद)
1950 से।

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : 1950 में मैं नहीं था। हमेशा गवर्नमेंट ने यही कहा कि इसको तब तक रखेंगे जब तक हम को मालूम पड़ेगा कि इसकी आवश्यकता है। सन् 1950 में जब यह बिल लाया गया था, तब सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की यही स्पीच थी, यही स्पीच सन् 1952 में की गई, जब जब उसको एक्सटेण्ड किया गया, तब तब यही बात कही गई और इसको बार-बार एक्सटेण्ड करते चले जा रहे हैं। 16 साल इसको हो गये हैं, और बराबर बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। जब संविधान बना तो उसकी दफा 22 के अनुसार लोगों को फण्डामेंटल राइट्स दिये गये, फण्डामेंटल राइट्स जो दिये जाते हैं, वे सिटिजन को दिये जाते हैं, देश के बाशिन्दों को ये अधिकार दिये गये। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट के ये जो समझदार लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी रियायत के फण्डामेंटल राइट्स को अपने कंट्रोल में नन्द कर दें और उसी के लिये यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। 16 साल तक सरकार उनके राइट्स पर अपना अधिकार एक्सरसाइज कर चुकी है, अब मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको कम से कम अपने राइट्स को इस्तेमाल करने की छुट्टी दी जानी चाहिये।

यह बिल ऐसा है, कि जिस की वजह से जलियांवाला बाग का काण्ड हुआ। जलियांवाला बाग का काण्ड क्यों हुआ, क्योंकि उसमें यह भी एक प्राबिजन था। हमारे बहुत समझदार विधि मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे इसको समझते हैं, कम से कम अपने हाथों से वे ऐसे काले कानून को यहां पर न लायें तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज वह हिम्मत कर के कह दें कि आज इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an incomprehensible anomaly that this measure flows from article 22 of the Constitution which is included in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights, as if the right to be detained without trial

is a fundamental right of an Indian citizen. It is a stain on our escutcheon, on the article itself. This Act has been a black Act for the last so many years, nearly sixteen years now, and it has been said every time that it will be temporary and it would be there only for two or three years, right from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel up to Shri Vidya Charan Shukla; that, Sir, is the chronological sequence, from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. I do not know who will pilot it later on, but they will again say that it is a temporary measure for the next two years. It is unfortunate that Government have not been able to show any improvement in the law and order situation; on the other hand, it is worsening now, in spite of all the measures that they are arming themselves with.

I oppose the introduction of this measure.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): On behalf of my party, I oppose the introduction of this Bill which seeks to give a further extension of a temporary nature to the parent Act. For the past sixteen years, they have been asking for a temporary extension on a permanent basis. This is not only a black law but it is a blot on our democracy and it makes a mockery of democracy and the functioning of democracy itself. Such a black law should not be allowed to be introduced, and no extension of time should be allowed for such a black law.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This law was brought in as an emergency measure and it was first intended to be continued only for a certain time. Government never knows when the emergency began and when it is going to end. We do not see what the thing is which is called emergency in this country. Unless Government gives us a convincing proof that there was an emergency in this country when the Bill was first introduced and that emergency continues even today, it is useless to come forward here with a Bill of this nature.

For these reasons, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

Shri Nambiar: The oldest Member is opposing this

Some hon. Members: The senior-most Member is opposing it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri Yashpal Singh was pleased to say that this Bill had never been brought before Parliament which had been elected on adult franchise. As hon. Members are aware, this Bill had been passed by the Lok Sabha several times, and this Bill has, therefore, been brought before this Parliament.

Shri A. K. Gopalan made a suggestion: 'Why have this Bill only as a temporary measure? Why not make it a permanent measure?' We shall consider that also.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: As long as they remain they will have to make it permanent. Otherwise, they cannot rule.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri S. M. Banerjee expressed the fair that the measure might be used against political opponents. I would submit that there is a history behind this measure. This measure has been on the statute-book for the last sixteen years, and hon. Members know that every case under this Act is open to judicial scrutiny by an advisory committee which is presided over by a High Court Judge. He goes through every case, and by and large, the action of Government has been upheld by these advisory committees.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The judicial committee has said that it is useless.

Shri Vadya Charan Shukla: For the last sixteen years, there has been no occasion to use this measure against political opponents or against political parties. There has been no such occasion...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. This is factually incorrect.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I refuse to yield the floor.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee should resume his seat, if the Deputy Minister is not yielding.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There has been no such complaint from any political quarters about this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a wrong statement.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Again, I want to give this assurance to the House that this measure has never been used against political parties on the eve of elections. Three general elections have been held when this Act has been on the statute-book, and these elections have been free, fair and impartial. There is no reason to doubt that again the coming elections

also will be completely free, fair and impartial and this Act is not going to be used in any unrealistic or unreasonable manner against any political parties or political opponents.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. He has made a statement which is very wrong. On 12th July, 4 leading members of political parties, the Left Communist Party, the Republican Party and the Communist Party of India were all detained in U.P. So his statement is factually incorrect.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period".

The Lok Sabha divided:

[14.22hrs.]

Division No. 5]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna a Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Berkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Baswant, Shri
Bears, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bis, Shri J.B.S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das Shri N.T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deashmukh, Shri B. D.
Deashmukh, Shri Shrivaji Rao S.
Deashmukh, Shrimati Vimala
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Dnyaneshwar, Shri
Gashmari, Shri

Gajraj Singh, Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jagivan Ram, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malaichami, Shri M.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallik, Shri Rama Chandra
Manasen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant

Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Shyam Dhar
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. I.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramdhan Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri

Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raju
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Shankaraiya, Shri

Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shao Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Shyamkumari Devi Shrimati
 Siddananiappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri K. K.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri

Surya Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ulkey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valahya, Shri M. B.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerasasappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.
 Vidyasankar, Shri A. N.
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
 Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinan
 Biren Dutta, Shri
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri

Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gounder, Shri Muthu
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Koya, Shri Mohammed
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Pattnayak, Shri Kishan
 Ranga, Shri
 Sechian, Shri
 Trivedi, Shri U. M.
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Mine is 'No.' It has come out wrongly.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjiri): My vote is also for 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: Both would be noted.

The result of the division is: Ayes 165; Noes 18.

The Ayes have it; the Ayes have it. Leave is granted.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I introduce the Bill.

14.18 hrs.

RE. BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I had received notice of a breach of privilege from Shri

K. D. Malaviya. I had said I would take it up at 3.30 p.m. and then we would take up non-official business. But now Shri Malaviya may very briefly say what he has to.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Sir, yesterday I gave notice of my intention to raise a question of breach of privilege against *The Hindustan Times*, its editor and publisher for having committed the contempt of this House and its Speaker and infringed my privilege by publishing in its edition of 9th November (that is, yesterday) on front page in col. 4 defamatory remarks against me which were ordered to be expunged by you, Sir.

I seek your consent under rule 222 to raise this question. Shall I read the extract?

Mr. Speaker: No, not necessary. I agree the presumption is that when

[Mr. Speaker]

some observations here have been ordered to be expunged, the press should take note of it and should not publish it. If they publish it, certainly there is a breach of privilege.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We never know what is expunged. We have been asking you about it. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak** and **Shri Madhu Limaye** have been asking pointed questions about that. When we ourselves do not know what has happened, how can the press know?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This much I have to inform the House that the editor of *The Hindustan Times* came to me this morning at 9.30 or thereabout.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Editor himself?

Mr. Speaker: Editor himself—**Mr. Bhatia** is the editor. He himself came to me and expressed his regret. I told him that that was not enough; he should write to the House so that I can read it out here. He has promised that he would be sending that. But he has said that he was absent and he had asked the man in charge also who has given the explanation that there was such a confusion that he could not honestly follow what was happening.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have a submission to make that a defamatory statement has been made against me the expunction of which you were kind enough to order in the House day before yesterday. Unfortunately, I have to say this about this newspaper, which I consider notoriously opposed to me because of certain views, that I hold concerning public matters, that this is not the first time that they have done it. They are habitual offenders so far as I am concerned. Therefore, I would beg of you to consider very seriously whether if on the

front page they display a remark against me which has been expunged under your orders it does not constitute a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Let that apology also come. Then we will consider it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would like to reserve my right to comment on the apology when it comes.

Mr. Speaker: I am not against that.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): They should also publish on the front page the apology they tender.

Mr. Speaker: Let that come. That would be seen afterward.

14.24 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

and

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motions moved by **Shri G. S. Pathak** on the 8th November, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration".

and

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration"

Shri Mahida was on his legs last time.

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and

Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Many Members of the Congress Party want to take part in the debate. May I request you to extend the time till 3.30 when we take up non-official business.

Mr. Speaker: We will see that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jelore): May we know when voting is to take place so that we can be present?

Mr. Speaker: If this is accepted, voting can take place on Monday morning.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There are three holidays intervening with Diwali. Many Members may not be back here on Monday. So I would request you to postpone the voting to Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the desire of the House, I have no objection. Then we can take up some other business on Monday and have it on Tuesday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This is a bad precedent. The Government should have its business properly arranged.

Mr. Speaker: The Members may be going on three days holidays for Diwali. So, we will have it on Tuesday, and some other business on Monday.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : हम लोग बिहार से आते हैं। वहां पर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। हम लोगों को इन छुट्टियों में वहां जाना है। हम को सात रोज आने जाने में लग जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ट्यूजडे के आगे दो और रोज बढ़ा दिये जायें ताकि हम वहां से वापिस आ सकें और बोटिंग में भाग ले सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका आप खुद फैसला करें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बिहार में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। यह एक गम्भीर मामला है। एक सप्ताह का समय तो मिलना चाहिये।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : एक हफ्ता और आगे बढ़ायें। यह नहीं हो सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Now it would be on Tuesday.

14.26 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Yesterday, I was referring to financial contributions, by companies to political parties.

In present days, our cynosure is wealth and power.

By all means, fair or foul, acquire money, and seats in legislatures, that seems to be the goal of us all. The desire of power in excess, has caused many angels to fall. We have witnessed many such events.

The capitalist system flourished and was tolerated as there was ignorance. But, in spite of increased education our worship of wealth and its owners has not decreased.

Wealth is necessary. It has a proper place, in our society too. But, through money, we should not lure and spoil our simple villagers in elections, and thus flout our much talked of high ideals. People lose character, and the nation is demoralized. Let us be defeated in one thousand, elections, but let us not adopt unfair means for petty, temporary gains in elections.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee rightly states in his note of dissent that people have faith in the High Court and it is expected that the Judges of the High Court will be in a position to render satisfactory decisions in the election cases. But, we know that the High Courts are over-worked, and there is large accumulation of arrears in different High Courts.

Dr. Singhvi has rightly suggested increasing the number of High

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

Court Judges. That point should also be looked into.

Shri Daji and others have stated that elections in India are becoming very costly and unless some thing is done to reverse this position, our democracy may very soon degenerate into an oligarchy of the nominees of the rich. I agree with this.

Shri Mariswamy has said in his note of dissent that a majority of our voters are illiterate and many of the candidates cash on that. This is also true. I have spoken about it earlier.

I do not claim that my party is perfect and is above suspicions. But we have amongst us members who still loftily hold the banner of high morals, and principles and work for them. As long as this is being done the Congress will always live and survive all turmoils.

My emphasis is on survival from the debacle of our present day society.

I humbly draw the attention of all to the fact that our total material out-look, lack of attention, towards morals, principles, character, and absence of spiritual motives will lead us to ruin.

We are drifting and we are in peril. We shall have to pay a heavy price for all our mis-doings today.

But let Deewali and its light of wisdom remove all ignorance from the country and let us be optimistic and hope for a bright fresh new year.

I, therefore, recommend to the House to accept the Report of the Joint Committee and approve the Bill and along with it the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Yesterday a suggestion was made by an hon. Member that the method of election should be changed to what is called proportional representation by a single transferable vote. This

is a question of the Government being run on behalf of the people, on behalf of the electorate, and the Government must have a majority behind it. It is said that when democracy came in it was pleaded that there was a case for an agrarian law for proportionate possession of land, that the interests should be common that land should be so divided. Industries had not come into existence then, and social prestige attached to proprietary rights in land carried social influence and authority. Therefore, the suggestion was made that land should be proportionately distributed.

Now, after the industrial revolution society is divided between the producer, entrepreneur, capitalist and so many classes, bringing in the question of the division between the rich and the poor, or between the labourer and the employer and so many other people. So, in the course of history in most of the successful democratic countries the political parties are divided between two which roughly speaking means progressives and conservatives, or those dealing with the present and the future and those dealing with the past and holding to old order.

So, this suggestion of proportional representation may be good in theory, but it is not a practical proposition. It was discussed in the Constituent Assembly and was rejected as not being a practical proposition.

Dealing with the Bill, I beg to submit that in modern times there are two grave offences emerging out as the most dangerous crimes against the social order which is based on respect and protection of the common interests, based again on rational thinking or enlightened reason. One of the grave offences is tax evasion, and the other is purchasing the vote or in any other way interfering with the free and fair elections. They do injury to the social

order; the one deprives the citizen of the benefits of the social order in relation to his right to health, growth and education, and the other stands in the way of the bringing into existence of a good government that would be responsible to the citizenry for the benefit of his growth, liberty and life. Therefore, I beg to submit that it should be regarded as a very serious offence that anybody should interfere in free and fair elections by purchasing votes or by doing any other thing by which election would not be possible in a free and fair way. So, I would respectfully submit that it is a very serious crime against society and the offender should be sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment. He should in no way be qualified to be a candidate for the legislature because it cuts at the very root of democracy. It is not a question of purchasing vote or preventing the poor Harijan from coming to the polling booth. It is not that he be not be allowed to contest the elections for one or two years. Such a man should be debarred and should never be allowed to stand as candidate. It is impossible to accept the proposition that such a criminal should be allowed to legislate as he breaks the law of the land. Such a lawbreaker should not be allowed at any time to make the law.

The third point is that there is this very serious proposition before all the democratic countries. The calibre and the performance of the democratic institutions are going down. People who deal with social problems, teachers in sociology and social philosophers are all concerned at the fact that democracy is growing into a rule by fools and genius is disenfranchised because people who vote are ignorant and ignorant people do not like brilliant people. That is why Socrates was poisoned to death and Gandhiji was shot dead. Ignorant people do not like genius. The world is passing through a crisis and if you want a

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revolutionary change and some bright star has to appear then genius must be welcomed. But genius would not be welcomed by fools. What is the alternative then. My respectful submission is that a condition must be laid down that a candidate for election to the legislature must need be a graduate from a recognised university. Many people will ask: are graduates not fools? It is true; there may be some among them also. But take any police register. What is the percentage of graduates who have committed crimes? There will be lesser percentage. What is the number of graduates that have done things which an intelligent man should not have done? It will be a very meagre number. So, from this experience it is accepted that a graduate is a better and more rational animal than a non-graduate. Democracy being an order based on reason, it is necessary that the legislator must need be a graduate. A legislator has been defined by one political philosopher as a superior being which looks not to his own interest as a common man looks but looks into the interest of the common man. He has the capacity to the interest of the people. He must have superior capacity to feel and understand. Therefore, at least the qualification must be that the candidate should be a graduate from a recognised university.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Allegations were made by Opposition Members regarding the use of administrative pressure and the influence of money by the ruling party to get into power and these had been refuted by the fact that it is found on an analysis of the election Commission report that more than fifty per cent of the votes went to the Opposition. So, in spite of pressures and other things alleged by the Opposition, the electorate are intelligent enough and they have got the courage to exercise their independent judgement regarding the selection of candidates. So, the allegations made by the Opposition that the Ruling Party has come into

[Shri M. Malaichami]

power mainly on account of these practices does not hold water and they are to be blamed for their own weaknesses. Even though the electorate gave 54 per cent of their votes to the Opposition, they failed to get power on account of the existence of divisions among themselves, their lack of policy and programme and their non-interest in the welfare of the country and society. So, they are themselves to be blamed for their failure to get into power. However, according to the present social structure in the country, it cannot be said that there is a situation wherein the candidates can fight the elections on an equal footing. Our Constitution enshrines justice, social, economic and political to every citizen and the present circumstances do not help the creation of such a situation. This must be taken note of. It would help all candidates contesting the election if facilities are provided to the voters to cast their votes without travelling long distances or at least there must be a contrivance by which the voters can exercise their votes in their villages themselves. This will also help reduce the expenditure on elections. Our Congress President, Mr. Kamaraj, suggested the provision of a mobile polling booth to reduce election expenses. I am confident that this suggestion if carried out in full faith and fairness will certainly go a long way to reduce the election expenses. Voters need not go away from their villages. They can be in their homes and look after their own work. Candidates need not hunt for the voters and need not spend money on transport or feeding. In towns we find that many people from the intelligentsia do not take interest in the elections and do not exercise their votes because of the rush and confusion that exists in and around the polling booths. In cities like Madras and other places many from the intelligentsia do not go to the polling booths because they think it is below their dignity to go to the polling booth

whereas an ordinary voter thinks there will be people who are not law abiding, who would generally create confusion and disorder. So, he declines to go to the polling booths to exercise his franchise. These things could be avoided if mobile polling booths could be provided and, at the same time, it will go a long way to reduce election expenditure.

There is one other thing which I would like to suggest regarding this point. Providing voter's identity cards also with the electoral number in the cards will also help to reduce the election expenditure to the candidates. If identity cards are provided generally, the work left to the candidates will be to propagate and publicise the policy and programme of his party and the object of his contesting the election, that is, he could propagate the policies and programmes of his party, how he is qualified to be a candidate in that constituency, how he has served the country and spent his days previously before he entered the election contest and how the people could lay faith on him, so that if they select him as a candidate, it would be a beneficial thing for that constituency and that he could be a worthy candidate, having the confidence of the constituency. These things will enable the candidate not only to educate the people in the constituency but to serve the constituency better and to give him encouragement and appreciation for his service. At the same time, it will go a long way to reduce the expenditure also.

Another thing I would like to mention here is that anti-social elements like blackmarketeers and hoarders should not be given scope to contest the elections. As I already said, in the present circumstances in the country it cannot be said that equal opportunities are provided for citizens to contest the elections on an equal footing. When money is given, when a particular person earns money and when he thinks he is a rich man, he

wants to come to power. Just like a man who likes to make the maximum use of the opportunity to hoard and blackmarket, he will not fail to misuse his position if he gets into power. So, there should be stringent measures enshrined which will prevent opportunists and anti-social elements from entering into responsible positions in the country.

So, I request the Law Ministry to take into consideration these suggestions and see that some suitable situation is created wherein our elections are conducted in a fair and reasonable way, thus improving the political situation in the country and stabilising our democracy and socialism.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is rather fortunate that we have got a Minister who knows and understands law. He does not show much prejudice, and I hope he will remain on the same pedestal in which we found him when he came here.

Sir, it is high time that this Act was amended, and it is good that amendments have been made. It is also unfortunate that I was not able to return to Delhi in time to be able to formulate my Note of Dissent, and that is one reason why I have risen to speak today.

One thing that has worried me and to which I wish to draw your attention in this report, is this. Shri Kamath is always very, very enthusiastic; he goes to extremes about this food adulteration, blackmarketing, hoarding and profiteering. I agree with him in how he feels about them. But I do not agree with him when he does not realise this particular aspect, namely, as far as the administration of law in respect of food adulteration is concerned, there is such a big lacuna that some innocent people also get it in their neck. The law provides that there should always be two respectable witnesses. But times without number, this very reasonable provision of law is set at naught and

that is why I think that if the Government agrees with what Shri Kamath has meant in para 5 of his Note of Dissent, the Government also should take steps to see that the administration of the laws with reference to blackmarketing, hoarding, profiteering and adulteration is such that there is no lacuna. I have absolutely no sympathy with anyone of them, but I have sympathy with the poor people who get it in their necks, because of dishonest officers demanding money, and if those people do not pay their *dasturi*, these officers catch hold of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree wholeheartedly and completely with what he has said.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Today, we had several newspapers which contained the statement of our ex-Home Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure you will agree that when such important points are being made, there must be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is ringing—yes; now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In continuation, what I was going to say is this. This morning, when the press statement of Shri Nanda was being read, a remarkable passage was there which referred to corruption at very high level.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is noise in the back benches. Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If that is a fact then one must realise that the powers that are to be given to officers who are going to exercise discretionary powers must not be such as to be exercised whimsically and wilfully and in a manner indicative of a discretion not exercised on reason. The power to remove the disqualification has been

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

given to the Election Commission. We had a very bad case about two years ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been mentioned already.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not think this has been amended. That power is still there. I say this power may be given subject to appeal to some higher authority, say, the Supreme Court. Some rider must be placed upon it that a disqualification shall not be removed at least for one year. Otherwise, there is discrimination. This discrimination which results patently from the exercise of this power in an arbitrary manner must go. Let the Election Commission exercise this power, if it is to be trusted to that extent. But let it not be vested with the power that in one case it will not remove the disqualification for one year and in another case it removes in two days or in a single day. This is a mockery of the decisions of various tribunals. High Courts and Supreme Court if it is removed in a day. It should not be vested with such powers that if a member of the Opposition Party—Jan Sangh, Communist or PSP, etc.—incurs a disqualification, it is not removed for 6 years. Some criteria and rules must be laid down according to which the Election Commission may be guided. I submit that there should be a further provision for getting a proper hearing before an appellate authority.

I am happy about the provision in clause 9 regarding disqualification being incurred on account of Government contract. But I read this morning an amendment by the Minister seeking to water it down which, I am afraid, will make the whole provision nugatory. He wants to provide that if he has executed his part of the contract and if the contract remains to be executed on the part of Government, he will not be disqualified. Sir, a contract is never said to have been executed if a dispute still remains. If a dispute exists between

Government and the contracting party, in my humble opinion, the contract remains. That is the verdict of various High Courts from time to time. This conception of law must not be changed by this sort of amendment. A contract shall be deemed to be in existence until it has been discharged, i.e. when nothing further remains to be satisfied either way. So, this amendment suggested by the Minister should be withdrawn.

15 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): If the contract is completed, but payment is not made?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Payment is not made because there is a dispute. If there is a dispute, the contract is not said to be discharged. I know Mr. Tyagi, with his great common sense, puts things properly, but the difficulty in law still remains.

Notwithstanding some small lacunae here and there, I think this Bill deserves the support of the House. At the same time, proper attention must be paid to the notes of dissent given by various members, particularly Mr. Kamath and Mr. Chatterjee, because these are of a particular nature which draw the attention of anybody who wants to apply his intelligence to the provisions of this law. As I have remarked often in the past, it is unfortunate that in this House we take too much interest in only running down the Government or finding fault with this or that. But the primary function for which we have been elected to this House—I mean our legislative duties—is neglected to a very great extent. I hope the House will now rise to the occasion even at the fag end of this Parliament and devote more and more time to the making of laws than creating obstructions only.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I welcome this Bill. It does make some improvements on the

existing law relating to the representation of the people. But I must submit that this Bill has tried to do two grave acts of injustice. Firstly, it has tried to make a powerful thing more powerful. The Election Commission is already an autonomous body like the Supreme Court. It is beyond our purview. We cannot question what it does. Instead of trying to take away some of its powers, the Minister has given it more powers than necessary.

For instance take clause 9. Electoral rolls need not be published by the Election Commission and if it does not publish it, it can state the reasons. What is it meant for if it cannot publish electoral rolls before the general elections or bye-elections? You may say next time that the Election Commission may not have polling stations everywhere. Sir, nobody can have greater respect for the Election Commission than I have. But I would not like that the Election Commission, which is a democratic device for keeping our elections fair and impartial, should become something like a despotic, arbitrary Moghul emperor. It should be the duty of the Election Commission to publish the electoral rolls before the general elections and also before the bye-elections and it should not come forward and say that it could not do so. Anybody can give any reasons for doing anything. If tomorrow I want to organise a bandh I can give fifty good reasons for organising that bandh, but you will not agree with me. So the first point that I want to make is that the Election Commission should not have been given this kind of option which I think goes against the interests of democracy. Electoral rolls are the Bible of democracy, if I can put it like that. We swear by them, we read them, we cannot go beyond them. They are our be-all and end-all. And, here the Law Minister, a wise man from Prayag, has given the Election Commission the right to publish them or not to publish them. Now, if it does not want to publish them, it can give its reasons for not doing so. For

God's sake, save us from this kind of legislation which leaves things in the air, which leaves things to the sweet will of a Commission or something like that.

My second point is about the Delimitation Commission. No one has greater admiration for the Delimitation Commission than I have. It is because this Delimitation Commission is the most wonderful body on the surface of this earth. Its conclusions are illogical and arbitrary, they do not follow any geographical laws, they do not follow any ethnic laws, they do not follow any economic laws, they do not follow any kind of human laws. They follow laws which are made in heaven and which are broken somewhere else. Districts are cut. I think if I were a free man I would lead a bandh against the Delimitation Commission for the simple reason that it cuts districts into fragments which are economically unviable. Why does it do so? It wants to help one district and in order to help one district it cuts another district and like that the vicious circle starts. I want that this Delimitation Commission should not have been given so much right by our Constitution. Even if it has been given so much right, I think the Members of this House or the members of State Assemblies should not have been there as associate members, they should have been there as full-fledged members and the Delimitation Commission should have been more democratic than it is. What I find is, it is deaf to all that is said. It favours those persons who are in power—of course, I am not in power, I am just a private member, belonging to the Congress Party—and it tries to snatch away the legal, the ethical, the natural rights of those persons who do not sit in the seats of might. I think the Law Minister should have come forward to say something about this Delimitation Commission. What has it done to my district of Gurdaspur? It has done similar things to other districts also. There should have

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

been some curb on the power of the Delimitation Commission.

Many suggestions have been made so far as the polling of votes is concerned. I want to bring one thing to your notice, and I think it is a very important thing. Sometimes the Harijan voter, who is the main stay of our democracy, is not allowed to come out of the village in order that he may cast his vote. I think some of the Harijan members of this august House will bear me out, and if they do not do so I do not care for that. But the fact of the matter is this, that some vested powers, interests, put pressure on these Harijan members and do not let them exercise their right, which is a constitutional right, an inalienable right, a right which can not be denied by anybody. The Law Minister has never fought an election and I hope he will never fight one. I pray to God he should not fight an election. Therefore, he does not understand it. But he should have brought forward a clause here to penalise those persons who prevent Harijans, those poor persons, from coming to the polling booths in order to exercise their votes.

I want to submit very respectfully that one thing should have been done. I do not agree with all that Shri Kamath has said. No one can agree with him fully; even he does not agree with himself fully after two or three days. What I am submitting is, here is this Azad Kashmir. Our Foreign Minister—not the future Foreign Minister but the present Foreign Minister—gave a statement in the other House that they are not going to accept the cease-fire line as the international line; that is to say, they look upon Azad Kashmir as an integral part of India. If it is an integral part of India, why not reserve seats for Azad Kashmir in this House in proportion to population?

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Call it Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and not Azad Kashmir.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Say: "the so-called Azad Kashmir."

Shri D. C. Sharma: I call it my Kashmir, Hindustan Kashmir. Indian Kashmir. I only described it in a way which is usually followed.

I find there is a tendency now that our democracy may degenerate after five or ten years into plutocracy, it may become a paradise for people who have money and then people like myself and Shri Mahavir Tyagi will not have a look into this great Chamber which is the symbol of our hopes and aspirations. Why? It is because our good friend the Law Minister wants to give some kind of latitude to contractors. They have permitted directors of companies where Government have only 25 per cent shares to compete the elections. A contractor is always a contractor and a director is always a director, whether Government have 25 per cent shares or more shares. These persons should not sully the pure and serene and free atmosphere of this august House by opening their bags of money and by doing all kinds of things during the elections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will finish with another sentence. My hon. friend was referring to the Ministers going about and making promises. I may tell you very honestly that nobody believes in the promises which the Ministers make. I went to my constituency and found that it was being visited by so many Ministers. They go on making promises without fulfilling them. This is the law of nature—Ministers will make promises but not fulfil them. At the time of the elections, I have seen all Ministers, whether Central or State, making no promises at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

श्री रा.रेलाल व्यास . जो विधेयक हमारे सामने हैं उनमें कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन सुझाये गये हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि अभी तक जो चुनाव सम्बन्धी याचिकायें होती थीं उनके निर्णय ट्रिब्यूनल किया करते थे, चुनाव अदालतें किया करती थीं। वह काम अब हाई कोर्ट्स को सौंपा गया है। इसके पछि उद्देश्य यह है कि जल्दी से मामले निपटें और जो समय बीच में, अभी न निगरानी वगैरह में चला जाता है वह बचे और जल्दी निकाल हो। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा भय लगता है कि जिन लोगों के पास पैसा कम है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके पास साधन कम हैं, उनको एक बड़ी मुश्किल होगी। यह तो ठीक है कि जल्दी अब फैसला हो जाय करोंगे लेकिन आप एक बात की तरफ ध्यान दें। आपने यह सहूलियत दी है, आपने हाई कोर्ट को यह अधिकार दिया है जिसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं कि वे चाहें तो जहां हाई कोर्ट का स्थान है उसके बगल किसी दूसरे स्थान पर भी इस तरह के लोगों की सुनवाई कर सकती हैं चाहे या पूरे रूप में।

श्री त्यागी: हाई कोर्ट के वकीलों की फीस ज्यादा है।

श्री रा.रेलाल व्यास . आप उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट को लें। वहां उत्तर प्रदेश के कोने कोने से गवाहियां देने के लिए गवाहों को लाना पड़ेगा। अगर आपको पचास गवाह पेश करने हैं और आप देहरादून में रहते हैं तो आपको उनको इलाहाबाद ले जाना पड़ेगा और जब तक सबके बयान नहीं हो जाएंगे उनके ठहरने का, उनकी खिलाने-पिलाने का माग खर्चा बरदाश्त करना पड़ेगा। मैं यज्ञता हूं कि यह गरीब आदिमियों के लिए सम्भव नहीं है। जागीरदारों के लिए और ईस वालों के लिए, रूजिपतियों के लिए तो कोई बात नहीं है, उनको तो इतने बूबला भण्डु चंगा लेकिन गरीब आदिमियों के लिए यह सब कुछ कहना सम्भव नहीं है,

वे इससे बंचित रहेंगे। आपने हाई कोर्ट को जो यह अधिकार दिया है कि किसी दूसरी जगह जाकर वे एबीडेंस रिकार्ड कर सकती हैं, शहादत ले सकती हैं, इस अधिकार का वे जरूर उपयोग करेंगी। जहां जहां पर और जिस जिस क्षेत्र से इलेक्शन पैटीशन हो वहां वहां जाकर इनक्वायरी करने या कम से कम एबीडेंस रिकार्ड करने, शहादत लेने का काम वे करेंगी तो इससे लोगों की सहूलियत होगी। इससे साथ ही बचेगा और लोगों की दिक्कत भी नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूं ला मिनिस्टर साहब सुप्रीम कोर्ट से बातचीत करके वहां से एक सर्कुलर हाई कोर्ट्स को इस तरह का जारी करवा दें कि इस अधिकार का जितना लिबरली उपयोग हो सके किया जाए ताकि लोगों को लाभ हो।

एक और भी जो पहले का एक्ट है उसमें सुधार करने की बातें इसमें कही गई हैं। पहले यह था कि अगर गाड़ी वगैरह किराये पर लेकर किसी को ले जाते थे तो वह कागनिजेबल आफेंस समझा जाता था। अब यह पुलिस द्वारा काबिले दस्तावेज मामला नहीं रखा है। यह मन्छा किया गया है। इसमें होता यह था कि रिश्ततबाजी खूब चलती थी। किसी वक्त भी किसी बहाने से जब वहां बोटिंग हो रही होती थी किसी का गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता था और पुलिस इससे खूब फायदा उठा सकती थी और कुछ दूसरे लोग भी अगर भिस्वीफ करना चाहते थे तो वे भी कर लेते थे और फायदा उठा लेते थे। सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो इसमें कुछ सुधार किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री डी० सी० शर्मा, और कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इस कानून में दिये गए डेलिमिटेशन सम्बन्धी प्राविजन की चर्चा की। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें बड़े दुख और खेद के साथ प्रकट करनी पड़ रही हैं। अब तक जितने डेलिमिटेशन

[श्री राघलाल व्यास]

कमीशन हुए हैं, मैं शुरू से ही उनका एसोशिएट मेम्बर रहा हूँ। लेकिन वर्तमान डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने जिस तरह से काम किया है, उसके बारे में मुझे बहुत असंतोष और बड़े खेद के साथ कुछ तथ्य प्रकट करने पड़ रहे हैं। चूंकि चुनाव आ रहे हैं, इसलिए हम इस बात के लिए मजबूर हैं कि इस कानून में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, हम उसका समर्थन करें और हर स्टेट में जो डीलिमिटेशन आर्डर हुए हैं, उनको कानूनाबद्ध कर दिया जाये। अगर हम इसको स्वीकार न करते, तो इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ पेचीदगियाँ ही पैदा हो जातीं। इसलिए हमको मजबूरन इसको मंजूर करना पड़ा।

लेकिन मैं सरकार और माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यू०के० और यू०एस०ए० में, जो सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसीज हैं और जिनसे हमने बहुत कुछ लिया है, कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज के डीलिमिटेशन का अधिकार केवल पार्लियामेंट को है। वहाँ पर किसी कमीशन को यह अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है और डीलिमिटेशन के सम्बन्ध में प्राइमरी सील पार्लियामेंट लगाती है। यह ठीक है कि पहले इलेक्शन के लिए जो डीलिमिटेशन हुआ था, उसके सम्बन्ध में इलेक्शन कमीशन ने एक आर्डर दिया था, जिसको प्रेजिडेंट ने इस्तेमाल किया। प्रेजिडेंट का वह आर्डर हमारे टेबल पर रखा गया और पार्लियामेंट ने उसमें जो कुछ संशोधन करना था, वह उसने किया। उस डीलिमिटेशन के बेसिस पर ही चुनाव हुए।

उसके बाद डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन एकट बना, दूसरा डीलिमिटेशन हुआ और यह तीसरा हो रहा है। जहाँ तक मेरे राज्य का सम्बन्ध है, दूसरे डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने एसोशिएट मेम्बरों की कुछ कद्र की — मैं एक एसोशिएट मेम्बर था —, उनकी राय को माना और आमतौर पर उस डीलिमिटेशन से लोगों को संतोष रहा।

जहाँ तक इस दफा का ताल्लुक है, मैं आपके सामने कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं बहुत लड़ा, मैंने बहुत लम्बा लेटर माननीय ला मिनस्टर के प्रेडिसेसर को लिखा था। यही नहीं मैंने उनको कुछ बातें जबानी भी कहीं थी, जिनको मैं लेटर में नहीं लाना चाहता था, क्योंकि वे बात बहुत अशुभ और शर्मनाक थीं। डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन के चेयरमैन ने मीटिंग में, जहाँ पर एसोशिएट मेम्बरों थे, जहाँ पर लोग आते थे, साम्प्रदायिक बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कहा, “कांग्रेस शुड बि डिफ्रिटिड, दि गवर्नमेंट शुड बि डिफ्रिटिड, दिस गवर्नमेंट हेज ब्राट रुइन टू दि कंट्री, इट हेज सोलु दि कंट्री”, आदि। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चेयरमैन के इन रिमार्क्स की एक्वायरी की जाये।

श्री त्यागी : उन्होंने यह पर्सनल कैपिसिटी में कहा होगा।

श्री रावेलाल व्यास : नहीं, उन्होंने मीटिंग में चेयर में कहा।

एक बार एक एसोशिएट मेम्बर, जो कि जनसंघ के सदस्य थे, किसी बाई-इलेक्शन में प्रचार करने के लिए जा रहे थे। जब उन्होंने कहा कि मैं जाना चाहता हूँ, मैं इजाजत चाहता हूँ, तो चेयरमैन ने कहा, “आई विश यू सक्सेस”। तब मैंने पूछा, “डू यू विश अस डिफ्रिट” ? इस पर वह बहुत शरमाए और बोले, “आई विश यू आलसो सक्सेस”। तब मैंने कहा, “हाऊ कैन यू विश सक्सेस टू बोथ दि पार्टीज ?” इस तरह की बातें एक दफा नहीं, अनेक दफा हुईं।

गुजरात के भाई बतायें कि वहाँ पर कितनी बातें हुईं, किस तरह प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के सेक्रेटरी ने चेयरमैन को प्रोटेस्ट का लेटर लिखा और किस तरह चेयरमैन ने माफ़ी मांगी। हिमाचल प्रदेश के भाई भी जानते हैं कि वहाँ पर कितनी बातें कही गईं। कहा

गया कि यह गवर्नमेन्ट ऐसी है, आपोजीशन का कोई एसोशिएट मेम्बर नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वहाँ पर आपोजीशन है ही नहीं, तो एसोशिएट मेम्बर किसको बनायें।

डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन के निर्णयों के बारे में यह अधिकार दिया गया है, "इट शैल हैव दि फोर्स आफ ला एंड इट शैल नाट बि क्वैस्चनड इन ए कोर्ट आफ ला"— डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने बहुत इरेगुलैरिटीज की हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उसके द्वारा कांस्टीट्यूशन का रैप किया गया है, उसके विरुद्ध आचरण किया गया है, हमने जो डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन एक्ट बनाया है और उसमें जो डायरेक्शनज दी हैं, उनकी सरासर अवहेलना और विरोध किया गया है। अगर आज पालियामेंट कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ कोई काम करे, तो इट कैन बि गाल्ड इन क्वेश्चन, इट कैन बि नल्लीफ्राइड। अगर प्रेजिडेंट का कोई आर्डर कांस्टीट्यूशन के विरुद्ध है, तो वह नल्लीफ्राई हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ अमल करे, इस एक्ट में जो डायरेक्शनज दी गई हैं, सरासर उनके खिलाफ जाए, तो इट कैननाट बि काल्ड इन क्वेश्चन इन एनी कोर्ट आफ ला। इस बारे में हाई कोर्ट्स में रिटस पेश हुए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक मामला गया, लेकिन उनके हाथ बंधे हुए थे, क्योंकि इट कैननाट बि काल्ड इन क्वेश्चन बिकाज पालियामेंट हैज मेड दैट ला।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अभी नहीं, तो आगे चल कर उनको इस पर विचार करना होगा और करना चाहिए कि इस पालियामेंट ने जो एषारिटी बनाई है, अगर वह एषारिटी कायदे-कानून और कांस्टीट्यूशन को फूला उठ करती है, उसके विरोध में जाती है, तो उसको दुरुस्त करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और

लोगों को हाई कोर्ट्स तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। आखिर यह व्यवस्था करने की क्या जरूरत थी कि "इट कैननाट बि काल्ड इन क्वेश्चन इन एनी कोर्ट आफ ला" ?

Why should it not be called in question? It has acted deliberately against the provisions of the Constitution and against the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act.

कुछ दो चार बातें मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे मित्र, श्री उइके, यहाँ नहीं हैं। यद्यपि यह मिद्दान्त स्वीकार किया गया है कि जहाँ तक हो सकेगा, कम्पेक्ट कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज बनाई जायेंगी, लेकिन दो ऐसी एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज को मंडला पालियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में मिला दिया गया है, जो एक दूसरे से अलग हैं, जिनका कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इसी तरह ग्वालियर पालियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी दो हिस्सों में बंटी हुई है। दतिया की दो एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज को भिड में मिला दिया गया है, जबकि उनको ग्वालियर में मिलाया जा सकता था, ताकि वह एक कम्पेक्ट एरिया हो जाता और दो हिस्सों में न बंटता। अब दतिया ब्रीच में इन्टरवीन करता है और ग्वालियर पालियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी को दो हिस्सों में बांट देता है।

आर्टिकल 81 में यह प्राविजन है।

"(a) there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States;"

इस प्राविजन के अनुसार एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी और पालियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में पापुलेशन का रेशो एक ही रहना चाहिए। जहाँ तक प्रैक्टिकेबल हो, वह एक ही होना

[श्री राघीलाल ठास]

चाहिए। दो चार हजार का फ्रक हम समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन किसी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में आठ लाख है, किसी में नौ लाख है और किसी में सवा नौ लाख है। अगर कहीं इतना फ्रक हो, तो वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। ऐसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी जहां एक लाख की रखी गई है, वहां 32 और 35 हजार का फ्रक है। क्या कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्राविजन का यह मतलब है ?

डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने कहा था कि जहां शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स का हाइएस्ट परसेंटेज होगा, वहां पर शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स की सीटें रिजर्व की जायेंगी। पहले झबुआ रिजर्वड पार्लियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में आठ ऐसेम्बली सीट्स रिजर्वड थीं। अब उसमें दो जेनरल सीट्स मिला दी गई हैं, रतलाम और जावरा, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जहां परसेंटेज पहले 80 था, वहां वह 56 या 60 रह गया है। क्या यह कायदे के खिलाफ नहीं है ?

मैं इस प्रकार के एक नहीं, अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूं, लेकिन मेरे पास टाइम नहीं है और मैं हाउस का बहुमूल्य समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने संविधान की एक एक धारा के विरुद्ध, एक्ट के एक एक डायरेक्शन के विरुद्ध भ्रमल किया, लेकिन फिर भी कहा जाता है कि उसको किसी कोर्ट में क्वेश्चन नहीं किया जा सकता है। पार्लियामेंट को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए।

जो सेन्सस के बाद हर दफा रिविजन का तरीका है, उस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। यू० के० में अगर सेन्सस बढ़ जाये, तो भी अगर एक कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का एक दफा डीलिमिटेशन हो गया है, तो उसका एरिया उतना ही रहता है। एरिया बहुत कम बदलता है, जबकि पार्लियामेंट किसी

दूसरे कारण से उसको बदलना चाहे। जो कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी डीलिमिट कर दी गई है, पापुलेशन के बढ़ने पर उसे ही कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी माना जाना चाहिए। अगर मद्रास ने फॉर्मलि प्लानिंग को अच्छी तरह से एनफोर्स किया है और वहां पर पापुलेशन कम हो गई है, तो डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन के द्वारा उसकी सीट्स को कम कर दिया गया है। अगर मेरी स्टेट या किसी दूसरी स्टेट की आबादी बढ़ गई है, तो उसको ज्यादा सीट्स दे दी गई हैं। यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। अगर किसी स्टेट की पापुलेशन कम हो गई है, तो उसकी सीट्स की संख्या क्यों कम होनी चाहिए ? यह तो एक तरह से फॉर्मलि प्लानिंग के उसूल के खिलाफ जाता है। और इसमें लोगों की दिलचस्पी नहीं होती है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि आगे जाकर के इस पर गवर्नमेंट को बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि पापुलेशन कम ज्यादा होने की वजह से किसी स्टेट को जितनी सीट्स एलॉकेंट की गई हैं उसमें कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि उसके अन्दर की जो कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज हैं उनमें भले ही फ्रक हो जाय लेकिन सारे स्टेट की सीट्स में फ्रक नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. EXPORT DUTY ON TEA

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): As the hon. Members are aware, an export duty at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram was imposed on tea on the eve of devaluation. The purpose of the levy was partially to mop up consequential profits and to help protect the unit value of this important export item. It was hoped that the balance amount

of extra rupee realisations would leave a sufficient margin as a measure of incentive, both for exports of tea and for the development of the industry as a whole.

A number of representations have been received urging Government that the specific rate of duty of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram weighs heavily on the exports of low and medium price teas. After a careful examination of the position in all its aspects, it has been found that while lower-priced teas stand in need of some relief, higher price teas can bear a higher incidence of duty.

Although the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty would be the ideal course to adopt, such a course would, as I have already stated earlier on the floor of this House, be beset with administrative and other difficulties. It has, therefore, been decided to combine the advantages of both an *ad valorem* and a specific rate of duty

on tea. In this connection, I place on the table of the House a statement giving the details of the revised rates of duty which will take effect from tomorrow.

It will be observed that the duty has been fixed on a value-slab basis according to which teas of the value of upto Rs. 4.00 per kilogram will bear a specific duty of 80 paise per kilogram as against the present rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram. That is a substantial reduction. The duty will, however, progressively rise to the maximum rate of Rs. 3.00 per kilogram depending on the value of the tea exported. The amount of duty payable above the existing rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram but upto the maximum of Rs. 3.00 per kilogram will include only such teas as are valued at above Rs. 9.00 per kilogram.

It is hoped that the slab system will help in improving both the value and volume of tea exports.

STATEMENT

1. Tea, value of which does not exceed Rs. 4.00 per kg.

2. Tea, value of which exceeds Rs. 4.00 per kilogram but does not exceed Rs. 8.00 per kg.

3. Tea, value of which exceeds Rs. 8.00 per kilogram but does not exceed Rs. 12.00 per kg.

4. Where value exceeds Rs. 12.00 per kilogram.

80 paise per kilogram

80 paise per kilogram plus 10 paise per kilogram for every increase of 50 paise or part thereof in value in excess of Rs. 4.00 per kg.

Rs. 1.60 per kilogram plus 15 paise per kilogram for every increase of 50 paise or part thereof per kilogram in value in excess of Rs. 8.00 per kg.

Rs. 3.00 per kilogram.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented

to the House on the 8th November, 1966.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th November, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: SCHEME FOR DRINKING WATER FOR MADRAS—
contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will not take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Era Sezhiyan on the 2nd September, 1966:—

"This House is of opinion that the Government should provide sufficient financial assistance to the State Government of Madras for early implementation of a scheme to provide adequate supply of drinking water to the city of Madras."

Shri Sezhiyan to continue his speech. 59 minutes are left.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last time, I moved the Resolution formally and it is before the House. The Resolution is regarding the scheme to provide adequate drinking water to the city of Madras. Though my Resolution is specific about the city of Madras, I want to impress the House that I am not unaware of the acute distress of drinking water in so many cities and the rural parts of the country.

For the last 19 years, there has been the uninterrupted rule of Congress and for the last 17 years there has been planning. But it is a matter of great sorrow, if not of shame, to say that we have to come before the House to plead for drinking water after all these Plans and so many schemes being drawn up.

As everybody knows, next to air, water is the basic necessity for life and, after that, food, clothing, shelter and so many other things come. When there is a shortage of food, at least our Government has got a scheme of P. L. 480 by which they can import food and make the gap that has been left by the deficiency in the food supplies. But for drink-

ing water, no P. L. 480 scheme could be devised by which drinking water can be imported. (*Interruption*) If it is available, they would also like to import drinking water. Our country has come to this stage.

Why I have specified the City of Madras is because instead of being vague, I want to pinpoint how acute the shortage of drinking water supply is in the City of Madras. The same state of affairs prevails in all parts of the country. Probably in the rural parts, it may be more acute. As I said earlier, instead of being vague, I want to be specific about the City of Madras.

If we take the water supply and sanitation schemes for the past three Plans, we will know how much gap has been left. I can say that this is a subject which has been talked about much but on which little has been done. Drinking water, as I said, next to air, is a very important thing for the human beings to survive, but it has been one of the things that have been neglected throughout.

Even after the first three Five-Year Plans, after 15 years of planning, as far as rural water supply schemes are concerned, I find that only about 17,000 villages have been provided with any scheme of water supply. In the whole of India there are 5,65,000 villages, out of which, throughout the three Five-Year Plans in 15 years of planning, they have been able to provide water supply to only about 17,000 villages. That means only for 3 per cent of the total number of villages we have been able to provide some sort of protected water supply schemes.

Regarding the schemes in urban areas where there are more insistent demands, where there is a hue and cry and where people have to be provided with water supply in a more urgent way, I find that even after the completion of the three Five-Year

Plans, only about 48 per cent of the urban people have been provided with water supply, i.e., 52 per cent of the urban people are left without any water supply. Herein I may add that about 76 per cent have been left without any sewage schemes. This is the state of affairs after three Five-Year Plans, after 19 years of uninterrupted rule by our own masters. I do not think that the deficiency will be wiped out in any sizeable measure even in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. For the three Five-Year Plans, for rural parts, they have spent only Rs. 44 crores. I think now for rural water schemes they are going to provide Rs. 183 crores—it has been stated so. How far the financial target is going to be achieved and how far the target laid down will be completed is yet to be seen. Even by spending Rs. 44 crores throughout the first three Plan periods, one can see that we have been able to touch only 3 of the rural villages and about half of the urban population is still left without water. Suppose we increase it to four times, I do not know how far the gap is going to be filled.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

As I said, I have taken the specific case of the City of Madras so far as drinking-water supply is concerned. The population of Madras is about 2 millions, i.e., 20 lakhs. The Corporation of Madras City is able to supply only about 35 million gallons a day; it works out to about 17½ gallons per head per day in the City of Madras. Why I pinpoint the City of Madras while all the other Cities are also having acute shortage of drinking water is because in Madras it is more acute than any other part of the country. Take, for example, Bangalore; there, the daily supply of drinking water is 30 million gallons for a population of 1.2 million; approximately it comes to 25 gallons per head per day. In Calcutta, it

is 104 million gallons for a population of 2.93 millions, i.e., about 35 gallons per head per day. In Delhi and New Delhi, it is 130 million gallons a day for a population of 2.66 millions; that works out approximately to 50 gallons per head per day. In Bombay, it is 220 million gallons a day for a population of 4.15 millions, which works out approximately to 53 gallons per head per day. Therefore, whereas for Bombay it is 53 gallons per head per day, for Delhi 50 gallons, for Calcutta 35 gallons and for Bangalore 25 gallons per head, for Madras it is only 17½ gallons per head per day. This is apart from the industrial uses; the other uses are to be included in this. Therefore, in Madras, the shortage is felt more; the shortage is keenly felt in the City of Madras; it is felt more in the City of Madras than anywhere else. Therefore, there is a more urgent need, an immediate urgency, to augment water supply in the City of Madras. Industries now existing in the City of Madras are not able to get adequate water supply for their functioning. Therefore, it becomes a bar, an obstacle, for new industries to come up. If any new industry has to be started, they want adequate water supply for its functioning and when that is denied, industrialisation, to a very large extent, is being hampered and obstructed. Also, the sanitation of the City is also in great peril. If adequate protected water is not given, so many diseases, especially water-borne diseases like cholera and filariasis are let loose in those parts of the country.

श्री हुसमचन्द कछवाय (देवास)

समापति मद्बोध्य, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ,
सदन में गणपति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Sezhayan: Drinking water supply to Madras is very limited because drinking water to Madras City

[Shri Sezhiyan]

now depends on Poondi reservoir and Cholavaram and Red Hills lakes, for about 35 million gallons a day, but there is no perennial river to feed these lakes. They depend mostly on the North-East monsoon for water. Whenever there is a failure of monsoons, the City is put to task and often crisis occurs whenever there is a drought or failure of monsoon. Therefore, as a long-term arrangement, three or four schemes have been suggested for the past thirty years; one scheme or the other is mooted on paper and it is investigated, but still there is no water from the taps to the city of Madras.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): The same is the position in Calcutta also.

Shri Sezhiyan: That is why I have prefaced my observations on this resolution by saying that this resolution is a specific one relating to Madras, but the same situation probably prevails in most of the cities and in the rural parts also.

Mr. Chairman: Madras has every sympathy from the hon. Member.

Shri Sezhiyan: I am speaking specifically about Madras, because it is more acute in Madras than in other cities.

When I had tabled a question during the last session about water supply to the city of Madras, I was told that some interim measures were being suggested. One was the construction of an open-lined channel from Satyamurthisagar to Poondi reservoir and two other channels leading to the Red Hills Lake; the second was the acquisition of about 7500 acres of ayacut lands so that that water can be conserved for provision of drinking water supply to Madras; the third scheme was to raise the full tank levels at Red Hills and Sholavaram Lakes. These are only interim measures which have been suggested.

There is also another scheme which is under examination by Government with UN assistance, and that is seeking water from under-ground sources in the near vicinity of Madras city. In spite of all these schemes, whether it is from underground or from open ground or from the U.S.A. under PL-480 or any other law, the fact remains that there is no adequate drinking water for Madras. If we open the taps there, they only weep, and that too only for about two hours. Afterwards, nothing is left, and the tap is as dry as anything else. As I said earlier, we depend on the north-east monsoon. If the monsoon fails, then the entire city has to go without drinking water. If food is scarce, I could understand it, but even water is scarce after these fifteen years of planning, and we are left with only weeping taps and dry tanks.

There are three schemes which are feasible and which can provide water to the city and which have been fully investigated. If only Government pay some attention to these schemes they can provide drinking water to the city. Even though Madras is about 1300 miles away from here, and the capital is not located there, Government should feel the distress of the people in those distant parts.

There are about two or three important schemes which have been investigated and which are feasible and which can be taken up immediately to give water to the city of Madras. The first one is the Krishna-Pennar scheme. Even the Gulati Commission had made a specific recommendation on this matter, and the Government of India also have agreed to the allotment of 15,000 million c. ft. of water per day for the city of Madras by the three States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, that is, 5 TMC by each from the rivers Krishna and Godavari. We do not know how far that report is going to be implemented. There is a contention which has not yet been settled

in regard to this matter. Next to boundary disputes, water dispute is the greatest dispute between the States. I do not know when that dispute will be settled amicably and when Madras city will be able to get water.

It is also understood that the availability of this quantity of water for the city of Madras will be dependent on the interlinking of the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Pennar. Though the allotment of 15 TMC of water purely for drinking water purposes has been approved, the site of supply, the method of conveyance and so many other details have not yet been decided. At this rate, it may take two or three decades for them to settle these things, and afterwards, they have to link up the rivers and then the water has to come to Madras after passing through these disputes and other things.

Therefore, the immediate and most useful scheme will be to bring water from the Cauvery itself. There are two schemes in this regard. One is to bring water the Coleroon to the Viranam lake and from there to bring water to the Madras city. That is one scheme which is feasible. There is also another scheme, namely the gravity scheme to be taken from Jaderpalavam; I understand that that needs investigation further. But the Cauvery scheme has been fully investigated, and the Madras Corporation has made very specific and very useful recommendations in this regard, the investigations have been completed, and the matter is also before Government. That will cost about 17½ crores. That is the capital expenditure. The annual recurring expenditure will come to about Rs. 35 lakhs only. But that expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs can help to augment the supply with 40 million gallons more for the city of Madras.

As I said earlier, the water supply situation in Madras is very acute and in a very awkward posture. Government should come forward with specific schemes, not paper schemes,

but specific schemes which can give drinking water to the people. We do not want anything else; at least we want some drinking water to the Madras city, and that should be provided at the earliest earmarked date. What often happens is that when one Minister comes, he starts a plan and it is there on paper, and then he goes away; then, another Minister comes, and he revises the scheme, and then there is a tribunal and then a commission and so on. The net result of all this is that there is no water for the common man living in the small shanties and the small parts of the city.

Therefore, I plead with the fair lady who is now holding this portfolio to see that water supply is given at the earliest in a concrete way to the city of Madras.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The resolution seeks to say that the Government of India should provide financial assistance to the State Government of Madras for a scheme to provide adequate supply of drinking water to the city of Madras.

My hon. friend the Mover of the Resolution is thinking of Madras only. But what about Bombay? What about Delhi? What about the claims of the other large cities?

Mr. Chairman: The resolution is a specific one.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahia: I am only discussing the question whether he needs more or we need more. But, above all, the claims of the rural population should be first considered.

Is the Mover of the resolution aware that in the desert areas of Rajasthan, rain is a rare visitor, and drinking water is as precious as life-blood. Water jars are kept under lock and key. In the villages of Bikaner, Barmar and Jaisalmer, the women spend about seven to eight hours a day to bring water from wherever it is available. The well-to-do people build reservoirs in their houses to store rain-water, and to people who ask for water, they would

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

say 'we shall give you milk or ghee, but please do not ask for water'. Water is brought to many places in special carts and carriages and sometimes it is sent by train. So, Madras can wait for some years: the need of the rural population is much greater.

Shri Nambiar: (Tirucherapalli): What is this? He is opposing the resolution. We thought that he would support the resolution.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: During these nineteen years of Independence, all the 5½ lakhs villages in our country have not been assured of pure water to drink in enough quantity. The problem of drinking water is somewhat different in the villages from what it is in towns.

Almost every town today has piped supply of drinking water. The number of people living in towns including the big cities is now 10 crores; that is about 20 per cent of our population. When India became free, not even one-fifth of these towns had a reasonably safe supply of drinking water. The number of people living in towns and also the number of towns themselves have increased remarkably since Independence. This has put a severe strain on the water supply system in the town including Madras. This is the reason why the supply of drinking water in the urban areas is not always adequate. The tap even in Delhi works only for a few hours of the day, and often in the dry season cuts are imposed. Sometimes the water is found to be less pure than it should be.

Nearly 80 per cent of our people live in the villages. The 1961 census counted 5,59,000 villages....

Mr. Chairman: Why should the hon. Member not come to the subject straightway?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am pointing out that his need is not greater than ours. 36 crores of people

are living in these villages; two thirds of our villagers live in areas which are far away from the rivers or from canals or from well-maintained tanks. During the last nineteen years more than seven lakh water wells have been dug to provide drinking water to the villages; yet about one-third of the people are awaiting the facility of drinking water. This includes my village of Mandwa in Gujarat. Something like Rs. 70 crores were spent in the 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans to provide piped-water supply in towns and simple wells and hand pumps in rural areas. Under the 3rd Plan, a sum of Rs. 67 crores was provided for this purpose. The 4th Plan proposes to allocate a sum of Rs. 125 crores for the work of supplying drinking water to the villages. A sum of Rs. 247 crores has been earmarked for urban water supply schemes which covers Madras. At the end of the Fourth Plan, we shall have given drinking water to roughly 80 per cent of our population. We have, fortunately, enough water in India in the rivers, in the springs and beneath the earth and in the seas. But we shall have to wait for some time. The task is enormous because it was neglected for 200 years and more till we began to attack it after independence. The current obstacles are mostly of money as our economy grows, prosperity will come and in another 15 years the supply of pure drinking water will have ceased to be a problem. Therefore, there is no need for this Resolution and it should be rejected.

Mr. Chairman: How much time will the Minister take to reply?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): About 15—20 minutes.

Shri Nambiar: I am very thankful to the hon. Mover, Shri Sezhiyan, for bringing forward such a forthright Resolution to focus attention on the appalling condition that is prevailing

in the City of Madras and also in the State of Madras.

Perhaps you may remember that we had the worst cyclone ever known in history for the last 200 years. It affected the City of Madras and the districts near about going up to South Arcot and the Chingleput districts. In view of that, the little water supply that we had is also threatened to be ruined. Most of our tanks are already breached and communications as well as populations are all effected.

The condition of Madras City and suburbs is such that immediate help should come from the Centre. Even the Chief Minister, Shri Bhaktavatsalam, in his statement on the floor of the State Assembly has admitted that the situation is such that the State could not manage by itself and help should come from the Centre.

In this background, the question of water supply to the City of Madras is very important and has become an urgent issue. The Centre must think in terms of rendering aid, particularly on the question of supply of water. I can state without fear of contradiction that the question of water supply to Madras City and likewise in the State as a whole has attracted the attention of the Madras Government. But what to do? The Madras Government has not got the resources. It asks for resources from the Centre. The scheme which costs Rs. 17½ crores cannot be financed by the Madras Government alone. For instance, I know that a scheme to bring water to Madras City from Cauvery is under consideration. I am on the bank of the Cauvery, in Trichinopoly. But Trichinopoly does not get water.

Mr. Chairman: So he has no water problem.

Shri Namblar: That is the paradox of it. Both Trichinopoly and Srirangam are on either side of the Cauvery. But unfortunately for us, in the Cauvery area we are not getting drinking water. We have a scheme

in Trichinopoly. I had discussed that matter in the District Development Council only the day before I arrived here. The scheme for the supply of water to Trichinopoly requires a lot of money. The Development Council has requested the Madras Government to give us money whereas we know that the Madras Government itself has asked the Centre for financial help. Therefore, when reaching water to the citizens of Trichinopoly is such a problem, I do not know to what extent it is possible for Cauvery water to be lifted another 200 miles north to Madras City. The whole thing looks fantastic, as it stands today. But the Centre must come to our rescue and see that the people of Madras City as well as the people of Trichinopoly and Srirangam get drinking water.

Shri Mahida referred to conditions in the villages...

Mr. Chairman: That is not covered by the Resolution.

Shri Namblar: He spoke of conditions in villages in Rajasthan and elsewhere. I can understand the people of Rajasthan not having water in villages. But we in our villages, near the Cauvery, the great mother Cauvery, are not getting water, for drinking purposes. We have a scheme that no village should be without drinking water. That has been introduced by the Madras Government. This applies particularly to villages where Harijans live. Unfortunately, we do not have drinking water in almost all the villages on the side of the river Cauvery.

16 hrs.

So I would request the hon. Minister to do her best to give sanction of the requisite amount to the State of Madras so that drinking water is made available.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): The people of Madras deserve our sympathy and we are bound to support the very eloquent

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

plea made by Shri Sezhiyan. I did not want to participate in this debate, but as I was listening to Shri Sezhiyan, I found that in the list of various proposals and projects he mentioned as being under consideration, discussion or execution, he forgot to mention one source about which I know something. That is desalination of sea water for Madras City. That is a scheme which will make Madras independent of rainfall. That is being very seriously considered by the Government of India. I happen to know something about the progress of that scheme because I am on the consultative committee on atomic energy. Madras City is going to be the first city in India which have a power reactor which will serve a dual purpose....

Mr. Chairman: Your problem is being solved.

Shri Nambiar: That is a paper scheme.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: It will be a dual-purpose reactor, that is to say, it will produce power of about 200 mgw and also produce desalinated sea water.

Shri Nambiar: We want it to materialise. Then we will be thankful.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I suppose that ought to give a certain amount of satisfaction to Shri Sezhiyan and the people of Madras.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan. Madras City was recently upgraded to 'A' category. The population of the city today is about 20 lakhs and it is always increasing from year to year. More and more houses and institutions, more and more factories and plants are springing up in Madras and around Madras. So there is an increasing demand for drinking water. Water in the city wells is

saline because it is so near the sea and is unfit for drinking. There is no river or canal near the city to supply drinking water. To the millions of people in Madras City, drinking water is at present supplied from the Red Hills Reservoir. But this reservoir often fails when rains fail, and rains frequently fail in Madras city and around. There have been meagre rains during the last two years and this has caused terrible hardship to millions of people in Madras city, and people are suffering very much in Madras because of scarcity of water. It is a very painful sight to see a large number of people, men and women, standing in queues in the morning and evening hours near a tap to get a few drops of water. There is terrible hardship and suffering in Madras city because of this shortage of drinking water. Both the Central and State Governments should join together and consult together and do something to relieve the terrible distress, experienced by the people of Madras.

The way-out to get drinking water for the people of Madras is taking water from the Cauvery or the Krishna. Mr. Sezhiyan referred to two schemes for taking water from the Cauvery and the Krishna. Those two schemes have been talked about. The Madras and Central Governments have talked about these; but they have not been seriously investigated. The Central Government should immediately come to the help of the Madras Government to investigate and implement this scheme of taking water either from the Cauvery or the Krishna.

I think, water can be more easily supplied from the Krishna from near Vijayawada, which is about 200 miles away. A canal can be constructed from the right bank of the Krishna to take water to the city of Madras. I have been informed that high level tanks have gone on for some years

between the Madras and Andhra Governments over this matter, and that the Andhra Government is willing to give some percentage of the Krishna water to Madras city for drinking purposes, and the cost has to be borne by the Madras Government. Under the circumstances, I appeal to the Central Government to give very liberal aid to the Madras Government to implement the scheme to take water from the Krishna or the Cauvery to Madras city in order to relieve the distress of the millions in Madras city.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Mr. Sezhiyan requesting the Central Government to give the necessary financial assistance and aid to the Government of Madras for the implementation of the scheme which requires Rs. 17.35 crores for supply of drinking water.

I cannot understand the request made by my hon. friend Mr. Mahida that Madras can wait. My request to Mr. Mahida, a responsible Member of Parliament, is that no citizen of this country should be asked to wait for drinking water.

The city of Madras is considered to be one of the beautiful cities in India, and time and again Ministers from the Central Government go there and appreciate the city, its beauty and its cleanliness.

Mr. Chairman: The beach mainly.

Shri Nambiar: There are tourists from all over the world.

Shri Manoharan: The Health Minister has herself said so many times that Madras is beautiful, not only the city proper, but places around it, its culture etc. She was lured and fascinated. I am afraid the beauty spot of India may be spoiled through not assisting the Government of Madras in implementing the scheme which has been drafted by the Corporation of Madras.

Eight months or one year back the Mayor of Madras came to Delhi and wanted to meet our Health Minister as also our Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao. Unfortunately it did not materialise so far as our Health Minister was concerned, but we met Dr. K. L. Rao, and we discussed about the Cauvery plan, and if my memory is correct—that will never fail according to me—Dr. K. L. Rao assured us that the scheme would definitely be taken up in the fourth plan, and would materialise. Not only that. He wrote a specific letter to the Mayor of the Madras Corporation stating that this scheme will definitely be taken up and implemented. But now the situation is different, and it poses a different picture altogether.

The total availability of water today to the people of Madras city is 32 to 35 million gallons, but this is not adequate. This is for the people of Madras, but you should understand that the existing industries there require more water. The Madras Government cannot supply the required water for the existing industries. That poses another problem. There is not only inadequate water supply to the existing industries; by means of postponing the scheme I am afraid it destroys all possibility of new industries coming up. I want to draw the attention of the Health Minister to this particular issue, because the people of Madras may feel that the Centre has got a stepmotherly attitude towards them, and that the Centre does not like the people of Madras having new industries. Therefore, I request the hon. Health Minister to consider that aspect of the issue.

I have already told you that the Corporation has drafted a scheme. The advantage of the scheme is the possibility of supplying water to about 50 to 60 small towns from Veeranam lake to Madras and villages en route for a distance of 140 miles from the Cauvery to the city. The cost of maintenance of the scheme for bringing 40 million gallons of water by pumping from the Cauvery river is

[Shri Manoharan]

estimated at Rs. 35 lakhs including filtration at the source and maintenance of the pumps. It is expected that a share of this expense can be met by the revenue receipts of the Corporation. I request the hon. Minister who is very sympathetic to the people of Madras, in fact to the people of India as a whole, to see how best she can exert her influence on the thinking of the Central Government to see that the scheme is implemented as early as possible.

The only objection which the Government is going to put forward is lack of funds. This becomes the order of the day, almost the menace of the day. I envisage she is going to plead lack of funds. To meet that an alternative suggestion is given by the Corporation. The Corporation of Madras can be permitted to raise a loan from the public or from the life Insurance Corporation as was done by the Vijayawada Municipality.

I want to stress this simply because as my hon. friend Mr. Sezhiyan suggested and Mr. Nambiar endorsed—everybody is in agreement with it—drinking water is most important. It is really shameful that after 19 years of independence and uninterrupted rule of the Congress Party, a member from one of the leading cities in India, Madras, has to come forward with the plea: please give us drinking water, otherwise the people of Madras will collapse. It is shameful, it is really excruciating, and I hope the hon. Minister will consider the sentiments expressed by the House on the resolution moved by my friend Mr. Sezhiyan.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I would like to say a few words.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, there is no time left.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: One or two sentences.

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes.

श्री ए० ए० बाक़ुष (गंगानगर) :
सभापति महोदय, पांच मिनट मुझे भी दिये जायें ।

सभापति महोदय : अब समय नहीं है ।

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Mr. Mahida pointed out the acute shortage of drinking water in his part of the country as well. It is not a fact that we do not sympathise with the sufferings of the people anywhere even for the elementary need for water. That is no reason why he should object to the people of Madras city and other places having good supply of water. There is a difference between Rajasthan and Madras and that difference is in the availability of water nearby. In Madras with an expenditure of about Rs. 17.5 crores you can get sufficient water. You have got water nearby. You should also consider the fact that water is not made available to the people of Madras because of the lack of such a small fund when compared to the huge expenditure that is being incurred on the Five Year Plans. With only Rs. 17.5 crores you can make Madras come up to the level of Calcutta—not exceed Calcutta—in the matter of water supply. Our friend Shri Mahida said that Maras was well off when compared to other cities like Delhi and Bombay. Perhaps he had not heard the figures given by the Mover. The ratio between Madras and Calcutta is 1:2; the ratio between Madras and Bombay is 1:3. in the matter of water supply, Madras city is the most suffering city. Therefore, I plead with the Government, this is one of the schemes which must be taken up so as to relieve the long suffering city of Madras by providing adequate water supply.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the subject of water supply has come up for discussion even though the Resolution specifically relates to the needs of Madras.

There are no two opinions that most of our big cities are in need of augmentation of their water supplies and the schemes that can bring water from long distances to meet the needs of these big cities are expensive schemes. There are no two opinions that our villages are also equally in need of water supply. But may I say that this argument of Mr. Sezhiyan that only 17,000 villages had been given water supply in the Three Plans is not quite correct. The supply of water to the villages is primarily given in the form of wells and only in certain areas where for specific reasons pipe water supply is considered necessary, pipe water supply is given. The seven lakhs of wells that had been dug in the villages have taken care of a very large number of villages. There are some villages where, for reasons of geological formation of the land or for other reasons, wells had not proved successful or feasible, and these piped water supply schemes are necessary. Government is aware of the importance of water supply and that is why in the Fourth Plan we have provided for Rs. 373 crores for water, which is more than the moneys provided in all the three previous Plans put together. Having made this provision, the further action is not with the Government of India; it is with the State Governments themselves. They have to provide all that they require within their plans. The Government of India advances loans. Whatever loans are necessary and are included in the State plan, can be made available. I am, I might say, having a strange experience. On the one hand there is a strong feeling that water is needed. Ministers and Chief Ministers and everybody else say that water is an urgent necessity. Yet, when it comes to making the necessary provision, they do not act with the same readiness. We have told them: we have 373 crores for water; please make bigger provisions in your State plans. Somehow or the other, be it health or education or water supply, they consider these of lesser importance than perhaps

power and industry and certain other things which are also, I have no doubt, important but at the same time water is a basic necessity of life. Therefore this need should be met as quickly as possible.

Shri Manoharan: Are you suggesting that State Ministers are not accepting the directive from the Centre?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not a question of anybody not accepting the directions. Probably, the hon. Members themselves may be asking the Ministers in the States to bring to their area this industry or this project or that project and therefore the Ministers in the States are also torn between different requirements. We are doing our level best to have our allocation which we consider to be far too inadequate, spent on water supply schemes; we have Rs. 373 crores against the requirement of Rs. 1500 crores according to the experts. But we want at least these Rs. 373 crores to be spent for water supply projects to meet the basic and urgent need of the people. Schemes and priorities within each State will naturally be decided by the States themselves. The hon. Member Mr. Manoharan stated that if we do not have funds we should allow the Corporation to raise loans. I do not think that is in any way really relevant, because whether it is the corporation or it is the State Government or the Government of India that raises the loans, the kitty out of which the money has to come is the same. The Plan has taken into consideration the total resources of the country and having calculated the total available resources, they have allocated them to various sectors and they have indicated the money that is available for the water supply schemes. The pattern is: 100 per cent loan assistance for urban water supply schemes.

Shri Manoharan: What about the suggestion given by the Corporation to get a loan from the Life Insurance Corporation?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Even the moneys available from the LIC are calculated while calculating the total resources for the Plan; it is not that something is left out. If the Government of Madras and the Corporation of Madras decide that Madras scheme should be given a higher priority, there will be no difficulty from our side. We are trying to do our best. As was mentioned by Shri Gandhi, the desalination project too is being started in Madras. In the current financial year, the State Government of Madras had asked for Rs. 175 lakhs for water supply schemes of the Corporation of Madras and a sum of Rs. 150.54 lakhs for other water supply and drainage schemes. As against this, the Government of India have allocated Rs. 340 lakhs and we had suggested to them to use Rs. 170 lakhs for the water supply scheme of the corporation and a similar amount for other urban water supply schemes which they feel must be taken up.

Shri Manoharan: Please excuse me for the interruption. To the question as to what prevents the Government of India from agreeing to the proposal put forward by the Corporation for getting loans from the LIC, you said something about the total availability of resources, this and that. How was it possible for the municipality of Vijayawada to do the same?

Mr. Chairman: I will put it like this. What he wishes to convey is, whether there is any ban on the part of the Government, which is put on the Corporation, on raising loans.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I understand that there are certain restrictions on raising loans by the municipalities, because the resources are limited and the State Governments have to underwrite the loans raised by the municipalities. You, Sir, have been Finance Minister yourself and so you know the difficulties. I am not in a position to give details, but I do know this that if a loan is to be raised, whether the loan comes from the LIC or from the Government of

India, it makes no difference. (Interruption). If there is interruption at every stage, Sir, it will be difficult for me to finish my reply in 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: There are two or three more minutes.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I request you to give me 10 more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: There is no time.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Otherwise, I cannot reply to all the points. Now, the necessity for the augmentation of water-supply to the city of Madras is admitted. The present supply is inadequate, and therefore, the matter has been under the consideration of the State Government for sometime. The schemes for bringing water from the river Cauvery, and the Pennar-Krishna scheme, etc., are all under active examination. Pending the finalisation of these long-term and costly schemes, there are certain other measures that have been taken to give immediate relief. There are some 7,500 acres of wet lands under the Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks. The Government is acquiring those lands and money has been provided to them for paying compensation. A high-powered committee was appointed and this high-powered committee decided that these lands should be acquired, and Rs. 210 lakhs were provided for paying compensation for these lands. Out of the 7,500 acres of land, 6,000 odd acres of land have already been acquired by the 15th July, 1966. The proposal of the State Government now is to convert them into drylands and then return them to the owners of those lands. This will give seven to eight million gallons of extra water-supply to Madras.

The second thing that has been done is this: the water channel which is coming from Poondj reservoir to Red Hills Lake resulting in a lot of loss of water in transit—it is estimated that 500 million cft of water

are lost at present. The scheme is to construct a lined channel to prevent wastage of this water, at a cost of Rs. 85 lakhs. The first stage of this scheme, which consists of pucca channel from Poondi to Tamarapakkam, covering a distance of 9-1½ miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 64 lakhs was taken up in September, 1964, and is at present under execution by the Corporation of Madras. The question whether the execution of this scheme can be taken over by the State Government themselves is under examination.

In the second stage, the work of constructing the channel will be continued from Tamarapakkam to Cholavaram tank.

The third project to increase the water-supply immediately is that of raising the full tank level, the Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks, so that if they are raised by two feet, can collect more water and an additional 410 million cft in Red Hills and 270 million cft in Cholavaram can be stored when available. This scheme estimated to cost Rs. 15.72 lakhs was sanctioned in August 1965, and has been included in the Fourth Plan.

Thus, it will be seen that the Government of India has not been slack in providing funds or doing anything that they should have done. Under the circumstances, I would request my hon. friend not to press his resolution and to withdraw it. I assure him that we on our side are as anxious as my hon. friends from Madras for pursuing these schemes and improving the water-supply to Madras. I have no hesitation in once again reiterating that Madras beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world. Madras is a very nice city and most of the people of Madras are very nice and we would like to help them and are already doing our best.

Shri Seshiyan: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. members who have given their unanimous support to my resolution, except Mr. Mahida. He said

that the villages also will have to be looked after. In the beginning of my speech itself I have said it. When I say that water-supply to the city should be improved, it does not mean I am excluding other areas. The shortage is more acutely felt in the Madras city area. Regarding the suggestion made by Mr. Gandhi, I also had those particulars, but I did not want to saddle the House with so many details. Nuclear power also is thought of. The Madras Corporation has made a preliminary examination of the possibility of desalination of sea water, but has not proceeded further with this proposal owing to the present shortage and high cost of available fuels. It was, however seen that the cost could be considerably reduced if power production through Thermal Stations is also linked with this scheme. The cost will of course be further reduced to a considerable extent when nuclear power, becomes available near Madras at Kalpakkam. So, it is dependent on another scheme.

Regarding the short-term schemes mentioned by the Minister, I also referred in my speech to 7500 acres of ayacut lands at Sholavaram lake, raising the full tank levels of the Red Hills and so on. But these are all short-term measures and they would not give a permanent cure for the malady of Madras city.

Regarding the 17,000 villages, I do not know why the Minister should be averse to it. I have taken those figures from the Fourth Five Year Plan, page 349, para 46. It says:

"Altogether 644 schemes of rural water supply were approved, during the first three Plans at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.21 crores. Most of the schemes sanctioned during the first two plans have already been completed. The projects sanctioned during the third plan have also been mostly completed within that period. About 17000 villages have already been provided with piped water supply."

[Shri Sezhiyan]

That is what I quoted. It is for the Minister to consult the Planning Commission about the correctness of the figures. I am not at war with her; I am only concerned with water-supply to Madras city.

She said it is for the Madras Government to ask for the schemes. The State Governments are always very liberal in submitting schemes. It is the Centre and the Planning Commission who scrutinise those schemes and give sanction. She said that for the urban water supply schemes of Madras, Rs. 170 lakhs have been provided. In terms of lakhs it is very large, but in terms of crores, it is only Rs. 1.7 crores. To bring water from Veeranam lake in Cauvery to Madras, it will cost Rs. 17½ crores, which is 10 times Rs. 1.7 crores. So, at this rate, unless we wait for 10 five year plans, we cannot finish this scheme.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is one year's allocation I have indicated. The big scheme is not yet finalised. Why should he distort my words?

Shri Sezhiyan: I want to know how long it will take for finalising the scheme. For 20 years, you have not been able to finalise it. After 3 five year plans you have not been able to give drinking water to a city. I want to know for how many more decades we have to wait, for how many plans we have to wait and how many more crores have to be spent. Rs. 20,000 crores have already been sunk in the three Plans. Another Rs. 22,000 crores is going to be sunk in the Fourth Plan. Out of this Rs. 22,000 crores we will get Rs. 1.7 crores. At this rate, for how many centuries will we have to wait? By that time the beautiful city, the nice city of Madras may become an arid desert without a drop of water. It will be reduced to that state.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: They have to do it at the State level. They have to take it up in the State legislature.

Mr. Chairman: He is not complaining against the Central Government alone. He is complaining against the local government, the State Government and, naturally, the Central Government will have to take some responsibility.

Shri Sezhiyan: The State Government cannot function by itself. It is a sum of Rs. 17.5 crores. Definitely it has to come from the Centre. The Centre knows it fully. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Centre to look into the state of this Corporation. The Corporation cannot afford, the city of Madras cannot afford. If a scheme is submitted to the Corporation, the Corporation sends it to the Madras Government and the Madras Government sends it up over here. Probably, from here it is sent to Washington or Moscow, and in the end we do not get water.

Mr. Chairman: In the light of what the Minister has said, what are you going to do with your resolution?

Shri Sezhiyan: Sir, this is an innocuous resolution. It has got support from all sides. I press my resolution. I hope the House will accept it. It is only a request to the Government. It is for the Government to look into the matter and decide early. I am not putting any stringent conditions. It is a formal request for supplying drinking water. It is a request to a lady for drinking water in a city and I hope it will be accepted with grace and fairness.

Shri Nambiar: It can be accepted. It is not making any commitment on the part of the Government.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already explained that they asked for less amount whereas we have provided more than what was asked. We have provided Rs. 340 lakhs against their demand which was less than that. What is the point in their asking us that we should give more? What they

have to do is that they should take it up in their own place, because against Rs. 314 lakhs asked for, we have made an allocation of Rs. 340 lakhs for the current year. I do not know what more the Government of India can do. I am not able to accept the resolution for that reason; otherwise, we have every sympathy and we assure the friends from Madras that we will give all support to the Madras water supply schemes.

Shri Nambiar: If the spirit of the resolution is accepted, the form also can be accepted. Though water may not go there the spirit and sympathy may go there.

Shri Manoharan: She herself has accepted that it will be looked into. Now it is for the House to resolve.

Mr. Chairman The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should provide sufficient financial assistance to the State Government of Madras for early implementation of a scheme to provide adequate supply of drinking water to the city of Madras."

The motion was negatived.

16.39 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF BANKS

Dr. Ramesh Sen (Calcutta East):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that, in the interest of holding the price line, mobilising internal resources and checking speculation, immediate measures be taken for nationalisation of the private banks."

Sir, it is well known that in its economic programme, in the year 1948, the Indian National Congress had advocated the nationalisation of private banks. Later on, on the eve of the

Second Five Year Plan, the Economists' Panel recommended to the Planning Commission the acceptance of the demand of nationalisation of banks. But since then, the Government of India has persistently refused to accept this demand which has been accepted by the nation as a whole. What is the position of the Government of India nowadays? The Congress Party has come to realise that the slogan of nationalisation of banks has become a national slogan. Having realised this, the Congress Party wanted to humbug the people. Therefore, they distorted the slogan by calling it social control of banks, thereby trying to utilize the sentiments behinds the demand of the people. The latest slogan even in the Congress election manifesto bears out the truth that the demand for nationalisation of banks has become a national demand. All fore-sighted people make this demand. But, at the same time, because the Congress Party serves the interests of big bankers and industrialists, it tries to circumvent this demand by distorting it, by using beautifully vague phrases like social control over banks; God alone knows what social control over banks means. I do not mean to say that if the banks are nationalised the next day socialism will come in India; it does not take place just like that. But, in the interests of the national economy, which is in a distressing condition, the banks should be nationalised, and my Resolution is for that.

What is the position of the national economy today? In the matter of production, whether agricultural or industrial, we are in a very critical condition. Our balance of payments position is very bad. The price rise has become so high, so steep that even in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan it has been stated that the index rose by 36 per cent, a much larger increase than had occurred in the preceding ten years. The Economic Adviser states that during the last one year there has been a rise of

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

23 per cent. The UNI survey made some time ago of retail prices in India shows that there is an increase of 30 per cent in three months after devaluation. The price rise is going on, and Government have no machinery to check it. The measure which I am suggesting, namely, the nationalisation of banks, is one of the measures which can control this price rise to a very large extent.

One of the objectives of our Constitution is that concentration of wealth must be prevented and the disparities should be reduced to the minimum between the rich and the poor. Due to the powerful strength of the banking business, which has amalgamated itself with industry—the industrial capital and financial capital are merged today—the banks are more or less ruling the country. The bankers have their fingers on every industry today in India. I will come to that later.

We find from the recent report of the Monopolies Commission that there are monopolies which have concentration of wealth in their hands. The nationalisation of banks will do away with this. What is the crisis that is shaking the country? We are a testimony to the existence of the deep crisis in our national economy. The mere resignation of a Minister here or the sacking of a few Ministers there will not solve the problem. Not tinkering with the problem can solve the crisis today. One of the measures that I have suggested today is the nationalisation of banks. That will give us a whip hand over all the maladies that we find today in India. With the nationalisation of one of the big sectors of our economy which has given us a weapon to attack this problem, together with other measures, our national economy will be helped to get out of the rut.

Who are these bankers? There are only twelve bankers in India. There are only twelve big banks in India and each bank has a family or a

group of families behind it—all big business that rules today, steel, cotton, textiles, jute, shipping, everything. Now, these big monopolies control the banks though their share is very little and they manipulate the money of others. How? I am going to give you a few quotations from the Reserve Bank bulletin. There are 68 scheduled banks excluding 14 exchange banks. Out of those 68 scheduled banks and those 14 exchange banks there are, only 12 banks which are considered to be really big banks. They have a total capital of Rs. 17.67 crores. But these 12 banks have deposits of Rs. 1000 crores. Only twelve big families of India, more or less, attract 80 per cent of the deposits today every year in India. These banks are inter-locked with the industries.

Let me give you one example. As I have said earlier, there has been centralisation and concentration of finance capital. The Bank of Baroda took over business of Tamilnad Central Bank and then that Bank gave loan to the Synthetics and Chemicals Co. The Chairman was Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand and the Chairman of this particular industry was also the same gentleman. Then, there was a little scandal and so he was forced to resign. Then, one gentleman, Mr. R. D. Birla, of the Birla family was made the Chairman and thereby this Birla group and Kilachand group got inter-linked. That is inter-locking of the interests in this way. Such is the capital controlled by the banks today.

Now, about deposits, there is another interesting thing. Out of those 68 scheduled banks plus 14 exchange banks, the total deposit of 30 banks—I am reading from the Reserve Bank bulletin—at the end of 1964 was Rs. 2523 crores; in 1965, it was Rs. 2600 and odd crores and in August, 1966, the total deposit is to the tune of Rs. 2871 crores. About four years back,

they had less than Rs. 2000 crores as deposits and now that banking business has flourished as the Reserve Bank bulletin shows. It is flourishing like anything. This is the position of deposits. That means, with very little capital of their own, they can manipulate nearly Rs. 3000 crores every year. That is more than the total amount spent during the First Five Year Plan. This is the position today. Therein lies the importance of this Resolution.

Now, about profits....

Mr. Chairman: He may try to conclude now.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Why so early?

Mr. Chairman: You may take 3 or 4 minutes more.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Not 3 or 4 minutes. I am the mover of the Resolution. I should at least get 20 to 25 minutes. About profits, the Reserve Bank reports in "Trends and Progress of Banking in India in 1964" that the Bank has recorded "marked growth" and "higher profits". The total earnings of 30 scheduled banks again show an increase of Rs. 13 crores over 1963. Each year it is jumping like this. Therefore, these profits can be garnered for the interest of the nation if the banks are taken over, if the banks are nationalised. Then, the whole of Rs. 3,000 crores can be utilised for proper planning for the development of national economy.

Now let us see how these banks are investing. That is very interesting. Our Government sheds Crocodile Tears for the plight of the agriculturists, for food deficits, in the country and gave an assurance to the people that we would grow more food and all that. Let us see how these banks invest. This is again from the Reserve Bank Bulletin, January, 1966, the latest one. In industry, in 1963 they have invested 17.2 per cent of their deposits; in

1964, 59.2 per cent; and in 1965, 61.5 per cent; they are investing in big industries and not small industries. Let us see how much they are investing in agriculture. In 1963, it was 0.3 per cent and in 1965, it was 0.2 per cent. If you want to augment the agricultural production in the country, one of the measures would be nationalisation of banks. But do not think that banks are not interested in foodgrains and other things. How do they invest? That also is given in the Reserve Bank Bulletin. I am going to quote. The scheduled banks advanced against food articles in 1959, Rs. 87.3 crores in 1962, 157.68 crores; and in 1965, 164.15 crores; every year it is mounting. Black-marketing, hoarding and speculation are the activities of the banks. One of the reasons for India starving today is that the banks are being manipulated by the big business and the Government of India refuses to nationalise banks. Therefore, with all the emphasis that I have, that I can command, I say that this is a demand which should be accepted by the Government of India. Merely saying social control of banks will not help in the matter.

In this House and also outside, we hear about over-invoicing and under-invoicing. It is known to everybody that bank is the channel through which the big business does this over-invoicing and under-invoicing. All these vices that have grown in our country, thanks to this rule of the Congress Party for the last 19 years, have to be controlled; all these maladies should be effectively tackled and attacked and one of the weapons to attack these maladies is nationalisation of banks like nationalisation of oil industry and so many other demands of the Indian people. Therefore, I submit that it is high time that banks are nationalised.

Now the question arises about compensation. Personally we are opposed to paying any compensation. As I have said, with a little investment of

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

money, the total would be somewhere near Rs. 30 crores. The total of the paid-up capital in the big banks is somewhere near Rs. 30 crores today in 1966, in this month of November. Though we are opposed to paying compensation, if the Congress Party thinks that they should pay compensation to the big business that have invested in banks and to all other people who have invested in banks, let them pay, but this should be a long-term compensation as was done under the Estate Acquisition Act when land'ordism was abolished. Issue non-negotiable bonds for a pretty long period; that will not affect our national economy at all. Gradually Government would be able to pay off the loans. In the meantime, the amount of profit that the banks get can be used to pay the compensation. As I have pointed out already, only 12 of these big banks have been able to garner a profit of Rs. 13 crores in one year only. Therefore, whatever compensation may have to be paid can be paid off easily within a period of four or five years, and we can get enough money for strengthening the national economy and to put India on a different footing.

As I have said already, - this has nothing to do with socialism, dictatorship or anything of the kind. Even in Italy where there is not a socialist society and where there is only a capitalist government, banks have been nationalised. Therefore, the Government of India should take courage in both hands and arrive at a real and bold decision to nationalise the big banks and private banks so that the main demand of the people can be satisfied. I hope, therefore, that these vague slogans will be given up by the Congress Party and they will show some boldness in the face of the opposition from the big canker of industrialists because they are sure to oppose such a demand.

With these words, I commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that, in the interest of holding the price line, mobilising internal resources and checking speculation, immediate measures be taken for nationalisation of the private banks."

There are some substitute resolutions, and hon. Members who wish to move them may do so.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to enlarging public and private savings and channelising these into priority investment and keeping down inflationary pressure, effective measures of social control over private banks be taken". (1)

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darban-ga): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a committee consisting of members of Parliament and eminent economists to investigate as to what extent the operations of private banks have led to rise in prices and speculation and to consider the desirability and necessity of adopting immediate measures for nationalisation of the private banks for mobilising internal resources in national interest. (2)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That in the resolution, for 'in the interest of holding the price

line, mobilising internal resources and checking speculation, immediate,' substitute 'suitable'. (3)

Shri Mutthiah: I beg to move:

That in the resolution, after 'private insert scheduled'. (5)

Mr. Chairman: Shri S. M. Banerjee is not here to move his amendment. The Resolution and these four amendments are now before the House.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): So far as the purpose is concerned and the spirit of the resolution is concerned, I think the whole House is in favour of that. So far as my party, namely the Congress Party is concerned, the Congress has never rejected the principle of nationalisation. It has already nationalised the State Bank of India; it has also nationalised life insurance. So, it has never felt shy of the principle of nationalisation where it was absolutely necessary and it was practicable.

Recently, the Congress Party has decided or resolved, although in different terms, that Government should impose social control on all banking and credit institutions. It depends on how we define and look at the terms 'social control'. Whether social control is a wide term or nationalisation is a wider term depends on how we define it. I think that social control is a wider term, and when we say 'social control' it includes nationalisation and something more than that.

So far as the spirit is concerned, the Congress Party and I hope all the other parties in the House except perhaps the Swatantra Party, would support the resolution and support the spirit and the idea of having full and complete control over the credit and financing institutions. It is absolutely necessary. We should decide first whether we want a planned economy or

an unplanned economy. If we want to have a planned economy then it becomes absolutely essential and it becomes inescapable that we should have full control over these credit institutions, because the whole economy is controlled by currency by the circulation of money and by the credit system. As my predecessor has said, we wanted to control prices, but so far we have failed to stabilise prices. In the same way, we have failed to evolve a system through which inflation could be curbed and controlled. So long as private banks have a free hand and continue to operate independently, it will be impossible to control inflation and stabilise prices. The circulation of money is directly connected with the problem of inflation.

17 hrs.

In a way these credit institutions function as the pumping station does in a city. The pumping station circulates water to the whole city. Or take another example. The heart functions as the pumping station and circulates blood to the whole body. In the same way, these credit institutions, financial institutions and banking institutions perform the function of circulating money. If the circulation of blood is not proper, it means that the heart is not functioning properly. If the circulation of water in a city is defective, it means that the pumping station is not functioning properly. Without proper blood circulation, life becomes perilous to the human body. In the same way, these credit institutions play such a vital role. If any external body controls the heart, if the heart is controlled by some other body, circulation suffers and life becomes impossible. Similarly, if the water pumping station in Delhi is controlled by a private industrialist, supply of water to the people of the city will be jeopardised and people will die.

These credit institutions occupy the same place in the body economic. Therefore it is very necessary to bring them under proper control. Anyone

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

who has read the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission of the Report of the Mahalanobis Committee would know how these banking institutions are functioning and how monopoly is created by these banks and credit institutions. Monopolistic tendencies in the economy can not be carved unless we have full control over these banking institutions.

I have no quarrel with the word 'nationalisation', nor am I against the words 'social control'. In my opinion, both these expressions connote the same thing. I think that effective control of these banking and other credit institutions is absolutely essential if we want that our economy should be a progressive economy and the purpose that we have set before us in our Five Year Plans is to be achieved.

Therefore, I support the spirit of the resolution. I am in favour of the amendment of Shri Chakraverti. I think that would serve the purpose and would be consistent with the ideas that we have. The expression 'social control' gives, in my opinion, a wider connotation to the idea and it includes nationalisation. Hence I support it.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): The issue of bank nationalisation assumes importance from two decisions. One is the introduction of the Fourth Plan and the need to mobilise resources; the other is the resolution adopting the Congress Manifesto which talks of social control of banks. But it is not enough for Congress members to say that they support the principle of the Resolution because in their own discussions the phrase 'social control' has been used to dilute the specific concept.

Dr. Ranen Sen's Resolution would require a specific issue to be decided, whether banks are going to be nationalised or not. The Congress is very prevaricative about it. Two important leaders of the Congress, Shri Malaviya

and Shri Krishna Menon, defined 'social control' as going beyond nationalisation and expressed satisfaction at the phrase adopted in the Congress manifesto. I do not know what they mean they say that social control is more than nationalisation. I only know that it is not nationalisation. Both Mr. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, and Mr. S. K. Patil, have given it an opposite interpretation. When they were presiding over the sixtieth anniversary celebrations of the Canara Bank, both assured the banking industry that social control did not mean nationalisation; they told them that they could go ahead with expansion as much as they liked for nationalisation was ruled out by social control.

Here is confusion in the Congress Party, this confusion is deliberate, and has been created by two opposite groups. What we are interested is not something bigger, wider, more social; we are interested in a small thing that will take the country forward, we want a specific decision on nationalisation, and nationalisation of banks is a very urgent necessity.

The Monopolies Commission has referred to nationalisation, particularly to the fact that there are corrupt practices in banks indulged in by directors who are interested in certain industries whereby they get credit at a greater discount. But the most important thing with regard to the banks is the issue of created credit.

The number of bank deposits in the banking system is more or less half of the total currency in this country, and with this amount they are able to support or bring down a particular industry, to manoeuvre interlocking and to, shall I say, spiral up prices of commodities as they desire. It is, therefore, necessary in this context to determine what must be the future of a credit institution which has such wide ramifications in our economic life.

I refer merely not to the banking system, but to the indigenous banking system also which is current in this country. Therefore, I would urge that if we want to control the price line, to prevent the blackmarketeers and unsocial elements from getting hold of the sinews of finance in order to hoard foodgrains and other materials, if we want to proceed ahead with the recommendations of the Monopolies Commission in the sense that they are not able to manoeuvre to interlock or to capture other industries by smaller investments, the resolution of Dr. Ranen Sen should be adopted without hesitation, and no such thing as the interpretation of social control etc. is enough.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I was very glad to find Dr. Ranen Sen quoting from Congress scriptures. I was happier still to find that he is requesting the Government to take the banks under their control. But before I extend my support to him, I would like him to state one thing categorically. Has he complete faith in the Government's administration of the business that it takes up, or will it again become another plank—another stick for beating the Government?

My hon. friends on the other side adopt two curious but inconsistent attitudes. On the one hand they ask the Government to take up the management of private concerns on the ground that that is very necessary in the interests of the nation and when the Government takes up those concerns, they complain that the Government has brought in corruption, it is all corruption from top to bottom and the nation is going to ruin because of the Government management.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Both are correct.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: One of the two attitudes has got to be given up. Either you have complete faith in the Government and say: We have complete faith in the management

of this Government and therefore we suggest that Government should nationalise banks and take their administration under their control; or you should say if you have any objection and you are going to repeat the same thing as you are doing about rationing today. If so, be clear and say: we do not like it to be done. Because, I have seen in Calcutta what is happening. My hon. friends insist on the system of rationing to be introduced in the city and other places in Bengal. But even from the day on which the proposal was put into effect, complaints came that the rice is of bad quality, the quantity is less and the price taken is more and so on. Even before the whole system had come into currency, this is the sort of complaints that come. That is why I become rather sceptic when my friends there suggest that Government should take over something under its control. I just doubt within myself whether they are saying so in the interest of the parties which they support or in the interest of making political capital out of it when it is passed over to the control of the Government. To utilise the resources of the banks in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the people, to advance the interest of all sections of the community—these are certainly very laudable objectives but before we broach that matter the present situation should be considered from all aspects and then only the next course is to be decided. Dr. Sen has spoken of one side only and the other side also ought to be seen. Even under the present rules, if the Reserve Bank exercises its control properly, I believe much of the difficulties that he has complained of may be checked and defects removed. Forty per cent of the deposits and the assets of these banks are now kept with the State Bank or its subsidiaries. In that way these deposits are safeguarded. Dr. Sen was quoting the Reserve Bank Bulletin a number of times. He should have referred to some of the powers of

[C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has the right to dictate to them to whom advances are to be given, to whom they should not be given and when to advance and when not to do so and also on what commodities to advance and what not to advance. Over and above these, they have the right to impose restrictions, issue directions about loans and fix margin of security. The managers of these banks cannot be appointed without the sanction of the Reserve Bank. Dr. Sen was referring to a group of industrialists controlling the entire banking interests. That is certainly very bad and that should not be allowed to continue. But what about the powers of the Reserve Bank that even the appointment of the managers is subject to their approval. The Reserve Bank has a right to appoint additional directors. It should be investigated as to what has been made of these powers. A large part of the assets of the private banks are invested in Government securities or other securities which are practically under Government control. No branches may be opened by these banks without the permission of the Reserve Bank.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Why don't they exercise those powers?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That is my question. Dr. Sen was referring to the Reserve Bank Bulletin so many times. Why did he not then refer to these powers and put these questions?

Shri Nambiar: The bankers have got their men on the Board of the Reserve Bank also.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: With those powers many of the defects that he has pointed out may be removed. After all, these banks are doing some useful work in industry and in business. They do not advance money for agriculture. That is a fact,

but for that, I believe, legislation has got to be enacted and the powers given to the Reserve Bank, whatever they are, are to be extended or the exercise of those powers by the Reserve Bank has to be reoriented in a different way.

These are my submissions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं माननीय डाक्टर रानेन सेन की कांफ्रेंसुलेट करता हूँ कि इना मुन्दर प्रस्ताव वह लाये । ऐसे प्रस्ताव का अपोजीशन नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि यूनानिमसली उसे पास होना चाहिए । जो सरकार का करने का काम था और आज से 18 साल पहले करने का था वह काम आज अपोजीशन के लोगों को करना पड़ रहा है और खास तौर से हमारे मिश्रा जी और भगत साहब—देखिये, उधर बात न कोजियेगा, मेरी तरफ सुनियेगा, बेयरमैन साहब, देखिये वह वहां कहां कॉन्फरेंस कर रहे हैं ?

समापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहबान इधर तवज्जह करें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे माननीय भगत साहब और मिश्रा साहब जो सच्चे भारतीय संस्कृति के उपासक हैं, जानते हैं हमारे यहां तो सबसे पहला हुक्म यह है, वेद भगवाण कहते हैं :

“तेन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जीथाः
मा गृधः कस्यस्विद्धनम् ॥”

जो बांट कर के नहीं खाता है, वह पाप करता है । इसलिए सब से पहले हमारा जो धर्म है, सब से बड़ा कर्त्तव्य जो है भारतवासियों का वह यह है कि नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय, बांट कर के खाया जाय । जब एक जगह शोबार बनती है तो दूसरी जगह गड्डा पैदा होता है । जब एक तरफ लक्ष्मी आती है तो

दूसरी तरफ प्रसार रीत होता है। इसीलिए
गीत माता की आज्ञा है :

“भुंजते ते त्वर्ध पापा
ये पचःशतम् कारणात्।”

(गीतामाता)

गीत माता इन बातों को कहती है कि जो अपने मनो इच्छा करता है, अपने लिये करता है, अपने लिए आटा मँडप है, वह पाप करता है। जो दूसरा जो मृत है, हमारी संस्कृति की जो इनाद है, हमारा ब्रान्ड जो है वह जो यही है कि नेशनलाइजेशन हो। गांधी जी ने भी यह वादा किया था 1930 में कि यह सब बांट दिया जायगा। यह इस तरह से मना नहीं रहेगी। उसे चाहे आप ट्रस्टिंग कल लंजिये, चाहे समाजवाद कह लंजिये, चाहे बांट कर के खाना कह लंजिये, चाहे मार्क्सवाद कह लंजिये, चाहे साम्यवाद कह लंजिये, आज जो दुनिया में एक जगह मरिग पफ रेश है, एक जगह वेल्थ इकट्टी हो रही है, यह नहीं चल सकता। यह नारा अम-ड-ड नहीं है, यह नारा आउट-प्राफ-शेट हो चुका है। जो बजार इसके कि अप्रोप्रेशन इसके लिए कदम उठाये, सरकार का काम है कि सरकार अब बीर किसी कमेटी को बैठाये, बीर कोई और देर की, 19 साल तक बीर देर हुई है, उसका प्रायश्चित्त करके आज से अभी से इसका नेशनलाइजेशन करे। जो चीज कल के ऊपर छोड़ दी जाती है वह कभी हंसी नहीं। सब से पहले शुभस्य शीघ्रम्। यह सब से बड़ा उल्लू है, कि जो आज करना है उसे अब कंजिये और जो कल करना है उसे आज कंजिये, सूतर दि बेटर। जो रस्सी अब तक की है उसके कारण समाजवाद नहीं आता। समाजवाद कागजों में रह गया। समाजवाद का जडा नारा लगाया था तो बोट मिले, अगर सच्चे समाजवादी होते तो हिन्दुस्तान इनके ऊपर जान दे देता। झूठा नारा लगाया इसके ऊपर लाखों करोड़ों बोट मिल गये और अगर कहीं सच्चा . . .

समयति मर्हयः झूठा न कहिये,
गला कहिये।

श्री यक्षपाल सिंह : गजन नारा लगाया। इसके ऊपर उन्होंने प्रश्न नहीं किया। लोगों को बहकाने के लिए नारा लगाया। आज भी समाजवाद कहते हैं लेकिन एक शब्द को दस हजार बाग तनखाड़ मित्तरी है और दूसरा शब्द भाड बागे माहवार पर खरीदा जाता है। १०० री० में 3 लाख कर्नबारी ऐसे हैं जिसकी तनखाड़ 8 बागे माहवार है। भाड बागे में एक आदमी की मुजर कर सकता है, कौन अपने बच्चों का निर्वाह कर सकता है? कौन ईनादार रह सकता है? अगर समाजवाद नहीं आता तो इसलिए नहीं आता कि सरकार ने चाहा नहीं, अगर सरकार चाहती तो समाजवाद आ जाता और हिन्दुस्तान सुखी हो जाता। आज जिस बुनियाद के ऊपर महात्मा गांधी ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को खड़ा किया था उसको लागू किया जाय। उसको खाना न दिया जाय जो काम नहीं करता। उसको खाना न दिया जाय जो गैरहाजिर रहता है। उसको भोजन न दिया जाय जो बार-बार विदेश की यात्रा करता है ऐराणी के लिये। उसको खाना दिया जाय जो अपने खेत पर काम करता है, उसको खाना दिया जाय जो अपने कारखाने में काम करता है। उसको खाना दिया जाय जो अपने फर्म पर काम करता है, उसको खाना दिया जाय जो अपनी दुकान पर काम करता है। एक करोड़ आदमी भी आज ऐसे नहीं हैं जो पूरा काम करते हों। पंजाब के आदमी करते हैं, काश्मीर के आदमी करते हैं लेकिन यहां हम देखते हैं लाखों आदमी सिवाय ताश खेलने के और कोई काम नहीं करते, सिवाय चौपड़ बजाने के और कोई काम नहीं करते। चौपड़ बजाने के सिवाय कोई काम नहीं करते, सिवाय क्लबों में टाइम खराब करने के और कोई काम नहीं करते, जब तक उनके लिये कानून नहीं बनाया जायगा, काम नहीं चल सचता। ताश खेलने वाले को सजा दी जायगी, चौपड़

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

खेलने वाले को सजा दी जायगी, शतरंज खेलने वाले को सजा दी जायगी, एक एक मिनट काम करना पड़ेगा, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

अब धीरे कोई पैगम्बर नहीं आयेगा, गांधी जी से बड़ा अब कोई पैगम्बर नहीं आ सकता, अगर उनके उद्देश्यों पर धमल किया जायगा, अगर महात्मा गांधी के वचनों को मानेंगे तो देश में सोने-चांदी का ढेर लग जायगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डा० सेन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Sir, my amendment reads as follows:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to enlarging public and private savings and channelising these into priority investment and keeping down inflationary pressure, effective measures of social control over private banks be taken."

Dr. Sen, while commenting on the Congress election manifesto, forgot to refer to main things which I have sought to pinpoint in my amendment.

In a socialistic form of society, where we are working for a developing economy, there are certain factors which have to be brought into account and emphasised. When socialism was attempted in other parts of the world, they have had to grapple with these problems. There was a surplus from which they have had to draw upon. When you go through the processes of development, you have to draw upon the surplus. Where from do we get the surplus? Either we wait for decades for capital-intensive industries to develop or we try to utilise the resources which we have got immediately as they are.

Dr. Sen was saying that we are shedding crocodile tears over the agricultural sector. It is not so. Develop-

ment of the agricultural sector is an inescapable must. That is the sector which covers a large portion of our national income. So, we are trying to utilise that sector also in developing our economy and ultimately draw upon the surplus for further development. Agriculturists want credit facilities and marketing facilities. The agency for that will be the credit cooperative societies or rural banks which will have their branches all over. They will take into account the immediate requirements of the agriculturists like marketing facilities, seeds, agricultural implements, manure, warehousing, etc. All these matters can be looked after in an organised and rural controlled banking system subject to the overall control of the Reserve Bank. So, we have brought in the concept of social control.

Shri Nambiar: In what way is it different from the control of the Reserve Bank today?

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: I have used the term "effective methods of social control over private banks." There is some lacuna in the process today, because needy agriculturists do not get the credit. Rural credit is being exploited by a certain section of the people. So, we said, let us examine this aspect. This has been examined by the Reserve Bank and other agricultural credit cooperative society study groups. I was a member of one study group. We found some lacunae. So, we say that effective methods of control should be introduced so that organised cooperative apparatus will be brought into force. We talk of price support, holding the price line and all that. How is it to be done? It is a very complicated thing. You cannot superimpose your will in a dictatorial manner. We are having a mixed economy. We started with the concept of "socialistic pattern of society"; i.e. we wanted to give to the country a pattern where acquisitiveness will be replaced by a form of

common efforts and sharing in the national growth of the country. We say, let us have social control. As Mr. Vidyalankar said, social control includes within its compass the question of nationalisation and something more also.

Dr. Ranen said that when the people were demanding it it dawned on the Congress to accept the idea. It is not so. It is a Congress Member, on my side, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, who brought this resolution before this House, and we lent support to it because we wanted to discuss this problem in all its phases. All facets of growth have to be emphasised. Therefore, I have suggested that more effective measures of social control should be utilised so that the people may get assured on the score that we are not leaving everything to the sweet will of the so-called big industrialists or bankers. So there is an effective force behind this amendment which I have moved before this House.

Mr. Chairman: What time will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): About 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Can he make it 15 minutes?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If the House wants I will take only 15 minutes. Will I have to reply today or will this be carried over?

Mr. Chairman: We will see.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आप ने ऐसे पवित्र रेजोल्यूशन पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। इस कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आवड़ी में यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था कि हम लोग इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आपः सोमायटी लायेंगे। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो हम कहें, उसको कर के दिखायें। हमारी

सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि जो कहें उस पर अमल कर के दिखालायें। हमारे मित्र ठाकुर साहब ने समाजवादी व्यवस्था पर बहुत बड़ा उपदेश हमको दिया, लेकिन हम उनसे ज्यादा सही मार्ग पर हैं। उनके यहां तो जितने सोशलिस्टिक एलीमेंट्स हैं, सब डिवाइडेड हैं, पी० एम० पी० है, एम० एम० पी० है, कम्प्यूनिस्ट्स भी दो भागों में बटे हुए हैं, उनके भी दो ब्लाक बन गये हैं, उनमें जितने भी सोशलिस्टिक एलीमेंट्स हैं, सब डिवाइडेड हैं। मैं, सभापति महोदय, एक हम्बल अपील करना चाहता हूँ, जब तक ग्रंथजी इस देश से नहीं जायगी, जब तक आई० सी० एम० प्रीर पी० सी० ए० इस देश पर डोमिनेट करेंगे, तब तक सोशलिज्म को हम इस देश में नहीं ला सकेंगे। हम किसान लोग, अग्रर गांव में सूखा पड़ जाय और कुंए बनाना चाहें, तो इन-टाइम पैसा नहीं मिलता, उधर से उधर दोड़ना पड़ता है। लेकिन अग्रर आज हमारे गांव में बैक खुल जाय, ब्लाक में बैक खुल जाय तथा विंज लेवल बैंकर रिकमेंड कर दे—कि हम इनको जानते हैं, इनके पास चार बच्चा खेत है, इनको पैसा मिलना चाहिये—तो बड़ी सुविधा हो सकती है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

इतनिये आपके जगिये, सभापति महोदय, मैं इस हाउस से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ किया जाय, प्रैक्टिकली किया जाय। आज बैंकों के नेशनलाइज करने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। मैंने इंडिज जो से भी कहा था कि पंडित जो अपनी जिन्दगी में बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करके जाइंगा, लेकिन वे नहीं कर पाये। अब मैं प्रेजेंट गवर्नमेंट से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम अवश्य किया जाय . . .

श्री स० सो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप जिसका कहते हैं, वहां चला जाता है।

श्री शिव नारायण : आप भी चले जाते हैं।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

इस देश की रोड़ गांवों में बसती है, गांवों की गरीबी को हल करने के लिये, इस देश को ऊपर लाने के लिये, बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन जरूरी है। ये बड़ो बड़ो तोन्द वाले—टाटा, बिरला, जैन, जिनके खिलाफ मधु लिमये रोड़ आवाज उठाते हैं, ये सब सही रास्ते पर आ सकते हैं। आज धन ऐसे लोगों के पास एक्त्रिज हो गया है, एक जगह पर एक्त्रिज हो गया है, वह बांट कर खाना चाहिये। एक कहावत है कि सोना जो कलेंट करता है, तो सोने से पेट भरने वाला नहीं है, अन्न से पेट भरने वाला है। अगर बैंकों को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय और फिर उस पैसे को बांटा जाय, तो वह गांव गांव में पहुंचेगा, उससे पैसावार बढ़ेगी और फिर हम को बाउल लेकर फौरन कंट्रोल के सामने नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। हॉट टाइम पर पैसा मिल जाये तो हम आप को अच्छा गेड़ और अच्छा चावल पैदा कर के दे सकते हैं जिससे हमारी मुसीबत हल हो सकती है। इसलिए सूदखोरों से हमें बचाइओ और इस देश का उपकार कीजिये, जो कि इस देश के रक्षक नहीं है, इस देश की जनता के भक्षक बने हुए हैं और इस देश को हलचल करना चाहते हैं। इस देश को विदेशियों को सोपना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ कि आज इस देश के अन्दर बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये। मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जो प्रस्ताव डा० सेन ने रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उनको बधई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को दुबारा लाये जब कि सरकार बार बार कह रही है कि हम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण अभी नहीं कर सकते। मैंने बड़ी खुशी है कि अभी कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने बकिंग कमेटी की मीटिंग में यह कहा— उन्होंने नेशनलाइजेशन का बडं तो नहीं कहा लेकिन यह कहा कि बैंकों का सांशलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। मैंने सोचा वह सोशलिज्म से सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न पर आये,

नेशनलाइजेशन से सोशलाइज्म पर आये, कम से कम कुछ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आज जब यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने लाया गया है तब मैं समझता हूँ कि क्लिंग पाटेल वसंटी पर है कि वह चुनाव से पहले इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर करती है या नहीं।

मेरा कहना है कि अगर वाकई सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है तो उनको देखा चाहिये कि आज किस प्रकार से फुडरेशन में लोकेशन चल रहा है, स्ट्रा चल रहा है सारे देश में। ऐडवान्सेज किस प्रकार से दिये जाते हैं इसका मैं एक इस्टिमेट देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे कापुर शहर में एक बहुत बड़े उद्योगपति हैं और इन सदन के मेम्बर भी रह चुके हैं। श्री राम रतन गुप्ता। उनकी जितनी जमात तारोफ की जाय कम है। क्या श्री भात को उनके बारे में मालूम है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गैडरल्ड बैंक की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, स्टेट बैंक से उन्होंने 75 लाख 80 का कर्जा लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि जितना कर्जा उन्होंने लिया है उसके लिये जितनी कट की गांठें हैं वह उनकी मिक्सीरिटी हैं। लेकिन दुप्रा क्या। बाद में जब एन्क्वायरी हुई तो उस क बाद मालूम हुआ कि वह काटन वेस्ट है। आप खुद सोचिये कि 75 लाख 80 स्टेट बैंक से उन्होंने लिया यह कह कर कि वह अपनी पूरी रूई की गांठों को मारगेज करते हैं और बाद में मालूम होता है कि वह काटन वेस्ट है। मैं राम रतन गुप्ता का नाम इस लिये ले रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने हर तरफ से कर्जा लिया दुप्रा है। स्टेट बैंक से लिया दुप्रा है, कोप्रोपरेटिव बैंक से कर्जा लिया दुप्रा है। बार बार उनको कर्जा दिया जाता है। यू० पी० में सरकार जो है उस में भी घुस बने हुए हैं। मुख्यमंत्री नहीं चाहते हैं रुपया देना, दूसरे मंत्री चाहते हैं कि दिया जाये। वहां तीन पार्टियां बनी हुई हैं और वह तीनों से रुपया लेते हैं। कभी कोप्रोपरेटिव बैंक से, कभी स्टेट बैंक से और कभी दूसरे बैंकों से।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायः उन बैंकों को हालत क्या है। बैंक चलाते कौन हैं। अगर बिड़ना साहब बैंक चलाते हैं तो बिड़ना साहब जूट का कारखाना चलाते हैं, टेम्पटाइन का कारखाना चलाते हैं, गूगर का कारखाना चलाते हैं, जनरल इन्शोरेंस भी चलाते हैं। जिने भी उद्योगपति हैं देश में, 14, 15 या 20 व्यक्ति हैं जो कि सत्ता की बागडोर का 24 दिन अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश करेंगे। जब तक बैंकों पर उन लोगों का कब्जा रहेगा, हमारी सरकार का कब्जा नहीं रहेगा तब तक हम देश के सामने जो प्रश्न लाने का कोशिश कर रहे हैं वंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाने के लिये वह प्रश्न हमारे हाथों में नहीं आयेंगे।

आप देखो कि आज कितना फर्क है। रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की तन्स्वाह कितनी है। 4 हजार 80 माहवार और चार्टर्ड बैंक के जनरल मैनेजर की तन्स्वाह कितनी है। 10 हजार 80 माहवार। जब कि रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर को बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है और वर जब चार्टर्ड बैंक के बैंकों में ताला लगा दें। प्राइडर यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्या है। आप नोबिल, हम शरा जमा करते हैं। उन शरा को जमा कर के वह लोग किस तरीके से अपना पूँजी को बढ़ाते रहते हैं, इनके बारे में कानून शासकरी शा बूली है। उनसे बारे में कुछ कानून मेरे बिना ठीक नहीं होगा। आप देखो कि किस तरीके से सिखा बनते जा रहे हैं। जिस तरह से भ्रमनाभय शा जा रहा है। 1964 में रिजर्व बैंक ने नर्वे किया था तो मातृर दुसा नि 70 प्रति हैं जो फिर बैंक के साथ भ्रमनाभय 10, लेकिन डा कंपलेंट माल में कवल 22 बैंक भ्रमनाभय 10 फिर बैंकों के साथ। आप सोचो कि किस तरीके से वह लोग एक प्रावित्य स्थापित करने का कनिश कर रहे हैं। मुझे खारा है कि अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ तो हमारे देश को सरकार के हाथों में पूँजी नहीं आयेगी। बैंकों के साथ जनरल

इंफ्रारेड का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना भी उतना ही जरूरी है, अगर वाकई हम समाजवाद के नारे को चलाना चाहते हैं ।

देश की जनता सोचती है कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था की लाश तो निकल ही चुकी है, उसे सरकार तिलांजलि दे चुकी है, लेकिन फिर भी कहती है कि भ्राज समय की नज़ाकत को देखो, समय के निशान को पहचानो, जो दीवार में लिखी हुई बात है उसे पहचानो, भ्रगर देश की बागडोर को सही तरीके से चलाना चाहते हो तो पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में न खेलना ।

मैं जानता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव का क्या हश्र होने वाला है क्योंकि डा० रणेन सेन उसको वापस नहीं लेंगे। जब उस पर वोटिंग होगी तो हम लोग हार जायेंगे क्योंकि इन वक्त चुनाव में उनको बिड़ला से रुपये की जरूरत है, डालमिया से रुपये की जरूरत है, शांति प्रसाद जैन से रुपये की जरूरत है, त्रिपानिया से रुपये की जरूरत है। मैं उनकी बेबसी और बेकसी की हालत को समझता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि कम से कम ऐसी हालत आप की नहीं रहेगी अगर जनता का आप में विश्वास रहेगा। पंजीपति आप को चुनाव नहीं जितायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कम से कम इस प्रस्ताव को मानने की कृपा कीजिये। आप कहें कि हम फेरन इस प्रस्ताव को मान कर उस पर धमक नहीं कर सकते। मेरा संशोधन है कि 30 दिसम्बर तक उसे मान लिया जाये। अगर यह नहीं कर सकते तो कह दीजिये कि हम चुनाव के बाद ऐसा करेंगे। आप को अक्सरियत दुबारा होगी यह सही बात है। लेकिन आप इस निष्पत्ति को मान लें, चाहे सोशलिज्म हो चाहे नैशनलिज्म हो, आज भी भगत खड़े हो कर यह कहें तो कि वह इस चीज को मानते हैं। रिजर्व बैंक का कंट्रोल जितना है उसको कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इसलिये उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण तो करना ही होगा। आज नहीं तो कल,

[श्री स० मा० बनर्जी]

कल नहीं तो परमाँ पैकों पर कब्जा करना ही होगा। जनता का राज्य बनेगा हम तब करेंगे अगर आप नहीं कर सकते।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while congratulating Dr. Ranen Sen for having brought forward this Resolution before the House, I have got some doubts in my mind. What the hon. Member really wants is, in the usual bureaucratic manner, the regulation and control of the banking institutions in the country so that they may do maximum good to the maximum number of people, specially the common people.

To my mind, what I could understand is, if I understood him correctly, he intends that the amounts that have accumulated in certain banking institutions in this country which are controlled by private individuals are to be utilised, to be made good, for the benefit of common people. As to whether by nationalisation of banks this ambition of ours or this idea of ours could be achieved is the point under discussion.

Sir, not only now but even before, the Congress Party as such is wedded to socialism in the sense that in this country the poorest of the poor, the common man, should have not only social justice but also economic justice. To that extent, the manifesto is placed before the electorate and we take the verdict of the people. Even in the recent Congress session, we wanted to be unequivocal in our attitude so far as the banking institutions are concerned. Socialisation of banks is the slogan placed before the country by the Congress party.

What is meant by socialisation of banks? From my personal experience I can say, the present working of the Reserve Bank of India or the State Bank of India is completely in the hands of the bureaucratic administration. In whatever manner you want

to revitalise or rationalise or re-orient these institutions, you are not able to achieve the end. Do you want these private banks also to go into the hands of the bureaucratic administration and block the development of the country or you devise a method by which you will be able to effectively control the banking institutions? So far as the private banks are concerned, I do not have a word of praise for them. Even to this day, in spite of the effective control that the Reserve Bank is exercising over these institutions, none of these banks—there may be some exceptions here and there—was able to come to the rescue of the common man nor give a helping hand to accelerate the food production or agricultural production in the country. Even a bank of long standing is not able to penetrate deep into the rural areas and start giving credit facilities to the people directly or supplement the effort of the co-operative institutions. They have miserably failed to do so. Even the co-operative institutions which are working on sound lines have to prove their credit-worthiness either with the State Bank or the Reserve Bank of India or any scheduled bank and it will take not less than a year to get any advances from those institutions. A wing of the Reserve Bank of India is there; that is a glaring example how the bureaucratic-dominated institution works. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation is there. You all know that a Bill has been passed by this House creating a separate Refinance Corporation to help the agriculturists in their agricultural production programme.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I shall finish in one minute.

Mr. Chairman: He will finish in half a minute.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India

came out saying that no society, either the apex societies or the land mortgage banks, has taken advantage of the Refinance Corporation. But how can they take advantage of it? It is impossible to get any benefit from this institution. This is by way of an illustration. I would only want to point out to Dr. Ranen Sen and other friends that this bureaucratic system of administration will not help us and it is only possible when a complete democratisation of these institutions is made and there is effective control; there should be socialisation of these institutions, so that they may give maximum liberal credit to such of those institutions which are engaged in doing common good and also those which are engaged in giving maximum help to increase agricultural production.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न इस सदन में बराबर उठता रहता है। इसके पक्ष और विपक्ष में बहुत सी दलीलें दी जाती हैं जिनका खंडन सरकार की तरफ से नहीं होता है। साथ ही साथ सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से जो यह कहा जाता है कि फायदा होने वाले हैं, वे फायदे नहीं हो सकते हैं— इससे राष्ट्र को लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। कई वर्षों से इस सदन में बार बार यह प्रश्न उपस्थित होता है और इस सदन में ही नहीं यह प्रश्न बाहर भी उठता रहता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब बतल आ गया है कि अन्तिम रूप से इसके बारे में पूरा पूरा विचार हो जाना चाहिये कि आया बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के हित में है या नहीं है, यह व्यावहारिक होगा या नहीं होगा और अगर नहीं होगा तो फिर यह सवाल खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर वर्ष करीब करीब यह सवाल उठता रहता है और इस पर इसी सदन में पांच छः बार बहस भी हो चुकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वक्त आ गया है कि सरकार को इसके सम्बन्ध में एक जांच कमेटी बहाल करनी चाहिये जिस में पार्लिमेंट

के सदस्य भी हों और देश में जो अर्थशास्त्र के विशेषज्ञ हैं, जो देश की इकोनोमी को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं, वे लोग भी हों और वह कमेटी हर पहलू से व्यावहारिकता की दृष्टि से, सिद्धान्त की दृष्टि से, राष्ट्र के फायदे की दृष्टि से, उद्योग धंधे जो हमारे देश में इस मिक्सड इकोनोमी में चल रहे हैं, प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में, उसके फायदे की दृष्टि से सब बातों पर विचार करे और विचार करने के बाद अपना प्रतिवेदन दें और उस प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार भी विचार करे और यह सदन भी विचार करे। इसलिए मैंने संशोधन किया है कि वक्त आ गया है कि अब एक कमेटी जल्दी से जल्दी नियुक्त की जाए जो हर पहलू से इस पर विचार करे कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के हित में होगा या नहीं होगा। सिद्धान्त के तौर पर मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के हित में होना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे देश की जो हालत है और हम लोगों ने अपने सामने जो मिक्सड इकोनोमी का उद्देश्य रखा है, उसको देखते हुए इसको व्यावहारिक समझा जाता है या नहीं, यह देखने वाली बात है और जांच कमेटी इसके बारे में अपने विचार बता सकती है।

हमने अपने देश के अन्दर उद्योग धंधों के विकास के लिए बहुत सी फाइनेंशियल बाडीज खोली हैं जो सरकारी खजाने से प्राइवेट सेक्टर को मदद देती हैं, लोन देती हैं, कर्ज देती हैं ताकि उद्योग धंधों का विकास हो सके। ये जो प्राइवेट बैंक हैं जमा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है ये केवल निर्जा क्षेत्र की ही मदद करते हैं। जहां तक साधारण गृहस्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, किसानों का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें इनका कोई खाम दखल नहीं है। जब सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी संस्थाएँ खुली हुई हैं जो प्राइवेट लोगों को कर्ज देती हैं तो ऐसे समय में जरूरत इस बात की है कि हर पहलू से इस बात पर विचार किया जाए। दो बंटे की बहस से जो इसके अच्छे या बुरे

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

पहलू हैं, जो फायदे हैं या नुकसान हैं उन पर पूरा प्रकाश नहीं पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार एकदम कमिटी बिठाये जो हर एक दृष्टि से इस समस्या पर विचार कर के अपना रिपोर्ट दे और उस रिपोर्ट पर सदन भी विचार करे और सरकार भी विचार करे तब कि अन्तिम रूप से इस बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया जा सके।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव आया है और उसमें जो संशोधन हमारे दास जी ने रखा है, उसके पीछे जोरदार तर्क उन्होंने दिये हैं। यह बात सही है कि इस सदन में कई बार यह प्रश्न आ चुका है, काफी इस पर बहस हो चुकी है। आज जो बात उठई गई है वह बात पहले भी उठई गई थी और सरकार की तरफ से उसका जवाब भी दिया जा चुका है। इसलिए मुझे कोई नई बात या नए तर्क का हवाला नहीं देना है। श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी ने जो यह कहा है कि एक कमिशन बिठाया जाए, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि बैंकों के बारे में जो कुछ भी आंकड़े हैं, वे हमें मालूम हैं और कमिशन के द्वारा कोई नई चीज खोज निकाली जाएगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इतना ज्यादा मैटेरियल हमारे पास उपलब्ध है कि हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंच सकते हैं कि आया बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। इसकी छानबीन करने के लिए किसी कमिशन की जरूरत नहीं है। वह बड़े सीनियर मेम्बर हैं और उनकी राय की मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ। लेकिन ठोस बातों के आधार पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी ऐसे कमिशन की जरूरत नहीं है और न यह कोई बहुत व्यावहारिक बात है।

जहां तक मुख्य प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत सी बातें यहां कही गई हैं और तीन चार

बातें मुख्य रूप से कही गई हैं। उन्हीं की मैं लेना चाहता हूँ। एब बात यह बर्दाई गई है कि कीमतें जो बढ़ रही हैं उनको बाब में रखने के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि अन्दरूनी साधन जटाने के लिए, इंटरल रिस्सिस जटाने के लिए उनको म बिलेन्डज करने के लिए बैंकों का सरकारी बरजे में होना जरूरी है। तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि सट्टेबाजी बाफ हंती है और उसकी रोकथाम के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे माननीय शिव नारायण जी ने कहा है कि गांवों में किसानों का कर्ज देने के लिए, कृषि क्रेडिट के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। ये चार कारण बताये गये हैं।

मेरे पास समय कम है और आप शायद इस बहस को आज खत्म भी करना चाहेंगे। मैं संक्षेप में ही कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर आर्थिक स्थिति का भी जिक्र किया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि रिजर्व बैंक को कृषि धार दिये जाने के बावजूद भी कर्जों में बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। जहां तक कीमतों के बढ़ने का सवाल है इसके और भी कई कारण हैं सकते हैं। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि पिछले महीनों में जो दाम बढ़े हैं वे इसी कारण से बढ़े हैं कि बैंकों ने ज्यादा कर्ज ऐसे कामों में लगाया है जिससे दाम बढ़ गए हैं। अगर आप एक्जालास में जायेंगे, तो आप देखेंगे कि बैंकों द्वारा एडवांस, लोन और क्रेडिट देने में बहुत कमी की गई है। सिर्फ गैर दान या मिशन के लिए या उत्पादन और रियल को बढ़ाने के लिये जो आयात हों, वे ही कर्ज के लिए छूट दी गई है और बाकी कामों के लिए सख्ती है।

जहां तक सट्टेबाजी, स्पेकुलेशन का सम्बन्ध है, आम तौर से, ऊपरी तौर से, आज बैंकों द्वारा स्पेकुलेशन के लिए कर्ज या एडवांस देने की मूमनियत है, लेकिन जो बैंकों से इलीन एडवांस लेकर, जरूरी बर्जा

से कर, राई में लगाया जाता है, उस पर रिजर्व बैंक काफी निगरानी करता है और इंफ्लेशन इन बातों की काफी छानबीन करते हैं और इन बातों में काफी सख्ती बरती जाती है। इसलिए जहाँ तक इन बातों का प्रश्न है कि राईट एवरन बरने से स्पेकुलेशन बन्द हो जायेगा, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों के रुपये से स्पेकुलेशन नहीं होता है।

जहाँ तक बैंकों के राईट एवरन से इन्टर्नल रीस मिज, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साधन, जुटाने का सवाल है, आप देखें कि पिछले पांच सालों में बैंकों के डिपॉजिट लगभग आठ या दस प्रतिशत हर साल बढ़ रहे हैं। इस साल और पिछली साल भी—हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर रही है और हमारे आर्थिक तन्त्र पर कई प्रभाव उत्पन्न हो गए हैं, लेकिन मैं खुशी की बात है कि हमारे बैंकों के डिपॉजिट बढ़े हैं और इसीलिए रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से बैंकों पर कई प्रतिबन्धों के कारण राज धन के संचयन, दिखी सीजन, में बैंकों के पास रुपये के साधन अधिक हैं और आज ऐसा हालत नहीं है, जिस से तबलफ्र हो। ऐसा हालत में भी उत्पादन और निर्यात और उत्पादन तथा निर्यात के लिये आयात के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देने की काफी कोशिश हो रही है।

इन बातों से आप देखेंगे कि अभी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि बिल्कुल ठस व्यावहारिक रूप में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और केवल राईट एवरन से ही ये सब सवाल हल हो सकते हैं।

आज हमारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है, जिसमें हमें खेती के उत्पादन को जंगलों से बढ़ना है, नहीं तो जंगल आज हम संकट में हैं, इसे दो कल भी मंजूर में रहेंगे। आज हमारे आर्थिक तन्त्र में जो गड़बड़ी हो गई है, जा इन्फ्लेशन पैदा हो गए हैं,

जो कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं और हमारा उत्पादन, खास कर औद्योगिक उत्पादन, कम हो गया है, उसका कारण यही है कि हमारी खेती की पैदावार कम हो गई है। इसलिए आज यह जरूरी है—इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं—कि हमें खेती के उत्पादन को पूरी तरह से बढ़ाना है और उसके लिए जिाने भी क्रेडिट की आवश्यकता है, उसकी व्यवस्था करनी है। इस लिए जब यह कहा जाता है कि यह संकट का रास्ता है, इस समय खेती के लिये कर्ज की व्यवस्था करनी है, इस लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये, ताकि खेती के लिए पूरा कर्ज मिले, तो इसमें भी एक बोल मान्य पड़ती है। इस की वजह यह है कि बैंक अधिक से अधिक कर्ज तब तक नहीं दे सकते हैं, जब तक कि स्वयं बैंकों के साधन न बढ़ें। आज बैंकों के डिपॉजिट का जो स्ट्रक्चर है, उसमें वे खेती के लिए ज्यादा कर्ज नहीं दे सकते हैं। जब तक उनकी पूंजी और डिपॉजिट में अधिक से अधिक वृद्धि न हो, तब तक वे खेती के लिए कर्ज नहीं दे सकते हैं।

इस लिए को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में खेती के लिए कर्ज की प्रत्यक्ष व्यवस्था की गई है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि जहाँ बारह, तेरह साल पहले किसानों को खेती के लिए 70, 75 करोड़ रुपये ने ज्यादा मिलता था, वहाँ आज 500 करोड़ रुपये ने ज्यादा मिलता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भी काम है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि खेती के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपये के कर्ज की व्यवस्था हो। आज स्टेट बैंक, हमारे एग्रीकल्चर बैंक राष्ट्रीय क्रिषिार में हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : राखन गता से काटन बेल के एजेंड में, जा कि बाद से काटन बेल निबला, 75 लाख रुपा लिया है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ लोग कभी कभी घोषा देते हैं।

[श्री ब० रा० भगत]

उनके लिए कानून है। अगर कोई पकड़ा जाता है, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमने खेती के लिए कर्जों की व्यवस्था करनी है, तो हमें एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन या रूरल बैंक्स या अलग बैंक गांव में खोलने पड़ेंगे, जो केवल खेती के लिए कर्ज दें। कुछ दिनों पहले इस बारे में एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी। उसने चार पांच प्रान्तों के बारे में, जहाँ को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट बहुत कमजोर और नगण्य है, यह सिफारिश की थी कि वहाँ एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन खोले जायें, ताकि किसानों को जल्दी से जल्दी पर्याप्त मात्रा में कर्जा दिया जा सके। मुझे विश्वास है कि राज्य सरकारें इस बारे में राजी होंगी और ऐसे कारपोरेशन जल्दी खोले जायेंगे। इस बारे में दो रायें न होते हुए भी कि खेती के लिए पर्याप्त कर्जों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय हमारे बक जिस ढंग से बने हैं, उस की वजह से उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लेने से भी खेती के कर्जों में वृद्धि नहीं हो पायेगी। उनके लिये या तो सरकार की तरफ से या राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में रूरल बैंक्स या एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन बनाने होंगे, ताकि खेती को अधिक से अधिक कर्जा दिया जा सके।

मुझे मालूम है कि उधर से तो आवाज आती है, लेकिन इधर से भी कुछ साक्षी कहते हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये, ताकि ये सब सवाल हल हो जायें, लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी व्यावहारिक रूप से यह स्थिति नहीं है, जिसमें हम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें और इन सब समस्याओं का हल निकाल लें।

श्री शिव नारायण : इसमें कितने बरस लगेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आगे क्या होगा, यह देखा जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय की भावनाओं और तर्कों को समझता हूँ और इस स्थिति में उन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, वह सब किया जा रहा है, इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव पर जोर न दिया जाये।

Dr. Ranen Sen: The main point that I had raised was about the mobilisation of finances to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores that lies with the banks, which is being utilised or mis-utilised by the bankers. If the State takes it over, the State can utilise it for various purposes.

Secondly, the profit they are garnering can come to the State.

He has mentioned about credit to agriculture. The State Bank, after it was formed, started giving loans to the small people, before that no bank used to give; so, whether you start a new institution or not, nationalisation of the banks can help agriculture also. Therefore, all these arguments that the hon. Minister has given here do not stand. On the other hand, it exposes the slogan given by the Congress working Committee about the social control of banks. Congress Members were saying that social control means everything, it is much more wide etc. Now it has been proved otherwise. Let them at least now see that this social control over banks is a bogus slogan just to hoodwink members in the Congress Party as well as people outside.

One or two points have been raised. What does nationalisation mean? It means democratisation also, because we know that in nationalised industries also there is bureaucratic management and all that. Therefore, I am thankful to the Members who have

mentioned this that nationalisation without democratisation does not serve the purpose fully. I agree with this view.

I say: do not try to show that the Reserve Bank has enough power to control these banks. We have also seen the sections of the Reserve Bank Act. The Reserve Bank has got only very limited powers. Secondly, who are the people who control the Reserve Bank? Some of these big business people who are there in these banks are in the Reserve Bank as directors, managers and all that.

Therefore, I cannot accept this explanation given by the hon. Minister and I am not going to withdraw my resolution.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I shall put it to the vote of the House. Before that there are some amendments. What about the amendment of Mr. Chakraverti?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: That is what I am asking. Is he accepting it? Otherwise, I will press it.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I do not press my amendment.

Shri Muthiah: I do not press my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Have the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

Amendments Nos. 2 and 5 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Yashpal Singh's amendment is there. He is not here. So, I will put to the vote of the House amendment No. 3.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that in the interest of holdig the price line, mobilising internal resources and checking speculation, immediate measures be taken for nationalisation of the private banks."

The Resolution was negatived.

18.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INTERIM REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Sir, I move:

"This House is of opinion that the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its interim report, which was laid on the Table of the House on the 1st November, 1966, be adopted by the Government in its entirety and necessary steps taken to enact a law accordingly to implement the said recommendations expeditiously."

Sir, I have moved this resolution.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue his speech next time. We will take up half-an-hour discussion now.

15.04 hrs.

***RAID ON SHRI CHAGGANLAL
GODAVAT OF RAJASTHAN**

श्री च-ग-व (मंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले ही मैं वित्त मंत्री को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने उस के पास जो जवाब भेजा है उस की नकल मेरे पास पहुंच गई है। अगर वे गलतबयानी करेंगे तो यह मेरी चेतावनी है, कि जानबूझ कर गलतबयानो न करें, नहीं तो मुझे विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना पड़ेगा।

अब यह मामला, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर छोटा पादरी नाम के एक गांव में एक पुष्पेनी भूमि रहता है जिस का नाम छगन लाल गोदावत है। भूमि के व्यापार में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में इन्होंने काफी दौलत इकट्ठी की थी। अब इनके पास काफी सोना जमा था। लेकिन जब भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर नियम जारी हो गए कि जो सोना है उस का एलान करना चाहिए, तो इन्होंने उस सोने का एलान नहीं किया। जब वित्त मंत्रालय के आबकारी विभाग को खबर मिली तो उन्होंने अगस्त माह के मध्य तक छापा मारा और कुछ सोना बरामद किया। यह जांच करने वाले अफसर थे कपूर साहब और खन्ना साहब। लेकिन उस के बाद, पता नहीं क्या रहस्य है, मैं जानता नहीं यह छापा और तलाशी का काम क्यों बन्द हो गया? इस बीच में कई जॉर्जों में उस के पास जो सोना बचा था वह लाद-लाद कर मध्य प्रदेश के श्री. राजस्थान के कई शहरों में बेच डाला गया। उस के बारे में सरकार को अभी तक पता नहीं है। फिर भी सोने की 51 इंटें उस के पास बची थी और हर एक इंट का जो वजन था वह तकरीबन 3 किलो था। यह 51 इंटें इन्होंने अपने एक दोस्त गणपत लाल नाम के एक आदमी हैं, उनके पास दी और उन से कहा कि अमानत धारण के पास दे रहा हूँ। इस बीच में जो सोना बरामद

किया गया था आबकारी विभाग में, उस के साथ बातचीत चली कि आगे तलाशी न चले। 20 हजार रुपये रिश्वत भी दिया गया, ऐसा कहते हैं। मैं अधिकारियों का नाम नहीं लेता। इसी तरह एक मंत्री को एक विदेश से लायी गई बड़ी अच्छी गाड़ी भी भेंट की गई है। मैं मंत्री का भी नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। बाद में यह हुआ, जब गोदावत साहब ने वह सोना वापस मांगा तो गणपत लाल की आँखें ललचायीं और उन्होंने इनकार किया। केवल 7 इंटें जा तकरीबन 21 किलो की होंगी, लोटा दो। उस के बाद जो 44 इंटें यानी करीब-करीब 131-132 किलो सोना बचा वह हजम करने के लिए उन्होंने एक षडयंत्र रचा और उस के लिए कांग्रेस के जो नेता हैं और राजस्था के जो मंत्री लंग हैं उनको सहायता उन्होंने मांगी और उन को वह दी गई। इस षडयंत्र का एक हिस्सा था कि उस वक्त जो प्रधान मंत्री थे उनकी इस सोने में से एक हिस्से से स्वर्ण तुला की जाय और वह शास्त्री जी को सुरक्षा कोष के लिये दी जाय। उस के सम्बन्ध में स्वयं राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है:

"Some Members of Parliament have informed me that one Mr. Ganpat Lal of Chittorgarh had expressed a desire to donate gold, equivalent to the weight of Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, to the National Defence Fund"

यह पार्लियामेंट के कौन सदस्य हैं, उनका नाम तो मैं जानता हूँ लेकिन मैं जिक्र नहीं करता हूँ। जो सदस्य हैं वह खुद सामने आयें। उस के बाद कांग्रेस संसदीय दल की बैठक में भी इस का उल्लेख हुआ, अखबारों में यह खबर आयी और 11 तारीख को जयपुर रेडियो से इस का एलान हुआ। जब छगन लाल गोदावत और उन के लड़के गुगवंत लाल ने यह एलान सुना तो उन को बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि मेरा सोना लेकर उसी सोने में से एक हिस्से से यह स्वर्ण तुला शास्त्री जी की करने जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने 8 दिसम्बर और 11 दिसम्बर के बीच में इस के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस

में प्रबन्ध इतिला, यानी फर्ट इन्फार्मेशन रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराया और उसकी नकल मैं आप की इजाजत सदन के पटल*पर रखना चाहता हूँ। उस के बाद एक चालान भी, एक अपूर्ण चालान पुलिस के द्वारा पेश हुआ है। इन सारी चीजों में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

आगे चलकर बात यह हुई कि इन में से 56 किलो 863 ग्राम सोना इन्होंने चीफ सेक्रेटरी राजस्थान के कहने पर और वित्त विभाग के कहने पर ट्रेजरी में जमा किया। 16 तारीख की दिसम्बर की, रसीद है, इसकी नकल मेरे पास है, गलत बयानों की जाय, वह मैं सदन के सामने रखने वाला हूँ। यह जो छगन लाल गोदावत ने मुकदमा दायर किया था बीच आप ट्रस्ट अमानत में खयानत का, उस के बारे में पुलिस गणपत लाल को बुला रहे थे, उसकी खोज कर रहे थे। लेकिन जब पुलिस उन को गिरफ्तार करने की कोशिश कर रही थी 9 दिसम्बर से लेकर 16 दिसम्बर तक तो इस बीच में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने इन को आश्रय दिया था क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा है कि वह चीफ सेक्रेटरी से मिले हैं, वित्त विभाग के आफिसर्स से मिले हैं और कलेक्टर से मिले हैं। तो पुलिस की जांच चल रही थी, फिर पुलिस ने उसी दिन 16 तारीख को, जिन दिन कार्यालय के समय में वह सोना खजाने में जमा हुआ था, लेकिन बाकी जो सोना बचा था, उस में से 56 किलो 863 ग्राम सोना दो जगह से बरामद किया है। वह भी करीब-करीब 56 किलो ही था। तो यह जो सोना पुलिस वालों ने बरामद किया था वह भी पुलिस के पास जमा हुआ। अभी जो मैं ने कहा कि अपूर्ण चालान पेश किया गया है जिसकी नकल मैं पेश करने जा रहा हूँ उसमें साफ कहा है कि यह शाम को बरामद किया गया कुछ गणपत लाल के खेत से और कुछ दूसरी जगह से। तो दो किस्म के सोने बरामद हो गए। एक गणपत लाल के खेत

से और उनके कुछ साथियों से और दूसरा सोना कुछ गणपत लाल ने चोफ सेक्रेटरी और वित्त विभाग के पत्र के अनुसार 13 तारीख को ट्रेजरी में जमा किया। इसलिए ये सोने के जो दो हिस्से हैं, उन पर फर्क करने के लिए एक को मैं पंचनामा वाला सोना कहूंगा, पुलिस वाला सोना और जो खजाने में जमा किया गया था उस को मैं खजाने वाला सोना कहूंगा। इस किस्म के दो सोने हैं। चालान जो पेश किया है, उस में पंचनामा वाला सोने का सन्दर्भ मिलता है। मैं जो अभी रसीद आपके सामने रखने वाला हूँ, उस में आपको जो खजाने में, ट्रेजरी में जमा सोना है, उसका सन्दर्भ मिलेगा। यह रसीद इस प्रकार है— मैं आपको खिदमत में पेश कर रहा हूँ—

“अतः सरकार के उक्त आदेश के प्रचीन सोना तुलनाया जाकर 44 टुन्डे सोने का वजन 56 किलो 863 ग्राम (छान किलो आठ सौ तरेसठ ग्राम कुल) सोना हुआ वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट ट्रेजरी चित्तौड़गढ़ में रखने को आज प्राप्त हुआ जिसकी तामील में वजन कर सील मोहर कर उपरोक्त सोना ट्रेजरी में जमा करा यह रसीद श्री गणपत लाल को दी जाती है। ता० 16 दिसम्बर, 65 ई०।”

अब मैंने वित्त न्याय से 3 नवम्बर, को सवाल पूछा था, सवाल यह था—सम्पत्ति मन्त्रालय, मन्त्र मन्त्रालय की गलत बयानी के कारण मैं कुछ मांगता हूँ—

(d) whether part of this stolen gold or any other gold was seized by the Rajasthan Police from the farm/house/ place belonging to the said Shri Ganapat Lal and some others and a panchanama made of the seizure;

(e) whether any receipt was passed by Rajasthan Government/authorities to the said Shri Ganapatlal for his having surrendered to the Trea-

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents sought to be laid by Shri Madhu Limaye, were not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

sury 44 kilos of gold—it should be 50 kilos—for weighing the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri;

- (f) whether the Central Government have taken possession of the Treasury gold and the panchanama gold for the sake of safety and passed receipt therefor; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

वह इस का क्या जवाब देते हैं—

- (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) Some gold was recovered by the Rajasthan police from Shri Ganapatil and a few others. Steps are being taken to get the gold from the police for action under the Gold Control Rules. The matter concerns the State Government and no further information is available.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सोने का एलान नहीं किया गया है—यह सोने का मामला राज्य सरकार के अधीन नहीं है, यह केन्द्र के वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन है। मैंने साफ सवाल पूछा था कि पंचनामा वाला सोना तथा ट्रेजरी वाला सोना क्या दोनों किस्म का सोना आपने अपने कब्जे में लिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर सवाल किस लिये पूछे जाते हैं आपकी प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि लोक सभा का समय बड़ा कीमती है, 18 हजार रुपये एक घंटे पर खर्च होता है। जब मंत्री महोदय गलत जानकारी देते हैं तो हमें धाधे घंटे की बहस उठानी पड़ती है। इस धाधे घंटे कि समय का 9 हजार रुपये वित्त मंत्री से वसूल किया जाय, नहीं तो प्रधान मंत्री से वसूल किया जाय, संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर।

अब मैं कुछ सवाल पूछता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि मुम्बाइया साहब के पास

जब ये गणपतलाल आये तो मुम्बाइया साहब का यह कर्तव्य था कि उस से पूछते कि यह सोना तुम्हारे पास कहां से आया है। क्या इस का कोई ऐलान हुआ है, जैसे कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अंदर होना चाहिये। यह उन्होंने नहीं पूछा, क्यों नहीं पूछा? क्योंकि हाथ मारने में उनका भी हाथ था। इस लिये किसी भी जिम्मेदार मुख्य मंत्री को जो सवाल पूछना चाहिये था, वह यह था कि जिस सोने से तुम आज शास्त्री जी को तोलना चाहते हो, वह सोना कहाँ से आया? यह सवाल उन्होंने नहीं पूछा बल्कि शास्त्री जी को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून में जब आप हम लोगों को गिरफ्तार करते हैं, तो मुख्य मंत्री राजस्थान को भी आप गिरफ्तार करो आप उनको कब गिरफ्तार करने जा रहे हैं।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जब पुलिस गणपतलाल को गिरफ्तार करना चाहती थी तब 9 दिसम्बर से लेकर 16 दिसम्बर तक उनको गिरफ्तार करने में सहायता करने के बजाय चीफ सैक्रेटरी राजस्थान, वित्त मंत्रालय और कर्नल इत्यादि इस काम में लगे हुए थे और गणपतलाल से उनका अच्छी तरह संपर्क स्थापित हुआ था। तो इस तरह से अगर कानून की अवहेलना की जाय, तो उस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, इस तरह से हमारे देश में लोकतन्त्र नहीं पनप सकेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मुम्बाइया साहब को भलीभाँति पता था कि पुलिस के द्वारा जो सोना जमा किया गया है और ट्रेजरी में जो सोना जमा किया गया है, जिसकी रसीद का कि एक हिस्सा मैंने पढ़ा है और जिसकी फोटो स्टेट कापी मेरे हाथ में है, वित्त मंत्री अभी जबाब

न देना चाहें, तो न दें सोच समझ कर दें—उन को यह भलीभाँति पता था कि पुलिस ने जिस सोने का पंचनामा किया और जो सोना ट्रेजरी में जमा किया गया, वे दोनों एलान किये हुए सोने नहीं थे उनका यह कर्तव्य था कि केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री सचीन चौधरी साहब को इत्तिला देते कि इस तरह का सोना जमा हुआ है राजस्थान सरकार के पास, आप कृपया आकर ले जाइए और रसीद दीजिये केस बगैरह चलाने के लिये। लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी नहीं किया।

सभापति महोदय, तीन किस्म का सोना था, एक ट्रेजरी वाला, एक खेतवाला और तीसरा गणपतलाल के कुछ साथियों से, करीब-करीब ठीक आकड़ों में नहीं दे सकता—सात किलो के आसपास यह भी पुलिस में जमा हुआ था। उनका फर्ज था कि यह सब केन्द्रीय सरकार को देने लेकिन वह नहीं दिया।

अब मैं वित्त मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी की तरफ आता हूँ। इस बीच में जो तलाशी बंद हो गई अगस्त महीने में यह तलाशी आबकारी विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने क्यों बन्द कर दी, सोना बाजार में क्यों बेचा गया, उसके बारे में जांच क्यों नहीं की गई, क्या यह तीस हजार की रिश्वत और मोटरकार के बारे में जांच हुई है? साथ ही साथ जो सोना राजस्थान सरकार के पास है, क्या ट्रेजरी रसीद के आधार पर, पुलिस का जो एक० आई० आर० तथा चलाने में सभा पटल पर रखा है, उसके आधार पर, तथा वह सोना जो गणपतलाल के साथियों से बरामद किया गया था, यह सारा सोना राजस्थान सरकार से वसूल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है, वह सोना वसूल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है?

मेरी मांग यह है कि इस संबंध में एक न्यायिक और स्वतंत्र जांच बैठाई जाय। इस के बारे में जांच खुल्लम-खुल्ला की जाय। लोगों को सबूत देने और गवाहियाँ पेश करने का अधिकार मिल। अगर यह आप नहीं करेंगे तो क्या निष्कर्ष हम लोग निकालेंगे? जब वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव हुआ था तो राज्यों के जो सूबेदार हैं उन लोगों ने इस के बारे में पहल कर के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री को गद्दी पर बैठाया था ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस से क्या संबंध है।

श्री मधु सिमर्ये : आपको अपने अधिकारों के बारे में जरा भी परवाह नहीं है, आपके अधिकारों को जब सूबे के सूबेदार छीन लेते हैं, तो आप आर्ध्र मद लेते हैं, बरदास्त करते हैं, लेकिन मैं बरदास्त नहीं करूँगा। अगर आप इस तरह की जांच नहीं बैठावेंगे तो मैं यह निष्कर्ष निकालूँगा, विरोधी दल निवालेगें कांग्रेस में जो ईमानदार लोग हैं वे भी यहीं नतीजा निकालेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री केवल इस लिये जांच नहीं कर रही है कि प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव में उन को सूझा-झिया से कुछ मदद मिली थी।

प्रंत में, सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सूझा-झिया के खिलाफ करीब-करीब 40-42 आरोप राजस्थान के जो 11-12 विधायक हैं उन्होंने लगाये थे। उस के बारे में नन्दाजी ने और शास्त्री जी ने सही तौर पर जांच की थी और मेरी जानकारी यह है क्योंकि उसी के सिलसिले में यह बहुत चल रही है।

Mr. Chairman: It is better that the hon. Member confines himself to the subject under discussion, He should try to conclude soon. His time is up.

श्री मधू लिमये : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग 42 आरोप थे। उन में 17 आरोपों की जांच करना चाहिये इस तरह की नोटिंग शास्त्री जी ने तानकन्द जाने से पहले की थी। परन्तु श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने उस के बारे में कुछ जांच नहीं की है। झूठा चार का सारा मामला है। नन्दा जी के समय श्री मनुभाई शाह तथा श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी को निकाला गया था। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की हिम्मत टूट गई और उन को वापस लिया गया। आज कल जनता खास कर जो जवान लोग हैं (टीन एजर्स) वह मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी कहते हैं कि हम ओ ३ फेज्ड बन गये हैं और गोली तथा हिंसा के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे मामले की न्यायिक जांच करो, सुझाविया समेत जो अपराधी लोग हैं, उनको सक्त से सक्त सजा दो।

श्री शिव चरन माथुर (सम्बलपुर) : मैं मंत्री : होदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगस्त 1965 में जब आबकारी विभाग के श्री कपूर और श्री खन्ना ने रेड करना बन्द कर दिया तब उन्होंने मिनिस्टर्स को एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। उस रिपोर्ट में क्या था, और उस रिपोर्ट के मिलने के बाद मिनिस्टर ने उन्हें क्या हिदायत दी थी, कोई पूछ लाछी की थी या नहीं, क्या इन सब चीजों को मंत्री महोदय सदन पटल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हैं।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore): First of all, let me very strongly and categorically refute the allegation made by my hon friend, Shri Madhu Limaye that we have come under the influence of Chief Ministers with respect to our voting for the Prime Minister. I stand full score here to refute that allegation that we have come under the influence of anybody.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak: He can ask a question, but not make a speech.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Member has made an allegation and I have to reply to that.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is for me to see whether a speech is being made.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have only one question to ask here. The hon. Member referred to three sets of gold recovered. I leave apart 7 kilograms, about which I think there is no dispute. Our minds are confused as to whether there were two separate recoveries. My hon. friend referred to December 1962. Perhaps, it is a slip and he meant December 1965. My question is whether there were two sets of gold, one set which is pertaining to the panchayatnama and another set which is deposited with the treasury or collector. Were there two sets or there was only one set? There is great confusion over this particular issue which must be clarified by the hon. Minister.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur (Bhilwara): Since the hon. Member referred to a Member of Parliament and the Chief Minister...

Mr. Chairman: He can ask only one question.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Since a mention was made of a Member of Parliament, I want to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Chairman: There is no need of any personal explanation. If you want, you can put a question.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: It refers to me.

अभी श्री मधू लिमये ने अपने बयान में बतलाया कि किसी संसद् सदस्य ने : : .

श्री मधू लिमये : मैंने राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के बयान से एक जुमला पढ़ा था।

श्री निब चरन माथुर : राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस प्रकार की इत्तला दी और यह साबल राजस्थान विधान सभा में भी आया था। उस में मुख्य मंत्री ने मेरा नाम लिया और मुझे इत्तला दी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहूंगा।

पिछले साल जब संसद् का शरद्कालीन अधिवेशन चल रहा था उस समय नवम्बर के आखिरी वीक में या दिसम्बर के फर्स्ट वीक में गनपत लाल, जो कि छोटी सादही का रहने वाला था, मेरे पास आया। उस ने मुझ से कहा कि मेरे पास कुछ सोना है और मैं शास्त्री जी को तोलना चाहता हूँ। सम्भव था वह यहाँ इसलिये आया था कि उस के क्षेत्र का कोई संसद् सदस्य मिल जाये ताकि वह प्रधान मंत्री से मिल सके। लेकिन न मिलने के कारण वह मेरे पास आया क्योंकि मेरा क्षेत्र वहाँ से पास पड़ता है। मैं ने उससे पूछा कि सोना कहाँ से आया। उस ने बतलाया कि मेरा परिवार पुराना और काफी धनी परिवार है तथा काफी सोना मेरे पास इकट्ठा है। मैं शास्त्री जी को तोलना चाहता हूँ। उस समय, मुझे याद है, शास्त्री जी ने कांग्रेस के संसद् सदस्यों से कहा था कि हमें सोना एकत्र करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने यह भी कहा था उन्होंने 2 लाख ग्राम सोने का टागैट रक्खा था। मैंने उचित समझा कि जो आदमी यहाँ आ कर इतना बतलाता है, उसे सीधे प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेज दिया जाये। मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और दूरे दिन स्वयं उसे लेकर प्रधान मंत्री जी के बंगले पर गया।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उस के पास सोना था क्या ?

श्री शिखर ग माधुर : सोना वगैरह कुछ नहीं था। वह तो निवेदन ले कर आया था कि मैं तोलना चाहता हूँ आप को। उस समय जयपुर में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन होने वाला था। उस का विचार था कि जब जयपुर अधिवेशन हो तब उन को सोने से तोला जाये। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि जब मैं दूसरे दिन स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने गया तब वह लान में थे। प्रधान मंत्री अपने निवास स्थान पर लान में ग्राम तोर से 9 और 10 बजे सुबह के बीच लोगों से मिला करते थे। उस बं. गनपत लाल प्रधान मंत्री से मिल और उन से निवेदन किया कि मैं आप को सोने से

तोलना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि मैं सोने से तोलने के बारे में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ। वह हाल आप दख्खिस्त दीजिये, मैं उस की राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के पास भेज दूंगा। वह मुझ से मिलने आने वाले हैं, मैं उन से दर्याफ्त कर के आप को जवाब दूंगा।

उस ने एक दख्खिस्त लिख कर दी जिस में मुझे याद है कि उस ने यह भी लिखा था कि सोना उस के पास कहाँ से आया। इस की मुझे याद नहीं कि उस ने क्या लिखा था कि किस का सोना है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वह डिक्लेअरेंस सोना है या नहीं (व्यवधान)।

श्री मधु लिमरे : इस में क्या है, स्पष्टीकरण मांगना कोई पाप नहीं है। यह डिफेन्स आफ उडिना क्लस के चैप्टर 5 की 112 धारा है : डिक्लेअरेशन आफ गोल्ड। क्या उन्होंने इस बात की जानकारी हासिल की थी ? उन का इस में हाथ था।

श्री शिखर ग माधुर : मैंने उस व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेज कर, मैं समझता हूँ, बहुत उचित काम किया। मेरे लिये वह सब जानकारी करना आवश्यक नहीं थी क्योंकि राजस्थान सरकार यह सब आसानी से कर सकती थी, मेरे लिये यह आवश्यक नहीं था। जब भी मुझे सूचना मिली, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री के पास उस आदमी को भेजा और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस आदमी से दख्खिस्त ली थी और राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजी। बाद में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री भी प्रधान मंत्री से मिले। उन्होंने उस का जिक्र किया। सब कुछ स्पान्टेनियसली हुआ था। 10 दिसम्बर को जो कांग्रेस संसदीय दल की बैठक हुई थी उस में श्री प्रेस वालों के सामने इस बात का एलान किया गया था और उस के आधार पर, जैसा श्री लिमरे ने कहा, 11 दिसम्बर को आल इंडिया रेडियो पर इस प्रकार की घोषणा हुई थी। वह सारी बातें दिल्ली में हुई। फिर इस के बाद क्या हुआ, किस प्रकार का सोना था, इस के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं जानता।

[श्री शिव चरण मायूर]

गनपत लाल के मुँह से मिलने के बाद टगनलाल गोदावत ने एक०घ्राई०भार० दर्ज कराई है। इस बात से साबित होता है कि उस ने पहले कोई एक०घ्राई०भार० नहीं दर्ज कराई है वह 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 को दाखिल की गई है। उस के पहले वह व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री जं. से मिल चुका था। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस वक्त राष्ट्र के सामने जो चुनौती थी और जो श्रील प्रधान मंत्री जं. ने की थी उस के बाद अगर मेरे पास कोई भ्रादमी धाये उस का प्रधान मंत्री जी को रिफर करना बहुत उचित काम था। मैंने राष्ट्रहित को ध्यान में रख कर उस व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेजा था।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The allegations are very serious. In case whatever Shri Madhu Limaye has stated is true, which I think is true because he always....

Mr. Chairman: Please put your question.

Shri Madhu Limaye: The documents are there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have allowed him so much time. Please allow me also a little time.

Mr. Chairman: That was a personal explanation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a national issue. If the magnitude of the scandal is true, I would like to know whether any impartial inquiry was made into this and, if not, whether the hon. Finance Minister, taking into account the various allegations made, is now likely to institute an inquiry to elicit more information than what even the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has done.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): A number of papers have been put on the Table, which I have not seen, on the question of gold.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शा त्री (बिजनौर): यह भी अपने जवाब में इनक्लूड कर लें कि गोल्ड डिक्लेरेंड था या नहीं था।

श्री मधु लिमये: जवाब बाद में दें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। नहीं तो 115 डायरेक्शन है। प्रिन्लेज मोशन आ जाती है। बाद में आप चाहें तो जवाब दे सकते हैं। दस्तावेज पेश कीजिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक: डबल मेहनत न करें।

श्री मधु लिमये: आपका समय भी जायगा और मेरा भी जायेगा।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There are different lots of gold which are involved in this and, as I said in the beginning, I have not seen the documents put on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये: आपने कहा है कि डाकुमेंट्स देखे नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैंने यह कहा है कि बाद में जवाब दो।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I thank Mr. Limaye very much for giving me that opportunity. When I am standing to answer, he will be kind enough to respect me in the same way in which I respect him. Let him not interrupt me. I did not interrupt him at all.

What I want to say is this. A number of documents have been put on the Table. I do not know whether in any of these documents there is anything to show that any gift of a foreign motor car bought out of foreign exchange has been made to any Minister or not. If there is, I cannot answer this question. Whether there is

any reference there to any gold being given or any money being given to any officer or Minister, or not, I do not know. Unless there is that, I should say really that it is, if I may say so, an abuse of the privilege that we as members of this House have to make a reference to something for which there is not even a scrap of paper except something in the shape of rumour and a very responsible Member of Parliament like Shri Madhu Limaye, I hope, will have realised that and when he made the statement, he had done that with the fullest sense of responsibility and upon documents he put before the House. It is perfectly true that names have not been taken by Mr. Madhu Limaye except that of my colleague, Shri Manubhai Shah. I forget whether he took my name or not.

So far as the name of Shri Manubhai Shah is concerned, again I do not see the relevance of it. I can only say what should be the standards and I have got no means of enforcing them. Having said that, I must tell you that perhaps the clarity which was sought will be given to you if I gave you the happenings of certain dates and how they happened. Shri H. C. Mathur, my very very esteemed friend, has raised a question which, I think, is the only pertinent question in the whole case, as to what is the gold which has been described in the Panchnama, whether it is the same as was deposited in the Treasury or it is something different. I shall make my factual statement and it will be for the House to make its own inference because the one quantity of gold which has found its way into the Treasury is all that I know of; I do not know of any other except Panchnama; it will be a matter of inference for this House as well as for me whether it is the same gold or a different gold. Having said that, I will give you the history of the whole thing, even if I take a little longer time. After all, Mr. Limaye is a responsible person and I have to give

him a responsible answer. He has warned me over and over again not to make an incorrect statement.

The difficulty is this. So far as I am concerned, I have got to depend on the information which I get, when I make this statement and I have got no means of verifying, as my friend on the Opposition has, the truth or otherwise of the statement except upto a point; I cannot go down to Rajasthan and make enquiries myself.

If I may go on, on the 6th January, 1965, there was a letter written by a person in Rajasthan, whose name I do not wish to disclose, to the then Finance Minister, my predecessor, giving an information against Shri Chhagan Lal Godavat of Chhoti Sadri in respect of undeclared gold which was alleged to have been concealed in his premises. The information was passed on to the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and they made the necessary preliminary enquiries in order to screen the person who had given the information and to verify *prima facie* whether the information had any foundation at all or not. On being satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case to act upon, the Directorate on 9th April, 1965 entrusted the working out of this information, as is generally the procedure, to the concerned field formation. In this case, it was the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

On the 15th May, 1965, the person giving the information by arrangement met the Collector of Central Excise at Delhi and gave him some further details regarding the places where the gold was supposed to have been kept. On the 3rd June, 1965, simultaneous raids were organised on the residence of Shri Chagganlal Godavat at Bagana and at Choti Sadri. These raids concluded on the 4th June, 1965, and certain recoveries were made. I may tell you what those recoveries were. At Bagana, on 3rd June, 1965, there was gold to

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

the extent of 2297 gms. of the value of Rs. 12,135, and the authority who seized this was the CCE, Nagpur. The gold has been confiscated. Then, at Choti Sadri, on the 4th June, 1965, gold to the extent of 1549 gms. of the value of Rs. 7,627 was seized by the Deputy Collector, CE, Jaipur; that gold has also been confiscated. At the same place, silver with certain foreign marks to the tune of 171,200 kg. and value of about Rs. 51,000 was also seized by the same Deputy Collector at Jaipur. Then, there was a search, as I said, at Choti Sadri on 3rd June, 1965, and certain documents were seized there which pertain to transactions in gold by Shri Chagganlal.

On the 7th June, 1965, this gentleman who gave the information again came to the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi and some further information was given that there was some more gold and silver buried in a house of Shri Chagganlal Godavat.

After that, again, after going into the question as to whether there was a *prima facie* case or not, the residence of Shri Chagganlal Godavat was searched at Bagana from the 2nd August, 1965 to the 22nd August, 1965, and at Choti Sadri from the 29th July, 1965 to the 14th August, 1965, and this search was again continued from the 19th August, 1965 to the 20th August, 1965. You may ask me the question as to why the search was not carried through from the 14th August, 1965, and the reason was this that there were certain threats of riot and so on. I can give you the actual dates.

On the 14th August, 1965, at 12 noon, there was a detection of 9 gold slabs weighing about 72.940 k.g. and at 2 p.m., the recovery of these nine gold slabs was completed.

Then, the lady, the wife of Shri Godavat had certain gold bangles on her person, and the question arose as

to whether she should or should not remove those for the purpose of seizure. Then, the people near about were rather excited. It infuriated the public, and they shifted to Shri Chagganlal's place and they were threatened. And Shri Chagganlal on that date went away to Neemuch, which is 14 miles, I understand, from this place. On the 15th August, 1965, it was Independence Day and there was no labour available for doing any digging or anything like that.

On the 16th August, 1965, Shri Chagganlal did not return to Choti Sadri from Neemuch, and there were a number of pamphlets distributed inciting the public to sympathise with Shri Chagganlal, and a meeting was organised at eight o'clock in the evening to which the people of the locality were invited to come and they were invited to come by making announcements through loudspeakers and so on. At 8 O'clock that evening, the meeting was held. At that meeting, a large number of people, between 4000-5000 were present. They were all, at least the speakers amongst them, speaking against the income tax officers. When the people were returning from this meeting, they came near about the house of Chagganlal which was being searched and being guarded by the police, and threw stones.

On 17th August 1965, there was a hartal in the town, and nobody could be got to do any work. On that day, digging operation was not undertaken as the sub-divisional magistrate said that there should not be any digging operations.

I am sorry to have taken this time. But when so many people of responsibility are involved, I think the House should have the full story.

On the 18th August, there was a strike which continued, and at about 10 O'clock the S. P. Chittorgarh arrived at Choti Sadri. Then that evening the strike was called off at about 4 O'clock, and the people of

the Central Government were advised that they could start digging again after giving 24 hours notice to Chagganlal. As I have told you, on the 19th August, there was a search and digging started. If my information is correct, in that case during this period, there was a police guard at Chagganlal's house.

Having told you that, I must tell you also the quantity of gold which was recovered and what happened to it. At Bagna on the 16th August 1965, 0.175 kg. of gold of the value of Rs. 9,400 was found by the Nagpur Central Excise staff. That gold has been confiscated. At Choti Sadri on the 29th July 1965 gold to the extent 240.040 kgs. worth Rs. 12,50,070 was found by the Delhi Central Excise staff. That gold also has been confiscated. Between these two dates, 29th July 1965 to 14th August 1965, silver with foreign marks to the tune of 2,900.750 kgs. was again found by the Delhi Central Excise staff, and the entire silver and certain silver coins which also recovered are now in the custody of the State authorities. The State authorities are claiming this silver and the silver coins as theirs by reason of the operation of the Treasure-Troves Act (*Interruptions*). The whole story has to be told because, after all so many different things have been said. This is what has been done. Charges have been made against people of the Central Government and I think it is fair that the House should know what they have done.

So far as this gold is concerned, I have given you the short history. As I see that the House is getting impatient in my giving more details, I will not trouble you with more details.

So far as the other things are concerned, I find that the First Information Report was lodged by Shri Gunwantlal Godavat who, I understand, is the son of the other gentleman, Chagganlal, on 9th December 1965—if I am wrong, Shri Madhu Limaye

has the papers, he will correct me; I have not seen the FIR or its copy. In that FIR he said that he had entrusted 51 slabs weighing about 153 seers to Shri Ganapatlal and that Shri Ganapatlal had returned to him 7 out of these slabs. But he was suggesting that he had misappropriated 44 of the remaining slabs. On the basis of this complaint, case No. 7765 was registered under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code. On the 10th December, 1965 Ganpatlal saw the Chief Secretary of the Rajasthan Government at Jaipur and made an application to him in writing to the effect that he desired to weigh the then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in gold and that instructions should be sent to the Collector of Chittorgarh to accept this gold and to keep it in safe custody. The necessary instructions were issued by the Finance Secretary to the District Collector, Chittorgarh, asking him to receive the gold to be deposited by Shri Ganpatlal and to issue a receipt for the same to him. A copy of this order was also personally handed over to Ganpatlal, and he approached the District Collector, Chittorgarh after six days, i.e. on 16th December, 1965, with a written request that the District Collector along with some police force should accompany him and take charge of the gold for safe custody in the Government Treasury. This is what he did or the purpose of keeping the gold which was to be deposited in the Treasury for the purpose of weighing the Prime Minister.

Shri Madhu Limaye: This is Mr. Sukhadia's version.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I can only give the information. I have. I cannot give any other information.

Shri Madhu Limaye: You are responsible for gold.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak: Why should he read out his version?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is no use saying that the responsibility for

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

gold is mine. It is certainly true that so far as the Gold Control Order is concerned, it is my domain and I have got to administer that, but what I am saying is this. I must have the information before I can do anything.

So far as the Collector of Chittorgarh is concerned, he went with some police force to Choti Sadri on the same day and Ganpatlal asked him to take possession of 44 slabs of gold weighing 56.863 kgs. This gold was recovered from a field by digging that field, and the panchnama, memorandum of recovery, in respect of the gold was also prepared by the police. I suppose that is the panchnama that Mr. Limaye has been mentioning. The gold was then weighed in the presence of some goldsmiths, and after depositing the gold in the Government Treasury, a receipt was issued to Ganpatlal. This receipt was to the effect that in accordance with the Finance Department Order, to which I have referred, of 10th December, 1965, 44 slabs of gold weighing 56.863 kg. had been deposited in the District Treasury, Chittorgarh, and the receipt thereof is consequently being given to Shri Ganpatlal.

Having regard to the sequence of events, that the gold recovered, 44 slabs, was exactly the same as in the panchnama and in the receipt which was issued, having regard to the fact that the gold was conveyed by this man along with the police to the Treasury and the gold was taken in by the Treasury, it is inference. I do not say it is a fact, that the same gold was transferred as was mentioned in both the panchnama and the receipt. Therefore, there is no question of their being two lots of gold of this description.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that the Collector and Superintendent of Police were present when this was recovered?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I say, the information is that they say

it is a fact. I was not present there, I cannot say whether it is a fact or not.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Why don't you have a look at the receipt which I have produced? No harm can come. Please have a look at it.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I shall look at anything. I want to see at the proper time.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: This is not the proper time?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That is for me to judge. I am giving you the information I have. I cannot guarantee the correctness of the information because it had to be received from the State Government.

Shri Madhu Limaye: If you are not sure, why do you make a statement?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Simply because Mr. Limaye wasted the time of the House.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Why do you give incorrect replies?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I thought that was my monopoly; today I found that it is not my monopoly and incorrect statements are made by Mr. Madhu Limaye. I am sorry I have introduced into his monopoly.... (Interruptions.) I say that it was an allegation; I had been polite.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Let him continue.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I thought formation is that actually the Collector of Chittorgarh accompanied by S. P. Chittorgarh and some police officers went to Choti Sadri and at the instance of Shri Ganpatlal 44 slabs of gold were recovered from fields. I take it that it was in their presence it was done. I was not there and I cannot vouch for the correctness of that. It is a matter which will have to be examined later on but it is neither here nor there. After all there

is a case which is instituted and it is going on in the courts. First information reports had been filed; investigation has been going on; in the court there is a fight between individuals. These facts must be gone into. It is asked whether there was some other gold or not. As I said the gold was weighed and was taken in hand. That is so far as this gold was concerned. Thereafter what has happened is this. The gold is in safe custody of the Rajasthan treasury. There is also the gold about 9 kgs. which had been recovered on the information given by Ganapatlal. Proceedings are still going on; they have not finished. Gold which has been recovered is taken care of by the Rajasthan Government. They have issued the receipts and they are responsible for it. In regard to that gold, there had been searches and interrogation of the persons concerned for the purpose of explaining how it came to them; they have been called to explain how they came into the possession of that gold.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was it declared gold?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It was not declared gold.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Your responsibility is attracted.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know whether my responsibility is attracted and we are looking into the facts to find out what should be the fate of that gold. The gold has not

gone away; it is in the custody of the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been digested.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There is no question of its being digested; it is still there. After all the Government of India has to have gold in some custody and that is where it is now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why don't you take it?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is a matter of administration and I am not going to be advised by anyone as to how it should be administered. I am responsible to the House to see that the gold is in safe custody... (*Interruptions.*) It may be. It has to be found later on. The process is going on. Notices have been served and explanation will be called for the purpose of finding out what is the origin of the gold and then we shall see how it is to be dealt with. As I pointed out, wherever we have found gold of doubtful origin, that gold is confiscated. Apart from that there has been the penalty imposed on Chagganlal Rs. 25 lakhs. I do not know anything about the other charges that have been made. But if the papers filed here disclose anything of that sort, I shall certainly enquire into them.

18.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday November 14, 1966/Kartika 23, 1888 (Saka.)