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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 18, 1966/Sravana 27,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Threat of Resignation by Honorary Doctors

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- *509. Shri Yash Pal Singh :
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Shri Priya Gupta :
Shri Bagri :
Dr. Ranen Sen :
Shri H. N. Mukerjee :
Shri A. K. Gopalan :
Shri H. P. Chatterjee :
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri U. M. Trivedi :
Shri Hem Barua :
Shri Kishen Pattnayak :
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya :
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair :
Shri Madhu Limaye :
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee :
Dr. P. Srinivasan :
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh :
Shri Kolla Venkaiah :
Shri Umanath :
Shri M. N. Swamy :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Honorary Physicians, Surgeons and Professors attached to the Maulana Azad Medical College and Irwin Hospital have tendered their resignations and others are contemplating doing so, as result of the differences with the Principal and Director of the College and associate hospitals with

regard to the terms and conditions of the honorary services rendered by them; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to see that hospital services and teaching do not suffer dislocation as a result of these resignations ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy) : (a) and (b). Only one honorary medical officer has resigned. There is no dislocation of hospital services and teaching.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वे लोग जो आनरेरी बर्क कर रहे हैं ये हिन्दुस्तान की मानी हुई हस्तियां हैं। ये टायमोस्ट फिजिशियन हैं। इनके साथ जो सलूक किया जाता है वह ऐसा नहीं है जो कि माने हुए रत्नों के साथ होना चाहिये। डा० सेन को राष्ट्रपति ने खुद पद्म भूषण का खिताब दिया है। डा० सेन की जब इतनी इज्जत हमारे राष्ट्रपति और स्वर्गीय राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने की है तो उनके साथ जो व्यवहार किया जा रहा है वह क्या इस समय युक्तिसंगत है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : आनरेरीज के साथ भी अच्छा और सम्मान का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। किसी के साथ खराब व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इनको मजबूर किया जा रहा है कि ये इस्तीफे दे दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस लिए इन से इस्तीफे लिये जा रहे हैं ? अगर अच्छा सलूक किया जा रहा है तो क्या जरूरत महसूस हुई कि ये इस्तीफे दें ?

डा० मुशोला नारर : माननीय उपमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि एक व्यक्ति ने इस्तीफा दिया था। अस्पताल का बहुत जमाने से रुल है कि तीन घंटे कम से कम अस्पताल को दिये जायें। जब उनसे कहा गया कि इस नियम का पालन करो तो उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया। उसके अलावा किसी ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया।

Shri Priya Gupta : In a country with a developing economy like India, especially when the hospitals and medical colleges cannot afford to appoint physicians, doctors and professors of high eminence who are few and far between in India, by this process of appointing the visiting, honorary surgeons, honorary physicians and honorary professor, they should not be pinned down with timings. Is not it a fact that not only three hours, there are cases which can be cited where a professor or a doctor, a physician or a surgeon, has given more than 18 hours also in the hospitals? In the circumstances, how is it that the Principal, who has been appointed not at all legally, outside the UPSC, is taking on himself to harm the country and the people and the students by victimising the honorary surgeons only because they cannot toe his desires?

Mr. Speaker : He should not assume so many things.

Shri Priya Gupta : It is a fact.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : May I say that the Principal has been appointed according to the UPSC's recommendations and their directives? Nobody has gone outside the UPSC.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : Has he been allowed private practice?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : We advertised the post of the Director/Principal and the present Principal's name was sent to the UPSC as a contact candidate by the Delhi Administration. The UPSC put him at the top of the list after the interview and

directed the Health Ministry to negotiate the terms with him because the terms that were offered by us were not acceptable to him. We first resisted but then we were advised to follow the advice of the Union Public Service Commission and the desires of the Delhi Administration and talks were held with Dr. Dhanda.

Shri Priya Gupta : You advertised the post again.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. He cannot continue in this manner.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : May I say that Dr. Dhanda's point was that he was prepared to give a few years to serve the institution and put it on the right lines, but if he dissociated his connection with his practice completely, to which he will have to return after three years or four years or five years, whatever the period may be, it will be very difficult for him, because he is not a permanent Government servant and has no pension or other benefits to his advantage. After considerable discussions with all concerned, the post was given to him as desired by the Union Public Service Commission.

So far as the honorary system is concerned, it is in vogue in a few institutions: in one institution in Delhi, in a few institutions in Bombay and Madras and may be in some other places.

Shri Priya Gupta : In all institutions in Calcutta.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : In Calcutta also. So far as Delhi is concerned, the percentage is not more than 10 to 15. But we are associating these men for their experience and for the advantage that the people can gain from their experience. Nobody has done anything which can be taken offence to. If the Director/Principal has insisted on the observance of the rules, it is not a matter which can be complained about. If necessary, the rules can be amended, but so long as the rules are there—and they have not been framed today, they are

there right from the beginning, from the early days—they should be observed and he has only asked for the observance of these rules.

Shri Priya Gupta : She has given wrong information.

Mr. Speaker : He can take recourse to a separate remedy.

Shri Priya Gupta : I want a clarification. She is wrong.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. There is a separate remedy.

Shri Priya Gupta : She is giving a wrong interpretation. The post was advertised again.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Again and again, I have told him that there is a separate remedy for these things.

Shri Priya Gupta : Let me clarify one thing.

Mr. Speaker : I am not allowing it.

Shri Priya Gupta : She has not replied to that point.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I have told him so many times not to proceed like that.

Shri Priya Gupta : The Minister is protecting the Principal unnecessarily (*Interruption*).

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri : It seems that the honorary physicians and surgeons, etc. who have been associated with this institution for more than two decades are not very happy over the present state of things. May be the Principal is all right according to the rules, but these gentlemen have been working there and doing signal service to this institution which has been recognised by the Government even by giving awards to some of them. Mr. N. S. Jain, who has resigned, is one of the leading ophthalmic surgeons in the whole country, and Dr. Sen's name has been mentioned. He is also one of the eminent surgeons, of the country. So, has the hon. Minister

considered what is the trouble there and whether the good offices of the Health Ministry can be availed of in arriving at a satisfactory solution?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : The Health Ministry is not in a position to direct the Delhi Administration to have rules to suit individuals. Rules can be made only for a whole group of people. May I say further that one of the things that was objected to by the honoraries was that they were expected to sign their names in the register whenever they went in and then came out. This applied to honoraries as well as full-time officers. In deference to their wishes and their feeling, that rule has been revised.

Dr. Ranam Sen : Elsewhere in India, in all the big cities and in all the big hospitals as far as we know, this system of honorary physicians, surgeons and professors prevails and it has been proved in practice that it has been to the advantage of the students as well of the patients and the institutions, and that this honorary system should continue.

May I know why the Delhi Administration or the Principal or the Health Ministry is so keen on abolishing this system of honorary physicians? What is the reason on behind it?

Shri Priya Gupta : Inferiority complex of the Principal.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I have explained that neither the Delhi Administration nor the Principal nor the Health Ministry has done anything new to which anybody could take offence, except that certain rules which were not being observed are enforced by the Director Principal. So far as the utility of the honorary system is concerned, there are two opinions. We have thought it wise to continue the system to the extent it is prevailing. That is where the position rests.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether this institution is only helpful for the hospital and the students or is

it equally helpful to the Doctors who get much boosting in their practice? If so is there a minimum rule for the honorary doctors in Delhi hospitals and elsewhere, or they are free to act as they like, including Dr. Sen who has attacked the Minister personally? Can't they come in and put in a minimum time and their signature?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I would admit that the honorary system benefits the doctor, as much or even more than it helps anybody else. I would also say that because there has been a clear case that certain things were not attended to as carefully as they should have been the institution of full-time units had to be instituted. As I have said at the present moment, the honorary staff is only 10 to 15 per cent in the hospital and college and full-time staff have been put in position in most of the units. It does cause a considerable amount of dislocation and discontent amongst the full-time staff because they are not allowed private practice, whereas honorary people can have private practice and earn large sums of money. In view of this, there is a powerful opinion among experts that those who wish to go for research and teaching, i.e. academic pursuits, may be made full-time people and those who wish to earn money may go in for private practice.

Shri Hem Barua : Is it not a fact that in the original advertisement by the UPSC the condition was laid down that an honorary surgeon or physician must not have private practice? This gentleman put in his application and laid down the condition that he must be allowed to have private practice. In his particular case, that condition originally imposed by the UPSC was waived. If so, why is it that the UPSC did not re-advertise the post, because in that case many more people like Dr. Dhanda who had the knowledge and experience and who would have liked to work under the same condition if they are allowed private practice, would have put in their application?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : The condition of practice it was, was relaxed at the instance of the UPSC. I admit that while we were hesitating and trying to make up our mind, I did get a message from my colleague, Mr. Humayun Kabir and others that Dr. Sen was willing to offer his services for this post and give up private practice. But we were not in a position to offer the post to Dr. Sen, in view of the fact that the Delhi Administration had sent Dr. Dhanda's name to the UPSC and the UPSC had recommended Dr. Dhanda's name.

Shri Hem Barua : Sir, my question has not been answered. You will agree with me, Sir, if I say that my question was point-blank. The UPSC laid down a particular condition. That condition was waived in the case of a particular gentleman who offered his own conditions. My submission is this. Why is it that the UPSC did not re-advertise so that many more people like Dr. Dhanda with similar conditions would have applied and we could have certainly made a choice from a bigger circle?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : Here the feeling was that we were not likely to get any better people by re-advertising (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua : Sir, you should come to our rescue. You should protect us. Should the Minister act on her feelings? We have our feelings also.

Mr. Speaker : I cannot help in this respect because

Shri Priya Gupta : How can the Minister's feelings supersede the UPSC rules?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Sir, this running commentary should be stopped now.

Shri Priya Gupta : He should stop the running commentary.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I really make strong exception to this. I have asked him again and again. I cannot tolerate it any further.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, how can the Minister. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Again he continues. I will now ask him to go out.

Shri Priya Gupta: I will, if you so desire. When senior Members do the same thing as I do, how do you consider their case sympathetically? Is it due to their personality and weightage in this Parliament: I am only seeking your protection in this.

Mr. Speaker: He may go out now.

(Shri Priya Gupta then left the House).

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षराय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमें हम को ही डांटते हैं । क्या आप कभी मंत्रियों को भी कहते हैं कि व ठीक उत्तर दें ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Now that is quite clear that there is no altruistic motive associated with this particular gentleman having the right of private practice as well as having full-time pay, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that in almost all the big cities and all big hospitals the honorary physicians and honorary surgeons are people of great eminence, and whether it is right to insist on pinpricks like making them sign as soon as they come and when they go out. May I also know whether it is not a fact that, it is not only necessary, but the work much more than two hours. If that is so, why is this being insisted upon with the result that we are going to lose the services of eminent people of great diagnostic experience.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have said that there are honoraries of great eminence, but I would not say that every honorary all over the country is so. However, Sir,

a certain minimum time is considered necessary. I remember, Dr. Gilder, when he was the Health Minister of Bombay, gave a ruling that unless the honoraries spent a minimum of three hours it was not possible to keep to the routine or do justice to the work, to the students as well as the patients, and the system of signing-in and signing-out was introduced by him. Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, who became the Director General of Health Services soon after independence, introduced here also the rules that they were following in Bombay. There is no question of pinpricks, but anybody who comes to serve an institution has to abide by certain minimum requirements, and three hours is not a very big requirement. Otherwise, it happened in Bombay that people came by one door and went out by another door and they did not give enough time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : It seems the trouble that started from the honorary physicians has also crept in among the doctors of CHS. I want to know whether it is a fact that the honorary doctors and all doctors working under the CHS scheme are so much dissatisfied that they have decided to launch an all-India struggle, specially from Delhi, including strike and hunger-strike; if so, I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister has intervened in the matter and what concrete steps have been taken to avoid dislocation of work?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: CHS has got nothing to do with this question. So far as honoraries are concerned, I am not aware of any all-India agitation

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: From the answers to the supplementaries one gets the impression that the hon. Minister of Health is against the institution of honorary doctors in the Delhi Administration. Am I right in coming to that conclusion?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If the hon. Member has not listened at all to my answers, what can I do about it?

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker. She has already answered it.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:
Sir, I am rising on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be any point of order during the Question Hour.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar :
Sir, could we not raise a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: It is only an obstruction.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: I am sorry. If you think it is an obstruction, I will sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I am referring to the points of orders that are generally raised during the question hour.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: I never raise a point of order which is frivolous or not valid. But since you remark that it is an obstruction I think I should obey the Chair and resume my seat.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : May I inform the hon. Member that when I took over as Health Minister in the Delhi State in 1952 the then Chief Commissioner, Shri Shankar Prasad, in the very first meeting told me: "the honorary system has been a source of great abuse in a large number of cases and, therefore, it should be abolished. But I wanted to wait till the popular Ministry came into power." I said "No, we will not do it, because the success or failure of any system will depend upon the individuals as to how they behave and how they act." So the honorary system has continued. But we had to introduce certain full-term units to take care of all those cases where the honoraries could not find time or could not attend to. To say that I am against the system of honoraries is a figment of imagination.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is clear from the answers of the hon. Minister that she has some prejudice against

some honorary surgeons. Since she herself admits that this system is prevailing in big cities for quite a number of years and the rules were already there, why is it that they were suddenly changed? Is it after receiving complaints that the honorary surgeons are not working properly and the patients and others are not satisfied that the particular rules are being enforced? While enforcing those rules, was the convenience of the honorary surgeons, whose services are necessary for these institutions, taken into consideration?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: How is the Ministry expected to know the details of the day-to-day working of the hospitals? There must have been some reason for the enforcement of this rule. Further, may I say that in hospitals—I hope the hon. Members will agree with me—it is the convenience of the patients that has to be considered foremost and not of the doctors?

Aid from Abroad

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*510. **Shri Hem Barua:**

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Hari Vishnu Komath:

Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to tell whether they have got any firm commitments by now from aid-giving countries; and

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that he proposes to meet payment obligations on account of imports and past debts out of whatever foreign exchange resources are available in the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) As regards Consortium countries, the President of the World Bank, on the basis of commitments already made and intentions expressed by Consortium Members, has expressed his complete confidence that the entire amount of dollars nine-hundred million of non-project aid which

India and the World Bank consider necessary will be provided to India during the current financial year. Of this \$900 million, arrangements relating to \$ 314.6 million have been finalised and the rest is under negotiation.

Outside the Consortium, agreements have also been signed with Switzerland for 70 million Swiss Francs on 25.3.1966, with Denmark for 30 million Danish Kroners on 12.5.1966 and with Sweden for 24 million Swedish Kroners on 29.6.1966. Besides, Italy, which is a member of the Consortium, has granted a loan of \$ 2 million on 4th August, 1966, for import of fertilizers. This loan is over and above Italy's share in Consortium lending.

As regards Eastern bloc the Soviet Government have announced a total credit of 970 million roubles including carry-forward from Third Plan to Fourth Plan and Bokaro Project credit. In regard to other East European countries, loan agreements have been concluded with Hungary on 15.6.1966 for Rs. 25 crores and with Yugoslavia on 18.6.1966 for Rs. 60 crores.

(b) India has always been treating debt servicing liability as the first charge on her export earnings. Also payment for imports, other than those financed by aid, will be made, as usual, from whatever other foreign exchange resources are available.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that USA has laid down a condition in the matter of giving financial aid to us that the two countries, India and Pakistan, must maintain peace in this sub-continent? If so, may I know whether our Government have brought it to the notice of the US authorities that it is Pakistan that has been violating peace in this sub-continent and not India? If they have, what is the reaction of the US authorities in the matter of giving financial aid?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): There is no

question of such a condition. The US Government has not made a condition that aid is conditional upon India maintaining any kind of peaceful relations. Naturally, it expects, I suppose, that India should maintain such relations. But no suggestion has been made and no condition has been laid down.

Shri Hem Barua: After the hon. Planning Minister's visit to USA it appeared that he was bubbling with optimism of US aid to this country. As time passed, that optimism seems to have evaporated. May I know whether that optimism was due to misplaced faith in USA?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is a question of psychology which I am unable to answer.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May we have an idea of the position of the resources that will be made available to Us? It is estimated or planned that Rs. 4,800 crores of foreign exchange resources will be necessary. What is the amount for which there is some firm commitment and what is it that they expect at the final stage?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as commitment is concerned, we have already said that 900 million dollars have already been more or less committed in this particular year as non-project aid. So far as the period of five years is concerned the project aids have not been discussed. They will be discussed. I cannot say beforehand whether there will be commitment or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard the junior Minister; I mean the Minister of State, aright, towards the tail end of his statement he said "whatever foreign exchange resources may be available" or some words to that effect. May I know from the senior Minister as to what the present position is with regard to foreign exchange resources and what prospects in the near future there are of improving the position by augmenting exports and substituting imports?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri : So far as augmenting exports is concerned, they will be no worse than they were in the last year and probably they will improve. My good friend, Shri Kamath, has asked me merely to make an estimate or give my view of the matter which may not be very accurate. We have a feeling that the exports will not in any way fall.

तत्त्वर व्यापार में अन्तर्गस्त उत्पादन-शुल्क कर्मचारी

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* 516. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निषिद्ध वस्तुओं के तत्त्वर व्यापार में उत्पादन-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई व्याख्या की हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था शीघ्र ही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के प्रत्येक समाहर्ता के कार्यालय में, निरोधक और गुप्तचर्या कार्य के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के अलावा एक अधिकारी विशेष रूप से नियुक्त किया गया है जिसका काम कर्मचारियों में भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में गुप्त रूप से सूचना इकट्ठी करना है। प्रत्येक समाहर्ता अपने-अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में स्वयं निगरानी अधिकारी का काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा, निरीक्षी निदेशक (सीमा-शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क) सारे विभाग के लिए निगरानी अधिकारी का काम

करता है, और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के सभी समाहर्ता कार्यालय उसके अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आते हैं। समाहर्ता और निदेशक एक दूसरे के साथ तथा विशेष पुलिस कार्यालय और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिक अपराध प्रभाग के साथ भी गहरा सम्पर्क बनाये रखते हैं। जिनकी रचना ऐसे मामलों के बारे में कार्रवाई करने के लिए हुई है। विभागीय निगरानी अधिकारियों और इन विशेषज्ञ कार्यालयों द्वारा आवश्यकतानुसार योग्य कार्रवाई की जाती है। इस कार्यवाही में विभागीय कार्यवाही और जिन मामलों में जरूरी हो, फौजदारी मुकदमे चलाना भी शामिल है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार के कार्यों की गिनती रखने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये उन्होंने अभी तक सरकार के सामने भ्रष्टाचार के ऐसे कितने मामले रखे हैं और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी तक 55 से लेकर आज तक 19 गजेटेड आफिसर और 188 नान-गजेटेड आफिसर्स को सजा मिली है और 87 आदमी डिसमिस कर दिये गये हैं या अपने काम से हटो दिये गये हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रति वर्ष भ्रष्टाचार की इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है या घटती हो रही है ? यदि वृद्धि हो रही है तो क्या इसकी रोकथाम के लिये कोई विशेष कदम उठाना सरकार आवश्यक नहीं समझती ? यदि समझती है तो वे क्या कदम हैं, इन कदमों के अलावा जो आपने अभी गिनाये हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम हमेशा इस पर निगरानी रखते हैं कि जो कदम उठाते हैं, वे ठीक हैं और पूरी तरह लागू होते हैं या नहीं, हम इस को मजबूत भी करते हैं। अब यह कहना मुश्किल है कि बढ़ रहा है

वा घट रहा है, यह जो फहरिस्त दी है, उससे माननीय सदस्य देख सकते हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा यह था कि पिछले साल से इस वर्ष बढ़े हैं या घटे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि उनके लिये यह कहना मुश्किल है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इनके पास पिछले साल के मामले भी हैं और इस साल के भी हैं, वह बताना नहीं चाहते ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने यह भी कहा है कि मैं हर साल की सूचना दे दूंगा, उससे अन्दाजा निकाल लें ।

Shri S. C. Samanta : Is it not a fact that since the introduction of the Gold Control Order, the number of gold smuggling cases have increased and, if so, may I know whether any further arrangements for detecting these things have been made or is it that the ordinary course is going on still?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is not true to say that since the Gold Control Order has been introduced, Gold smuggling cases have increased.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी विस्तार से यह बताया कि किस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और वह इस पर बराबर निगरानी रखते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह निगरानी किस बात की रखते हैं—सही कदम न उठें या उठें ? अगर बढ़ चाहते हैं कि सही कदम उठें तो भ्रष्टाचार सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार क्यों बढ़ता जा रहा है और इसको रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : घर-पकड़ ज्यादा हो रही है इससे भी नम्बर बढ़ जाता है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : In view of the fact that all the important experts have strongly recommended that the Gold Control Order must be withdrawn because it has increased the gold smuggling cases and it has not served the purpose for which it has been introduced, may I know when this Gold Control Order is going to be withdrawn ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is not the Question relating to withdrawing or retaining the Gold Control Order.

Mr. Speaker : This is about the Excise staff involved in smuggling.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : The Gold Control Order has increased the gold smuggling cases. It is because of that.

Mr. Speaker : How can they say tomorrow or day after they will do that ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और बंगाल की पाकिस्तानी सीमा पर जो एक ग्रुप पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों से तस्कर व्यापार में सक्रिय रहा है, क्या उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों में से किन्हीं को पकड़ा है, यदि हाँ, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक्साइज का ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक्साइज स्टाफ में से ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्हीं से सम्बन्धित है ।

M/s. Bird And Co.

*517. **Shri Utiya :**
Shri Madhu Limaye :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 353 on the 3rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any cases against M/s. Bird and Co. have since been started;

(b) whether the adjudication report has been received; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Ne, Sir.

(b) and (c). The original adjudication order was received in 1965, against which an appeal is still pending. There has been no other adjudication order since.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते, हिन्दी में बता दीजिये ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सवाल का नोटिस अंग्रेजी में आया था, इसलिये अंग्रेजी में जवाब दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आदिवासी है, अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते, इसलिये हिन्दी में कह दें ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सवाल का नोटिस चूँकि अंग्रेजी में था, इसलिये जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस अंग्रेजी में था ? तब ठीक है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इसके बारे में अपील दर्ज की गई है, और इतने दिन होने के पश्चात् भी अभी तक मामला सुनवाई के लिये नहीं आया है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से सही स्थिति जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपील के बारे में क्या परिस्थिति है और अपील का फैसला कब होने का अन्दाजा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार इस बारे में किस तरह से कह सकती है, अपील तो अदालत में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्थिति तो बतायें कि यह मामला किस स्टेज पर है ?

Mr. Speaker : Courts would not tolerate such an interference if the executive were to guide them or to say that this must be done.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इसका साधारण ज्ञान तो बताइये, आखिर यह मामला कितने दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरी बात है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले हिस्से का ही जवाब दे दें ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अपील कोर्ट में नहीं है, अपील एडजुडिकेशन के लिये है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिये तो गवर्नमेन्ट के अधिकार में है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस में बहुत सारे कागजात आये हैं, उनकी देखभाल हो रही है, उनसे जवाब मांगा जा रहा है ।

श्री त्यागी : कितने दिन हो चुके हैं, कितने बरस हो चुके हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक दिन की भी देरी करने की कोशिश नहीं हो रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देरी करने की कोशिश का सवाल नहीं है, आप बताइये कि कब अपील आई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : किस डेट को अपील आई यह इस वक्त बताना दो मुश्किल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : या इसको कितना वक्त हो गया है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कई महीने हो गये हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । कोशिश की जा रही है कि जल्द से जल्द सुनवाई हो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो अपील हो रही है, इसमें कितनी रकम का सम्बन्ध है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका कोई अन्दाजा बतल सकते हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो इनको फाइन लगाया था वह रकम दी जा चुकी है, वह लगभग 1 करोड़ 20 लाख रुपये है। दूसरी जगह लगभग 1 करोड़ 60 लाख का फाइन है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह मामला बहुत दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है, चूंकि इस काम में सरकार का ही प्रमुख हाथ है सारा मैटीरियल जमा करने में, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से इसमें कितनी देरी हुई है ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने पहुंचने में, यह तो आप कम से कम बतायें? इस प्रश्न को हम बार-बार सदन में पूछते रहे हैं, बहुत समय से यह प्रश्न पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सरकार की तरफ से कोई देरी नहीं हुई है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : समय, डेट कुछ तो बतायें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका मतलब है कि वह सरकार का महकमा है, इसमें इतनी देर नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये मिनिस्टर साहब पता लगायें कि क्या वजह है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अपील में आने के बाद तीन-चार महीने लगे होंगे।

Shri Surendranath Dwidvedy :
Apart from this particular case which is under adjudication, the Minister himself, Mr. Bhagat himself, promised in this House during half-an-hour discussion about a year back that they had come across some papers which they were examining and that they would prosecute this Bird & Co. May I know whether that examination has been finished and, if so, why no prosecution has been started as yet?

Shri B.R. Bhagat : If I remember a right, what the hon. Member raised was in regard to some company law offences—matters connected with company law matters. That has been separately taken up and we are pursuing that matter.

Smuggling of Chinese Opium

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*522. **Shri Jashvant Mehta :**
Shri Buta Singh :
Shri Narasimha Reddy :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a press report appearing in the Times of India dated the 3rd June, 1966 that Chinese opium is being bartered for Indian gold in Ceylonese territorial waters and coastal plains by communist Chinese smugglers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to?

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

(a) The news item has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Enquiries made through various sources indicate that the news item lacks substance. India is a major producer of opium and as such the possibility of opium being smuggled into India from outside is less likely. There is so far no evidence to suggest that Chinese or their agents are smuggling opium into India in exchange for Indian gold. We have, however, altered all enforcement agencies.

Shri Hem Barua : What is this 'likely' and 'less likely'? It is very vague.

श्री मधु निमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरो एक विनती है। प्रश्न 512 भी ओपियम के सम्बन्ध में है, उसको भी इसी के साथ ले लिया जाय, क्योंकि उसका जवाब भी इसी के सम्बन्ध में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस वक्त यहां नहीं थे।

श्री मधु निमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लाइब्रेरी में कुछ काम के लिये चला गया था।

इसको भी इस के साथ ले लिया जाय, यह प्रोपियम के बारे में ही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं।

Shri Jashvant Mehta : This news item was published and this is also a known fact that opium is smuggled into this country and is also exported. Will the hon. Minister say what was the machinery which investigated into this matter and how Government came to the conclusion that this news item was not correct?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Is the hon. Member referring to the machinery for detecting or checking opium smuggling? We have the enforcement agency under the Excise Act and the Customs Act.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know the machinery which Government employed for coming to this conclusion that this has not happened.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is based on evidence; there is no physical evidence of that.

Shri Jashvant Mehta : May I know how many cases of opium smuggling have been traced up still now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I want notice of that question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Are there reasons to believe that whereas Karl Marx wrote that 'Religion is the opium of the people', the neo-Marxist imperialist distortionist Chinese now think that "opium is the religion of the people" and, therefore, they are indulging in large-scale export of opium from their country to other countries properly or improperly, by smuggling or otherwise, so that they could make the people in other countries as religious as they are?

Mr. Speaker : Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Have you disallowed my question?

Mr. Speaker : I have heard the question...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Let him answer whether there are reasons to believe like that? It is a perfectly historical question. I am sorry that you do not appreciate the historical aspect of it.

Mr. Speaker : I have disallowed it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Why have you disallowed it?

Mr. Speaker : I have to say that I have disallowed it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Are they indulging in such exports? If the hon. Minister cannot answer the historical part let him answer the other part of the question.

Mr. Speaker : That is not the information which can be in the specific possession of this Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Are they indulging in such exports? Are there reasons to believe so? If Government have no reasons to believe so, let the hon. Minister say 'No'.

Mr. Speaker : I think he has said it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : He has not said that.

Mr. Speaker : He need not say it, but it is obvious.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : It is very unfair I am sorry to say that about your ruling but I have to submit to it willy-nilly, more 'nilly' than 'willy'.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न चीन से हिन्दुस्तान में जो अफीम आती है उसके बारे में है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस वक्त अफीम का जो सरकार द्वारा मना हुआ उत्पादन है और जो चोरी से होता है वह कुल उत्पादन कितना है और क्या उसमें से एक बड़ा हिस्सा अमरीका भेजा जाता है क्योंकि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि 1, 1 लाख तक इसके दाम आ जाते हैं

एक, एक किलो के तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में कोई रोशनी डालेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो चीनी अफीम के तस्करी व्यापार के बारे में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि कुल हिन्दुस्तान में उत्पादन कितना है जो बताया जाता है और जो चोरी से होता है दोनों को मिला कर और क्या यह अमरीका में भेजा जाता है चोरी से और वहां क्या दाम उसे मिलते हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो उत्पादन का अलग सवाल है सूचना मिले तो मैं इनका जवाब दे सकूंगा हूँ ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : चीन से जो आती है और अमरीका को जाती है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्पादन के बारे में नहीं कह सकते तो दूसरे हिस्से के बारे में जवाब दें कि चोरी से कितना जाता है अमरीका में? अमरीका में क्या चोरी से अफीम जा रहा है और वहां उसके बहुत दाम आते हैं? यह तो बतला ही सकते हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सूचना अभी मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सूचना नहीं है यह भी अजीब रही ? अफीम के अवैध निर्यात के बारे में एक और भी प्रश्न आप के पास था ।

Shri Warior : It is a known fact that opium had been smuggled to Ceylon for so long a time. May I know whether the price obtained at Ceylon or in the waters of Ceylon for Indian opium is less than that for Chinese opium? In order to permit this exchange between gold and opium to take place, what is the price which opium gets at ceylon as a result of which this smuggling is resorted to? May I know why this smuggling is going on. There is a competition in Ceylon now between Indian opium and Chinese opium.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : Which is better in taste ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is not for me to say how much opium is smuggled into Ceylon. How can I answer this question?

Shri Warior : There is a competition between Indian and Chinese opium in Ceylon.

Mr. Speaker : Is the hon. Member referring to competition in exports or to smuggling ?

Shri Warior : I am referring to smuggling from India to Ceylon.

Mr. Speaker : What can the hon. Minister say about this ?

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : बाहर से जो अफीम आती है और यहां जो पैदा होती है उसका प्रोडक्शन नहीं घट रहा है तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि अफीमचियों का नम्बर बढ़ रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं, अफीम की पैदावार या तो बाहर एक्सपोर्ट, निर्यात के लिए की जाती है या अलकोलाइट बनाने के लिए की जाती है जोकि दवा के काम में आती है, आम खाने के लिए अफीम पैदा नहीं की जाती है ।

Soviet Assistance for India's Fourth Plan

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*523 **Shti P. Venkatasrbia**

Shri P. C. Borooah :

Shri K. C. Pant :

Shri D. D. Mantri :

Shri D. C. Sharma :

Shri Surendra Pal Singh :

Shri Bade :

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :

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

(a) whether he led a delegation to the USSR for discussion about India's aid requirements for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the extent of project and non-project aid sought; and

(c) the results of the discussions?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We had asked for new state credits for projects of 450 million roubles—about 300 million roubles for projects which have been scrutinised by Soviet specialists and about 150 million roubles for projects which are yet to be further developed and likely to be taken up during the Fourth Plan after their technical and economic feasibility is established.

(c) Soviet authorities have indicated that economic credits available for utilization during the Fourth Plan will be about 900 million roubles, including: (a) new state credits—300 million roubles (b) commercial credits 200 million roubles (c) unutilised credits from the third Plan—200 million roubles and (d) Bokaro credit (committed during the Third Plan)—200 million roubles.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah : In the course of the discussions and the consent of the Soviets to give us the aid sought, was the question of devaluation also discussed with them? If so, what was their attitude towards our devaluation measure?

Shri Asoka Mehta : In the course of our discussions, we had explained to them our economic policies including devaluation. As I have pointed out earlier, the representatives of the Soviet Government listened to whatever we had to say. They had no comments to offer.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah : As regards the setting up of the Bokaro steel plant and Soviet assistance for its construction, did the Planning Minister have a discussion regarding engaging our consultants and also pruning the cost of construction of Bokaro? If so, what was the reaction of the Soviet Government?

Shri Asoka Mehta : Simultaneously with my visit there was another delegation led by the Secretary to the Ministry of Steel. That delegation included various experts from India; they were carrying on discussions with Soviet experts both about the cost reduction of the Bokaro plant as well as about the arrangements to be made about technical collaboration. I was not personally involved in these discussions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : On a point of order. If I heard the Minister right, he said earlier that he discussed or explained our economic policies to the Soviet Government. Is it customary to discuss policies or only programmes of the Government with other Governments?

Shri Asoka Mehta : I think generally when we discuss all credits for a particular Plan period, we do discuss broadly the policies that we are pursuing, what we hope to achieve during the Fourth Plan, what are our objectives, what are our targets. After all, these things have to be brought out in a coherent manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Do they change their policies afterwards?

Shri K. C. Pant : The hon. Minister mentioned a credit to the tune of 900 roubles having been negotiated in different categories. Are the rates of interest and terms and conditions of these various categories of credit the same or are they different? If so, what are they?

Shri Asoka Mehta : There are two types of credits that are being extended to us by the Soviet Union. One is state credits. The state credits are for a period of twelve years and the rates of interest is 12½ per cent. There, the repayment starts after the project has been established. So, normally the period of credit is about 15 years.

Shri Hem Barua : Is it 12½ per cent?

Shri Asoka Mehta : 2½ per cent.

As far as the commercial credits are concerned, they are for a period of either 8 or 10 years. There, the repayment starts immediately. Not only the repayment starts immediately, but 7½ per cent of the payment has to be made with the order that is placed; another 7½ per cent has to be paid when the goods asked for are despatched, and the remaining 85 per cent has to be paid during the period during which the credit runs, and there the rate of interest is 3½ per cent.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta : The Minister has said that the aid will be about 900 million roubles. May I know what was the rupee equivalent of 900 million roubles before devaluation and what it is now after devaluation, and also the details about the commercial purpose for which the 200 million roubles will be required?

Shri Asoka Mehta : As far as the rupee equivalents are concerned, it is easy to calculate, it would be somewhere near 500

Mr. Speaker : The second part might be answered.

Shri Asoka Mehta : As far as the second part is concerned, these commercial credits will be used for getting machinery mainly for our public sector projects, because the commercial credit has been made available mainly for purposes of importing machinery from the Soviet Union.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta : The first part may be answered.

Mr. Speaker : That he can calculate himself.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar : The hon. Minister of Planning in the course of his reply, mentioned that 200 million roubles will be required for Bokaro, but there was a news item that the cost of Bokaro will increase to Rs. 640 crores. Has that been taken into account, and will further 1370 (Ai) LSD—2.

credit be available from Soviet Sources?

Shri Asoka Mehta : As far as Bokaro is concerned, the Bokaro project is to be developed in two parts. We are just now undertaking the first part, and certain credits have been extended to us after carefully going into the project report that has been prepared, and the requirement of Soviet credits are expected to be covered by the 200 million roubles that has been extended.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्र० सं० 510 के उत्तर में बतलाया था कि रूस सरकार ने 2700 करोड़ रु० देने का वचन दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय योजना मंत्री ने जो राशि बतलाई है क्या यह उसी के अन्तर्गत है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सहायता देने की जो बात कही है वह उन्होंने ताशकन्द समझौते के पहले कही थी या बाद में कही थी। क्या उसके साथ कोई शर्त भी है। यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन सी शर्त है।

Shri Asoka Mehta : I do not think the Finance Minister referred to any figure when he talked about credits from the Soviet Union. In his reply he did not refer to any particular figure from the Soviet Union except the figure that I have given.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न सं० 510 के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है कि 2700 करोड़ रुपया रूस से सहायता के रूप में मिल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि योजना मंत्री ने जो आंकड़े बतलाये हैं यह रुपया उसके अन्तर्गत आता है या अलग से है। यदि अलग से है तो जो करार हुआ है वह ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद किया गया है या पहले किया गया है और उसमें क्या कोई शर्त है, और वह शर्त कौन सी है।

Shri Asoka Mehta : He has given no different figures from what I have given

I do not know where the hon. Member has got this Rs. 2700 crores. You can look up the records. He has given the same figures that I have given.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मैं यह मान लूँ . . .

अन्यत्र महोदय : मैं रेकार्ड को देख लूंगा।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : In regard to the utilisation of the credits in the past in this country, may I know from the Minister whether the Government of USSR expressed their satisfaction in this respect or not, and whether the Minister made any plea for increasing the non-project assistance from the USSR?

Shri Asoka Mehta : I take up the second part first and answer it. As far as non-project aid from the USSR is concerned, we must realise that we have a trade plan. We draw up the five year trade plan, and in that the exports and imports from both these countries are settled in advance. So, the trade plan makes provision for the import of some very essential commodities that we need from the Soviet Union. Then they have also given us commercial credits as I pointed out 200 million roubles worth of commercial credits, which we can use to import whatever we consider to be essential. As far as satisfaction or otherwise about credits that had been extended to use in the past is concerned, the Soviet Government is satisfied with the work that has been going on except that they have a feeling that as far as the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and the Mining Machinery Manufacturing Corporation, Durgapur, these two major projects set up with Soviet cooperation, their functioning is not geared up to the optimum level. On that we had some discussion. I had taken with me top executives of these two Corporations. They have been going round the various similar Soviet projects and they are expected to

submit their report. I assured the Soviet Government that in the light of the report we get we will look into their functioning and see that their functioning is geared up because these are really major projects that should help transform our economy.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रूस से जो सहायता मिलेगी वह कितनी रूबल की शक्ल में होगी और कितनी माल की शक्ल में होगी। जो माल की शक्ल में मिलेगी डिवल्युएशन की वजह से उसका असर हमारी मार्केट्स पर तो नहीं पड़ेगा।

Shri Asoka Mehta : Not a single rouble is transferred from that country to this country because we are not asking for any transfer of currency. The entire credit will flow to India in terms of material and here it will, almost exclusively be in terms of machinery. In trade, other materials can come but as far as credits are concerned, they will exclusively be for machinery for various projects.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I would like to know whether the aid assured during the Fourth Plan by the Soviet Union is much more than the aid they gave during the Third Plan, and if so, how the figures compare and whether some new industrial units are likely to be established by them namely, a truck manufacturing factory and a watch manufacturing factory?

Shri Asoka Mehta : The total aid received by India upto the end of the Third Plan was about 900 million roubles of which 470 million roubles were committed in the Third Plan, including 200 million roubles for Bokaro. As against that, as I have pointed out, something of the order of 900 million roubles will be flowing into India and that credit will be flowing into India during the Fourth Plan period. There is no proposal to have either a truck factory or a watch factory as far as these credits are concerned.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : The hon. Minister said that economic policy and devaluation was discussed with the Soviet Government. Are we to understand that the question of devaluation was discussed with the foreign Government before we took the decision here as there was no need to discuss it afterwards ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : No, Sir; I went there after devaluation. In the course of the discussion, after all one is out to have friendly discussions, we ask some questions about their policies and they ask us about our policies and that we are doing and how we are planning and how we go about our work. We discussed with their Planning Commission. As I pointed out earlier, on an earlier occasion, we have sought co-operation from the Planning Commission for planning the machine building sector. When we discuss with them, we naturally discuss something about their working as well as about our working.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सोवियत के द्वारा दी जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये मिलियन रूबल्स की जो सहायता पंचवर्षीय योजना में दी जा रही है वह सम्पूर्ण और अन्तिम है या योजना के प्रकरण के अनुसार उनसे और भी सहायता मिलने की आशा है

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैं ने जवाब में यह अर्ज किया था कि हम ने 300 मिलियन रूबल्स जो प्रोजेक्ट्स सोवियत के साथ डिस्कस हो चुकी हैं उनके बारे में मांगे हैं और 200 मिलियन रूबल्स हम ने जो प्रोजेक्ट्स अभी तैयार नहीं हुई हैं और जिनके बारे में सोवियत गवर्नमेंट से तफसील में बात चीत नहीं हो पाई है, उनके बारे में मांगे थे। उन्होंने तीन सौ मिलियन रूबल का स्टेट क्रेडिट दिया है और दो सौ मिलियन रूबल का उन्होंने कर्मशियल क्रेडिट दिया है। शायद उनका यह विचार है कि ये जो दूसरे

प्रोजेक्ट बनेंगे वह कर्मशियल क्रेडिट में से हम ले लें। लेकिन उनके साथ हमारी बातचीत अभी भी चल रही है। हम सोचते हैं कि कर्मशियल क्रेडिट्स का इस्तेमाल हम दूसरे कामों के लिए करें और ये जो मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनके बारे में स्टेट क्रेडिट का इंतजाम हो। सोवियत गवर्नमेंट ने पहले वादा किया था। मुझे पता नहीं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ क्या बात हुई है उसके बारे में। लेकिन दो बार, पिछले साल और इस साल जब मैं वहां गया तो दोनों ही बार उन्होंने वादा किया कि तुम प्रोजेक्ट्स तैयार करके हमारे पास ले आओ और हम सोच विचार करेंगे। सोवियत गवर्नमेंट के साथ यह बात नहीं होती है कि बिना सफ्टिनाइज्ड किये ही पहले से वह कह दें कि हम देंगे या नहीं देंगे।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

U. S. Expert's Report on Control of Brahmaputra

- +
- S.N.Q 12. Shri Yashpal Singh :**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad :
Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki :
Shri Panna Lal :
Shri Vishwanath :
Pandey :
Shri Brij Basi Lal :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :

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

- (a) whether Government have received report from the U.S. expert for the control of Brahmaputra river ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) : (a) Only a draft report on the

bank erosion problems of the Brahmaputra river has been received recently from the American expert, Mr. H.E. Weller.

(b) & (c). In his draft report Mr. Weller has discussed the nature of the problem, the several methods of river training and bank protection and their application to the conditions in the Brahmaputra. His final report will, however, have to be awaited before conclusions are drawn.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रेस में जो क्लिटिसिज्म हुआ है, उसके ऊपर सरकार का क्या रिएक्शन है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : It is true that there has been some unfair criticism and that criticism was apparently founded on incorrect information. Mr. Weller is a great expert and a great engineer and he has categorically stated that in a river like Brahmaputra, where conditions are unstable, it is not possible to protect the banks all along; he has said that only some local areas can be protected and that too by either bank protection or river training works. Therefore, the criticism levelled was not justified.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि भारत की प्रतिभा या सम्मान का इससे बड़ा और क्या अपमान हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों इंजीनियर ऐसे हैं जो वहां से अच्छा मशिवरा दे सकते हैं, अच्छा कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं लेकिन फिर भी हम उनसे मशिवरा लेते फिरते हैं ? मुट्ठी भर जर्मनों ने दरियाएँ रूढ़ान को बांध कर डाल दिया और कह दिया कि बिना नकेल के इस ऊंट को हम नहीं चलने देंगे । पचास क्रोड़ वाला हिन्दुस्तान अमरीका से विशेषज्ञ मंगाये क्या यह भारत का अपमान नहीं है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : Actually, Sir, in the case of Brahmaputra, we appointed a committee known as Jaffar Ali committee in October 1964 and that has submitted a

report on the same problem. This problem being one of extensive difficulty, one which involves several crores of rupees, we thought, of getting the experience of other countries like America where there are similar rivers, for example, Mississippi where bank protection works have been done on an extensive scale. It is not against any self-respect of a nation to seek advice on technical matters, to seek second opinion. There is nothing wrong in that.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki : Since the average annual damage caused by floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries has been estimated by the government to be about 5 crores a year and since the expenditure of the magnitude indicated in the report of Mr. Weller cannot be incurred with the meagre resources of the State Government, does the Central Government propose to take over the financial and other responsibilities for implementing the scheme on a phased basis and if so what will be the first phase and will this be included in the Fourth Plan ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : Actually it is realised that the erosion works always are very costly and cannot be taken up by State's alone. That is why in the case of Kerala, the anti-sea erosion work has been taken over by the Centre. Likewise, when definite plans are drawn up, it likely that consideration will be given to extend help from the Centre to the State Government.

श्री राम हरल यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र के सारे किनारे पर कोई पुष्ता एम्बैकमेंट का लगाया जाना मुश्किल है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीकी इंजीनियर ने कोई तजवीज क्या इस तरह की भी पेश की है कि जो रेत आ जाती है उसको कैसे निकाला जाये, सिल्टिंग को कैसे साफ किया जाये ताकि पानी का दबाव किनारे पर ज्यादा न हो और जमीन का कटाव ज्यादा न हो ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : It is quite so. In some areas where it is necessary to divert the water away from the bank it is likely that the dredging may be helpful. It is just a trial; it has not been done elsewhere, but just now we are trying it in Kosi river ; we are trying to adopt in the case of the Majuli Island where there is heavy erosion. Therefore, it is one of the techniques that will be adopted in tackling the problem of bank erosion in the Brahmaputra valley.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह अंतिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन इंजीनियर साहब की अंतिम रिपोर्ट कब तक मिलने की आशा है ? क्या इस पानी की रुकावट के साथ साथ बिजली के बारे में भी उनसे कोई जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की गई है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : The final report will be in the month of October, and for the generation of power there is no need for any consultation. Our engineers are capable of drawing up schemes not only for India but even for many other countries.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ब्रह्मपुत्र नियंत्रण योजना को सिद्धान्ततः चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और उसके अन्तर्गत यह रिपोर्ट बनाई जा रही है या रिपोर्ट बनने के बाद फिर से इसके ऊपर विचार किया जायेगा ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : This report deals with only one aspect of it, that is, the bank erosion. It does not deal with all the various aspects of the flood control work. There has been quite a number of schemes drawn up and they will be taken up. As I submitted earlier, there is already the report of the Jaffar Ali Committee, and the Weller Committee report really agrees with most of the recommendations of the

Jaffar Ali Committee's report. Therefore, there is nothing that we are waiting for as such.

Shri Hem Barua : Everytime, when a Committee is asked to go into the problem of floods and erosions created by the Brahmaputra and everytime it submits a report, the Government shelves the recommendations of the expert committee on the plea that the recommendations put a lot of pressure on the exchequer of the Government. The floods continue to devastate the land, because the Brahmaputra is a masculine river—it is Brahmaputra and not 'putri'. (Interruption). May we have an assurance from the Government that on this particular occasion, the recommendations of this expert committee would not be shelved on the ground that the Government will have to spend a lot of money in order to protect the land from devastation caused by the Brahmaputra. How long do they propose to take to remedy the situation ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : As has been explained by my colleague, this particular report deals only with the aspect of erosion by Brahmaputra. But so far as the question of tackling the flood problem of Brahmaputra is concerned, we have sufficient material with us on the basis of which action to control the rigours of the floods can be undertaken.

Shri Hem Barua : You have not undertaken.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed : I can assure the hon. Member that some action in that respect has already been taken. I have recently had some discussions with the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister, and thereafter we have already proceeded to take some long-range schemes for controlling the floods in the Brahmaputra.

Shri N. R. Laskar : In view of the fact that floods are a national problem and this mighty Brahmaputra is causing heavy damage to the State's economy, I would

like to know by what time the Government is going to take a decision to take up this project in a phased programme.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed : I have already pointed out that this matter has been discussed by me with the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister, and already some steps have been taken to tackle the problem.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अफीम का अवैध निर्यात

*512. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अमरीका तथा अन्य देशों को बड़े पैमाने पर अफीम के अवैध निर्यात के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इन देशों के खुले बाजार में अफीम के अधिक मूल्यों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त है ;

(ग) क्या बालकाट और उनके साथियों का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध था ; और

(घ) इस ढंग से अवैध निर्यात को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) भारत से अमरीका तथा अन्य देशों को बड़े पैमाने पर अफीम के किसी अवैध निर्यात के बारे में सरकार को पता नहीं है ।

(ख) सरकार को पता है कि अफीम के मारफीन या हिरोइन जैसे कुछ ऐलकालाइड के लिये कुछ देशों में अवैध बाजारों में बड़े ऊँचे दाम मिलते हैं ।

(ग) सरकार को पता नहीं है, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) भारत से अफीम के अवैध निर्यात को रोकने के लिये समय-समय पर कई कदम उठाये गये हैं । अफीम पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में, बन्दरगाहों पर, सीमाओं पर तथा पार करने योग्य दूसरे क्षेत्रों में राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तन विभागों द्वारा पूरी चौकसी रखी जाती है । इसके अलावा अफीम की काष्ठ के लिये सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस देने की नीति के साथ साथ सारी पैदावार कानूनी तौर पर प्राप्त कर ली जाती है । ये सब उपाय अफीम के अवैध निर्यात को रोकने में सहायता करते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि पिछले कई सालों में भारत से बाहर के प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों में जो कुल अफीम पकड़ी गयी है उसमें भारतीय अफीम 1/2 प्रतिशत से भी कम रही है !

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

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

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

(a) the amount provided for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in the Third Plan and the schemes for which the same was spent ;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in expenditure ; and

(c) the amount proposed to be provided for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) An amount of Rs. 43.50 crores was provided for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in the Third Five Year Plan for the following schemes :

Central Sector

1. Post-matric scholarships ;
2. Girls' Hostels ;

3. Improvement of working condition of sweepers and scavengers including eradication of the practice of carrying night-soil as head load ; and
4. Subsidy for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and provision of house-sites to the members of Scheduled Castes who are (i) engaged in unclean occupation, or (ii) landless labourers.

State Sector

1. *Education.*— Award of scholarships and stipends, exemption from tuition fees, construction of hostel and school buildings, provision of midday meals and book grants.

2. *Economic Uplift.*— Aid to agriculture, land colonisation, cooperation, cottage industries, minor irrigation and animal husbandry etc.

3. *Health, Housing and other Schemes.*— Housing and house-sites, drinking water supply schemes, medical aid, aid to voluntary agencies, provision of legal aid, setting up of community centres etc.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred during 1965-66 is not yet available. It is, therefore, not possible to assess accurately the extent of shortfall during Third Plan period. It is, however, anticipated that the allocation will be fully utilised in the Central Sector though there might be shortfall in the State Sector due to the following reasons:—

- (i) Diversion of funds towards Defence needs during the emergency; and
 - (ii) Inability of the State Governments, to provide their matching contribution.
- (c) Rs. 66 crores (tentative).

Aid for Projects

*514. **Shri Shree Narayan Das :**
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the projects involving foreign exchange for which credits have been assured during the current year by various countries, World Bank and other financial organisations giving separate figures of each ; and

(b) the terms and conditions attached to these loans ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-6814/66].

Advance Insurance Co. Bombay

*515. **Shri Madhu Limaye :**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :
Shri S. M. Banerjee :

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

(a) whether Government have completed investigation into the case of tax evasion and violation of the Gold Control Order and other laws by Shri Chiranjitlal Goenka ;

(b) the results of the investigation ;

(c) how much has been recovered from him in the form of tax and penalty ; and

(d) whether any prosecution was launched against him and conviction obtained ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) :
(a) Investigations on the Income-tax side are still in progress. Investigations with regard to violation of the Gold Control Order have since been completed.

(b) Investigations relating to violation of Gold Control Order have revealed that Shri Chiranjitlal Goenka had failed to declare, under Rule 126-I of Defence of India (Amendment) Rules, 1963, 85.61 Kgs. of gold acquired by him.

(c) So far as Income-tax is concerned, assessment has not yet been made, and

so the question of recovery of tax and levy of penalty does not arise. However, on the basis of summary order under section 132(5) of Income-tax Act, 1961, cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 5,51,908/- out of the seized assets have been retained for appropriation towards tax to be levied on regular assessment.

As regards violation of Gold Control Order, adjudication proceedings are not yet over.

(d) The question of prosecution on the Income-tax side will arise on completion of the investigations. Prosecution under the Gold Control Order will be considered after the departmental adjudication is over.

Currency Depreciation

***518. Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestion of the President of the Indian Insurance Institute to cover through insurance the hazards of currency depreciation has been examined;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government, thereto; and

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

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

(a) to (c). The Life Insurance Corporation is of opinion that the suggestion which is based on the practice followed by certain Insurance Companies abroad is not one which needs to be, or should be introduced in India, specially in the circumstances prevailing in this country.

Import of Raw Materials

***519. Shri Bibhuti Mishra :** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had stated while inaugurating the annual Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation that a certain

schedule of priority in production had to be set in the present context of shortage in the maintenance of imports of raw materials ;

(b) if so, the nature of the schedule ; and

(c) the extent to which Government propose to fulfil the necessities of the country's needs ?

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

(a) In my speech I had emphasised the need for selectivity in maintenance imports.

(b) and (c). Paragraph 64 of the Supplement to the Economic Survey presented to the House on 25th July, 1966 indicates the scheme of liberalisation of maintenance imports authorised by the Government for stepping up the productive capacity of the economy.

Raid on Wine-Bar in Central Calcutta

***520. Shri Indarjit Gupta :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1257 on the 21st April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the C.B.I.'s investigation into the evidence disclosed by the raid on a wine-bar in Calcutta on the 8th June, 1965 has established that illegally imported goods were being handled there; and

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

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

(a) The large quantity of goods of foreign make and foreign currency notes seized from inside the bar provide *prima facie* evidence to show that illegally imported goods were probably handled in the bar;

(b) Adjudication proceedings by the Customs authorities against the proprietor, manager and other persons responsible

for conducting business of the bar have been initiated. After obtaining legal opinion, the Central Bureau of Investigation propose to prosecute 9 persons under section 120-B I.P.C. 131-B Defence of India Rules, 1962, section 135 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sec. 23 read with s.c. 4 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Rural Industries Projects

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

(a) the progress achieved in the Rural Industries Projects in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the States which have so far been covered under these Projects and the prospects for their growth in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) Progress reports for the Third Plan period have been asked for from the State Governments.

(b) All the States (except Nagaland) and the four Union Territories viz. Manipur, Tripura, Goa and Himachal Pradesh have so far been covered under the Programme. The future growth of the Projects is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Hirakud Power Plant

*525. **Shri Maheswar Naik** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of electricity from the Hirakud Power Plant has been further drastically cut because of the low water level of the reservoir resulting in extremely low supply of power not only to the general consumers but also to the industrial institutions including the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether this position has been continuing at Hirakud since October last year and Machhkund Project has not been able to make up the shortfall arising therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation and the stipulated time by which the normal position could be regained?

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

(b) The generation from Hirakud was reduced by about 25% from December, 1965. This shortfall could not be made up by the Machhkund Station as there is no direct transmission link at present between Hirakud and Machhkund power systems and the power generation from the Machhkund Station itself suffered by about 40% owing to poor monsoon last year.

(c) Bulk power supply to the extent of 75 MW was arranged, from the DVC, to mitigate the power shortage in the Hirakud Service Area. The Hirakud generation was restored to normal on the 25th June, 1966.

Credit Agreement with Yugoslavia

*526. **Shri Bishwanath Roy** :
Shri Kindar Lal :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri P.C. Borooah :
Shri Surendra Pal Singh :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :

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

(a) whether any recent agreement has been reached between India and Yugoslavia about giving a long term credit by Yugoslavia to this country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) An Agreement was signed on the 18th June, 1966 with the Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade for a long term credit to India.

(b) The amount of the credit is Rs. 60 crores and is to be utilised for the import of capital goods, equipment and ships. The terms and conditions of the loan are under negotiations.

River Water Disputes

*527. **Shri Warior :**

Shri Daji :

Shrimati Savitri Nigam :

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :

Shri P. R. Chakraverty :

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy :

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :

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

(a) the latest position of the outstanding river water disputes between various State Governments ; and

(b) the further steps taken by the Centre to find a solution thereto ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 6815/66].

Flood Control in Assam

*528. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki :**
Shri P.C. Borooah :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved of Rs. 18 crore plan for flood control in Assam during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the main features of this plan ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) Fourth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

*529. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :**
Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad is not likely to go into production as scheduled or earlier expected ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the firm date on or by which it will be commissioned ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B.R. Bhagat) : (a) Yes, Sir. A delay of about three months seems likely.

(b) The principal reasons are delay in the receipt of certain boiler plants and in the construction of the intake water well. Other contributory factors are the delayed shipment of some cables from the United Kingdom and of some items of local manufacture for which copper was required.

(c) Unless unforeseen contingencies arise, the Mill is expected to commence production in March, 1967.

Floods in Jamuna in Delhi

*531. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :**

Shri D.C. Sharma :

Shri Mohammed Koya :

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya :

Shri Omkar Singh :

Shri Yudhvir Singh :

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

(a) the nature and details of precautionary measures taken to protect Delhi from the ravages of floods and water-logging in the monsoon ;

(b) the extent of loss suffered due to Jamuna floods in Delhi this year ; and

(c) the relief measures taken in the flood affected areas ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) to (c). Floods in Delhi are mainly caused by two sources ; the Najafgarh Drain and the Yamuna River. Delhi suffered larger amount of damage in 1964 by the Najafgarh Drain than by the Yamuna. Since then the Najafgarh Drain which rains the Jheel, has been widened and deepened and the water-way through the bridges increased. Some new bridges have also been constructed with sufficient water-way. Though only 80% of the work has been completed, the Najafgarh Drain

system is in a much better condition to drain away the waters to the Yamuna and thus prevent floods damage to the rural and built up urban areas of Delhi.

The Yamuna passes through rural and urban areas. Floods bank has been constructed on the left bank of river Yamuna known as the Shahdara Bund. On the right bank, the G.T. Road provides protection to the Delhi areas lying west of it. There are several other small bunds known as Palla Bund, Mukhmelpur Bund, Shah Alam Bund between G.T. Road and the River Yamuna to provide localised protection to the Villages and the newly developed urban areas of Delhi. Between Tajewala and Delhi the river inundates large areas and thereby the flood intensity is greatly reduced by the time it reaches Delhi. It is only after the construction of storages dams on the Yamuna and its tributaries that the question of embanking Yamuna on both sides can be considered. Construction of banks to a limited extent is being studied by hydraulic models. The Yamuna has risen so far upto RL.675.4 at the railway bridge on 15-8-1966 which is 3.4 ft. higher than warning level and 0.7 ft. higher than 1964 level. An area of nearly 30,000 acres in the limits of the Union Territory of Delhi is affected by the Yamuna floods. Of this, 20,000 acres is in the Alipore Block. There are 45 villages which are affected by floods in the Yamuna. Of these, 30 are located very near the river on low levels and inundation of these 30 villages occurs almost every year and cannot be prevented, as they lie in the flood bed. Five villages are located between the Yamuna and Shahdara Bund. But the villages like Jagatpur, Wazirabad, Gopalpur, Sabahpur, etc. which, being close to the river, are not possible to be protected, are not willing to shift and that is how the floods in Delhi attract attention and on their relief measures a minimum of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs are being spent every year. Measures for protection of villages like Mukhmelpur and others which are on a level higher than

the levels to which the waters rise every year are under investigation. Thus the strengthening of the bunds of the Mukhmelpur village is being taken up.

Losses sustained by the occurrence of floods in Delhi this year are damage to the standing kharif crops of 7,000 acre besides damage to the houses in the low lying portion of villages. Flood forecasting and warnings for Yamuna river and for the Najafgarh Drain (at Dhasa Bund Regulator) are given by the Flood Forecasting Unit of the Central Water and Power Commission well in advance and the Delhi Administration take all the necessary measures as indicated for the relief of the affected people. The relief measures taken by the Delhi Administration are :—

- (i) Supply of boats and motor boats for evacuation of the flood affected families and cattle ;
- (ii) Supply of rations including atta, parched gram, gur, etc. to evacuated persons at 6 relief centres,
- (iii) Supply of shelter in the shape of tents, sirkis, bamboos, gunny bags at places earmarked for accommodating the flood affected persons and cattle.
- (iv) Medical and sanitation arrangement both in the flood affected villages and the places of temporary shelter.
- (v) Drinking water arrangements by providing handpumps and additional water taps at the relief centres.
- (vi) It is proposed to suspend recovery of land revenue and taccavi dues in the flood affected villages. After assessment of the damage to the crops, remission will also be considered

Central Assistance to Rajasthan

- *532. **Shri Narasimha Reddy :**
Shri Gulshan :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhawaiya :
Shri Bade :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 18th June, 1966 stating that Rajasthan has a deficit of Rs. 22 crores and the same will have to be met by a loan from the Central Government or overdraft from the Reserve Bank ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan was sanctioned adequate loan assistance for the purpose at the end of June last and also advised to effect maximum economies in expenditure so as to restrict it to the resources in sight.

National Income

- *533. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :**
Shri Madhu Limaye :

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

(a) whether Government have made any comparative study of the national income, development of coal, steel and other basic industries in China, Japan and India during the 15 years period ending on the 1st April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the results of this study ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Electronic Computers

534. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri :**
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

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

(a) whether it is fact that an agreement was concluded between the Government of India and Messrs Honey Wells Inc., a private U. S. firm, in the last week of June, 1966 under terms of which 10 electronic computers would be supplied by the latter at a cost of 7 million dollars for use by the various Departments of Government;

(b) the Departments and places where these computers would be installed; and

(c) the considerations on which the Department of Economic Affairs gave foreign exchange clearance for the purchase of these computers?

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

(a) The Government of India have entered into an Agreement on 28th June, 1966 with M/s. Honeywell Inc. of the U.S.A. for the purchase of 10 Honeywell Computer Systems Model 400 with spare parts for 5 years at a concessional price of \$125,000 each i.e. \$1.25 million in all.

(b) The exact distribution of the computers between the various indentors has not been decided yet since the demand is more than the supply.

(c) The following considerations weighed with Government in accepting the offer:

(i) The firm was prepared to sell the computers with spare parts for 5 years at \$25 million as against their book value of \$7.5 million approximately ;

(ii) their acquisition would give a considerable opportunity for an advancement in essential computer techniques in India; and

(iii) there was a demand from the Reserve Bank of India and Government establishments for these machines.

Demolishing of Houses in Delhi

*535. **Shri N. R. Laskar :**

Shri R. Barua :

Shri Liladhar Kotoki :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is demolishing houses in suburban areas of Delhi even though the houses were in existence before the set up of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether the Municipal Corporation have taken steps to compensate and rehabilitate those people, whose houses have been dilapidated by providing alternative houses/plots;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a great anomaly in the Master Plan that certain residential colonies which are in existence for a long time, have been shown as 'Greenfields' in the Master Plan; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to regularise and take out those colonies from the Master Plan and thereby avert a considerable inconvenience to the poor masses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna). (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is demolishing only the unauthorised buildings constructed without sanction in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(b) Houses, which are in a dangerous/dilapidated condition, are demolished by the Corporation after observing the usual formalities and people living in such houses are shifted to transit camps but no accommodation is provided to them on a permanent basis.

(c) and (d). So far cases of two Colonies have come to notice which were shown in the "agricultural green" in the Master Plan for Delhi, and which have been regularised by the Corporation. The Delhi Development Authority has already recommended change in the land use of one Colony and is referring its case to the Government. The case of the other Colony will also be examined in due course.

Inter-State Sales Tax

*536. **Srimati Maimoona Sultan :**

Shri Sarjoo pandey :

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

(a) whether the Inter-State Sales Tax has been increased from July, 1966;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Subject to certain exceptions, rate of Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales to registered dealers and Government has been increased from 2% to 3% with effect from the 1st July, 1966.

(c) The above increase was effected with a view to augment States' resources to enable them to meet their plan requirements.

Interim Relief to Central Government Employees

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

(a) whether the Central Government employees throughout the country have demanded interim relief till final decision is given by the newly appointed D.A. Commission; and

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

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

(a) Representations for grant of interim relief have been received from certain Associations of Government employees.

(b) The Commission on Dearness Allowance has been asked to report on the adequacy of the existing rates of dearness allowance within 3 months. It is expected that their report on this may be available by the end of next month provided cooperation from employees is forthcoming. In view of this there is no proposal being considered separately to grant interim relief.

Irrigation Projects in Third plan

*538. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy :**

Shri Hem Barua :

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :

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

(a) whether the entire amount provided in the Third Five Year Plan for Medium and Minor Irrigation projects was spent and all projects completed during the plan period;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the States which failed to execute the projects [and whether any amount provided for such projects has been diverted for other unproductive purposes; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to meet the difficulties of the States that have defaulted in this matter?

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

(a) In the Third Five Year Plan, the amount spent on medium and minor irrigation schemes was Rs. 374 crores against a provision of Rs. 293 crores. On medium irrigation programme the amount spent was Rs. 113 crores against a provision of Rs. 120 crores and on minor irrigation Rs. 261 crores against Rs. 173. The contemplated construction pro-

grammes on most of the continuing schemes were implemented.

(b) The small shortfall of about 6 per cent in the outlay under medium irrigation programme was due to smaller allocations made by the States for this programme.

(c) There was shortfall under medium irrigation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Except for Gujarat and marginally for Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala, the cess under minor irrigation in these States was more than the shortfall under medium irrigation. In Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala excess under power was considerably more than the shortfall under medium and minor irrigation. No amount was diverted from medium and minor irrigation towards unproductive purposes.

(d) Within the overall constraint of resources, the requirements of medium and minor irrigation programmes will be met to the maximum extent feasible in the Fourth Plan.

Housing Schemes in Kerala

2603. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any housing schemes for three towns of Kerala;

(b) if so, which are the towns proposed for the same and the names of schemes sanctioned;

(c) whether the work regarding land acquisition has been completed;

(d) when the schemes are likely to be completed; and

(e) how many houses are going to be constructed in each town under each scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)(a) and (b). The various social Housing Schemes are being implemented through the State Government. The Government of Kerala propose to set up a State Housing Board for implementation of these Schemes and to establish housing units in three Districts of the State. The names of the towns have not yet been decided.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Proposals in this connection will be formulated after the setting up of the Housing Board.

Drinking Water Scarcity in Kozhikode

2604 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that drinking water scarcity is acute in Kozhikode Corporation due to drought conditions ;

(b) whether the Corporation has sought any help for the establishment of more tube-wells in Kozhikode ; and

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

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government of Kerala have sanctioned the construction of two tube-wells.

Electricity Supply to Kerala from Mysore

2605. Shri A. K. Gopalan :
Shri Imbichibava :

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and**

Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government requested the Government of Mysore for the supply of Electric power to meet the power shortage in Kerala ;

(b) whether the Government of Mysore have agreed to supply electricity to Kerala ;

(c) if so, how much power they have supplied to Kerala during the last six months and at what rate ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore did not fulfil their promise ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, on a temporary basis.

(c) About 50 Million units of power was transmitted through the Madras grid to Kerala. The rate claimed by the Madras Government is 13 paise per unit, but the Kerala State Electricity Board has been paying at 12 paise per unit, pending final decision regarding the rate.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Government Press, Koratti

2606. Shri A. K. Gopalan :
Shri Imbichibava :

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

(a) whether the erection work of the Government Press at Koratti, Kerala, has been completed ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether the Manager and the staff of the Press have been transferred to Coimbatore ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Construction of the building is complete except for some minor external services. The installation of machinery is in progress.

(c) and (d). No staff was transferred to Coimbatore. For certain reasons, the Manager was transferred to Coimbatore but continued to be in charge of the preliminary arrangements connected with the setting up of the Koratti Press. He has since been retransferred to Koratti.

Import of Watches

2607. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of watches worth several crores are stealthily smuggled into India every year causing great loss to the watch industry in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any data on the subject; and

(c) whether Government propose to liberalise the import policy to mitigate the evil?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). Substantial smuggling of watches exists. However, it is not possible to make a precise estimate in this regard.

(c) No.

Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

2608. **Shri Vasudevan Nair :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) The allotments made for the completion of the water supply schemes in Shertalai and Kayamkulam during the current financial year ;

(b) whether the Government has received representations that these allotments are too meagre ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are thinking to increase the amounts ?

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

(a) A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs (Rs. 2 lakhs for each scheme) has been made during 1966-67.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Targets of Family Planning

2609. **Shri M. K. Kumaran :**
Shri Lakshmu Bhawani :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that new targets have been fixed for the intensification of family planning programme in the country this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Targets have been indicated to the State Governments and Union Territories for the year 1966-67 on the following basis :—

(i) *For I. U. C. D. :*

20 insertions per thousand of population in urban areas.

10 insertions per thousand of population in rural areas.

Total for the country 6 millions.

(ii) *For Sterilisation :*

2.5 sterilisations per thousand of population.

Total for the country : 1.23 millions.

(iii) *For Use of Condoms :*

8 men per thousand in urban areas.

4 men per thousand in rural areas.

Total No. of users : 2.3 millions.

(iv) *For Use of Foam Tablets/Jellies/Creams.*

2 women per thousand in urban areas.

1 woman per thousand in rural areas.

Vaigai Canal Modernisation Scheme

2610. Shri M. K. Kumaran : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water & Power Commission has given its approval to the Vaigai Canal Modernisation Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) No. The scheme is under examination.

(b) The project envisages the construction of two regulators across the Vaigai river and canals on either side to feed the several existing channels now being fed by the Vaigai river directly and linked tanks through new head sluices, for irrigating 13,900 acres and also to ensure regulated supplies to 95,882 acres of existing irrigation. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 395 lakhs.

Power cut in Kerala

2611. Shri M. K. Kumaran : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the duration and nature of the power cut enforced by the Kerala Electricity Board due to want of rains this year ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : The duration and nature of the power cut enforced in Kerala during 1965 and 1966 due to failure of monsoon are as under :—

Period	Percentage of power cut
7-6-65 to 18-6-65 (12 days)	100% power cut on industries.
30-6-65 to 15-7-65 (16 days)	50% power cut on industries.
15-11-65 to 10-12-65 (26 days)	25% cut on industries, cinemas and commercial establishments.

1370 (Ai) LSD—3.

11-12-65 to 18-6-66
(190 days)

50% power cut on industries and cinemas and 25% power cut on commercial establishments and domestic consumers.

Increase in Pay to Government Servants in Kerala

2612. Shri Pottakkatt : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have taken any decision to grant pay increase to Government servants on the basis of service ;

(b) if so, whether this benefit will be available to Government servants who have put in continuous service of more than fifteen years in a temporary cadre before being absorbed in the permanent post ; and

(c) the number of such employees in the State service ?

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

Primary Health Centres in Laccadive Islands.

2613. Shri Nallakoya Thangal : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the in-patients of the primary health centres in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands are undergoing lot of hardship as there are no nurses employed there ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the condition ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) and (b) : No posts of nurses have been sanctioned for the primary health centres in Laccadive and Amindivi Islands so far as the normal staffing pattern of a primary health centre does not include a

nurse but one lady health visitor, and one auxiliary nurse mid-wife or midwife. Indoor beds in a primary health centre are for emergency and maternity cases only. Maternity cases and female cases other than maternity cases are attended to by the auxiliary nurse midwife and the lady health visitor. The matter is however being re-examined keeping in view the special circumstances in these Islands.

Installation of Statues at Reserve Bank, New Delhi

2614. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two statues of 'Yakshya' and 'Yakshyini' are to be installed at the gate of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, when these will be installed there ; and

(c) the total expenditure involved therein ?

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

(b) Shortly.

(c) About Rs. 3 lakhs.

Water Supply Scheme for Kundara in Kerala

2615. Shri Vasudevan Nair : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any resolution from Kundara Panchayat in Kerala State requesting for sanction of the water supply scheme for the area ; and

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

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

(b) 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 President of the Kundara Panchayat has been informed to pursue the matter with the Government of Kerala.

Committee of Artists for Decoration of Government Buildings

2616. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the committee for selection of Artists for the decoration of Government buildings ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Committee has been reconstituted as follows :

1. Shri Prem Krishen, Chairman
Secretary, Ministry of
Works, Housing and
Urban Development.

2. Shri A. N. Jha, Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Member.
3. Dr. M. S. Randhawa, Chief Administrator, Chandigarh. Member.
4. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Chairman, Lalit Kala Academy. Member.
5. Under Secretary (Works), Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. Secretary.

Approval of Unauthorised Colonies

2617. **Shri Yashpal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 474 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding unauthorised colonies in Delhi and State :

(a) the names of the 70 colonies which have not been regularised so far ; and

(b) when the Zonal Development Plans of the area are likely to be finalised by the Delhi Development Authority ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library: See No. LT-6816/66]

(b) Preparation of zonal development plans is already in hand. It is not possible to indicate the dates by which these plans will be finalised, as they have to pass through various stages before approval. It is however, expected that these plans would be finalised within about two years.

Regarding Ernakulam General Hospital

2618. **Shri Vasudevan Nair** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to build a new maternity ward of 200 beds in the Ernakulam General Hospital in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, when the construction of maternity ward is likely to be completed.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) & (b). Yes. During the Fourth Plan.

Memorial to Shri Savarkar

2619. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** :
Shri Hem Barua :
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy :
Shri Nath Pai :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1007 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the suggestions to build a memorial to Shri Vinayak Damodar Savarkar has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and urban development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). Some suggestions to install a statue of Shri Savarkar in the Capital were received. Those who had made suggestions were informed that if a specific proposal were made, supported by an assurance to bear all the expenditure involved, it would be placed for consideration before the Committee for Installation of Statues in a Delhi. No such proposal has been received.

Tax Relief to Industrial Units

2620 **Shri N. R. Laskar** :
Shri Liladhar Kotoki :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Basumatari :
Shri Buta Singh :

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

(a) whether Government propose to

offer tax relief on expenditure incurred by industrial units on scientific research work irrespective of its categorisation ; and

(b) whether it will help in promoting newly developed processes and the extent to which the industry will be affected by this scheme ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri). (a) No, Sir. Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for the deduction of the following expenditure on scientific research in computing the profits and gains of any business:—

(i) Revenue expenditure laid out by the assessee himself on scientific research related to the business.

(ii) Any sum paid to a university, college or other institution, or scientific research association which has as its object the undertaking of scientific research, to be used for scientific research, whether related to the assessee's business or not, provided that the university, college or institution or association is approved by the prescribed authority.

(iii) Any sum paid to an approved university, college or other institution to be used for research in social sciences or statistical research related to the class of business carried on by the assessee.

(iv) Expenditure of a capital nature incurred by the assessee for conducting scientific research related to the class of business carried on by him. This is allowed as a deduction in equal instalments, over a period of five successive years, commencing from the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such expenditure is incurred.

(b) The question does not arise.

Ad-hoc Technical Assistance from Other Countries

2621. Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the quantum of technical assistance received from various foreign countries during 1965-66.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : The quantum of technical assistance received from various foreign countries during 1965-66 is as follows :

Country	Number of Training Places.	Number of experts.	Equipment.
Australia .	62	2	..
Britain .	184	25	..
Canada .	82	3	..
Denmark .	2	..	Equipment and supplies for Educational Project in Mysore (value not known)
France .	94	2	..
Germany (Federal Republic)	81	5	Equipment for TV studio valued at Rs. 14.53 lakhs and agricultural supplies for Mandi valued at Rs. 9.29 lakhs.
Italy .	3
Japan .	38	6	..
The Netherlands	3
New Zealand	4	1	..
Sweden .	20	..	8,000 tons of paper

Counry	Number of Trai- ning Places	Number experts.	Equipment
Switzerland	1
USA (under Indo-US programme)	33?	264	
TOTAL	907	308	

In addition, technical assistance was also received under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, from the Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations.

Income-tax Due from Bagla Group of Industries, Kanpur

2622. **Shri S.M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is pending or recovery as Income-tax from the Bagla Group of Industries in Kanpur;

(b) if so, since when this amount is pending; and

(c) the reasons for not recovering this amount so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The amount pending for recovery is Rs. 61.47 lakhs.

(b) The outstanding amount mainly pertains to demands created from 1960 to 1966.

(c) Of the outstanding amount, collection of a total demand of Rs. 43.75 lakhs has been stayed by orders of the High Court. A further demand of Rs. 1.23 lakhs has been stayed by the departmental authorities pending disposal of appeals. Of the rest, an amount of Rs. 7.31 lakhs was involved in petitions for settlement in scaling down which were rejected by the Central Board of Direct Taxes only on 25-5-66, and a demand for Rs. 8.97 lakhs was raised in the year 1965-66. These last two items are now being pursued.

Tax Evasion Charges Against Dr. T. Saiffudin

2623. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the tax evasion charges against the estate of the late Dr. T. Saiffudin and assessed the income-tax and estate-duty liabilities of the said estate; and

(b) if so, the total tax which is likely to be collected from the estate and the penalties, if any, imposed on this estate?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Income-Tax and Wealth Tax assessments of the late Dr. Saiffudin had been completed upto the assessment year 1963-64. On the receipt of certain complaints regarding tax-evasion, however, enquiries have been initiated. These enquiries are still in progress.

(b) As the enquiries are not yet complete, it is not possible to say what would be the total tax likely to be collected. The question of levy of penalty, if any, would arise only after completion of the enquiries.

आय-कर की बकाया राशि

2624. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:**

श्री सुबोध हुंसदा:

श्री स० चं० सामन्त:

श्री भगवत झा आचार्य:

श्री यशपाल सिंह:

श्री लक्ष्मू भजानी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 के अन्त में करदाताओं से आय-कर की कुल कितनी राशि वसूल करनी शेष थी;

(ख) क्या इस राशि में पिछले वर्षों की बकाया राशि भी सम्मिलित है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्षों की बकाया राशि कितनी है ; और

(घ) आय-कर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 1965-66 के अन्त में आयकर की बकाया रकम 399. 03 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) 234. 49 करोड़ रुपये ।

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष तथा परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कानून के अन्तर्गत संभव कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Cases against Shri Hari Dass Mundhra

2625. Shri Madhu Limaye :
Shri Kishen Pattanayak :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :
Shri D. C. Sharma :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiries into the tax evasion and foreign exchange violation cases of Shri Hari Dass Mundhra have been completed ; and

(b) if so, the result of these investigations ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). On the basis of a report received from the Inspector, Board of Trade, U.K., indicating certain foreign exchange violations by Shri H. D. Mundhra, a directive was issued on Shri Mundhra under Section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. In reply to this directive, Shri Mundhra asked for permission to inspect certain documents which was allowed. Shri Mundhra has, however, not availed himself

of this permission yet. It is now being considered whether a show cause notice under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 should be issued to Shri Mundhra. Arising out of the same report, the Income-tax authorities took up investigations against Shri Mundhra from the point of view of tax evasion. These investigations are still in progress.

एलप्पी मेडिकल कालेज के लिये सहायक अनुदान

2626. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार ने एल्लेप्पी मेडिकल कालेज को सहायक अनुदान के रूप में अथवा अन्यथा दस लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि उक्त कालेज के प्रबन्धकों ने लाखों रुपये का दुरुपयोग अथवा गबन किया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में सरकार ने कोई जांच करवाई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य का मंत्रालय द्वारा 1962-63 में 5 लाख रुपये एक तदर्थ अनुदान मंजूर किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त केरल सरकार ने इस संस्था को 1966-67 से वार्षिक आवर्तों खर्च के घाटे की पूर्ति के लिये सहायता देने का विचार किया है। यह सहायता राज्य सरकार और टी० डी० मेडिकल कालेज, एल्लेप्पी के बीच 60 : 40 के एक मिश्रित अनुपात से दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग): प्रबन्धकों द्वारा एकत्र किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति शुल्क के दुरुपयोग अथवा गबन के बारे में शिकायतें मिली थीं। राज्य सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच बड़ताल की और उसका प्रारम्भिक निष्कर्ष यह था कि भले ही कालेज की तुरन्त प्रावश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये एक एक खाते से निकाल कर दूसरे खाते में खर्च कर दी गई थी, तथापि गबन का प्रत्यक्षतः कोई समल नहीं है। स्थानीय निधि-लेखों के राज्य परीक्षक को इस कालेज के हिसाब किताब की विस्तृत जांच करने का आदेश दे दिया गया है।

Grants by Ford Foundation for Public Health and Family Planning

2627. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ford Foundation has sanctioned a financial grant to the Institute of International Education to continue training fellowships in the United States for Indians preparing for positions in India's Public Health and Family Planning Organisations; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such financial grants ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ford Foundation has approved a grant of \$ 2,280,000 to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to assist the integrated family planning and health programme over a period of three years. This sum includes an amount of \$ 317,000 to be paid to the Institute of International Education for fellowships for foreign training and observation trips.

Kerala Land Reforms Act

2628. **Shri Warior:**

Shri Pottakkatt:

Shri A.V. Raghavan:

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

(a) whether the proposal to amend certain sections of the Kerala Land Reforms Act has been finalised; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Proposals for amending the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 with a view to removing certain legal and administrative difficulties are still under the consideration of the State Government.

Construction of Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram

2629. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki :** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) how many quarters have so far been constructed in Ramakrishnapuram and other Government colonies; and

(b) the year upto which the staff working in categories III and IV will be covered by the end of this year with the completion of this construction ?

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

(a) The total number of quarters constructed so far in Delhi since the First Plan period is 27,953 including 7,641 in R.K. Puram. Another 1,282 are under construction and likely to be completed before the end of the year.

(b) It is hoped to cover the staff in types III and IV with the dates of priorities shown below against each.

Type	Date of priority
III . . .	31st December, 1944.
IV. . .	31st December, 1943.

बम्बई में सोने की तस्करी

2630. श्री ठुक्रम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 11 मई, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में छपी यह खबर सही है कि बम्बई में एक उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षक (एक्साइज इन्स्पेक्टर) ने 38,000 रुपये के मूल्य का 200 तोले सोना पकड़ा था :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सोना विदेशों से चोरी-छिपे लाया गया था ;

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यह सोना किस देश से चोरी छिपे लाया गया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री जयवीर चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) : 9 मई 1966 को अमरावती में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के एक अधिकारी द्वारा, बम्बई से आये एक व्यक्ति के पास से 200 तोले ऐसा सोना पकड़ा गया था जिसके बारे में संदेह था कि वह विदेश से चोरी छिपे लाया गया है। पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य उस समय की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर से 12,500 पये था।

(ग) उस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। मामले का विभागीय न्याय-

निर्णय किया जा रहा है। अदालत में मुकदमा चलाने की कार्यवाही भी शुरू कर दी गयी है।

(घ) अभी तक यह निश्चित नहीं किया जा सका है कि पकड़ा गया सोना किस देश से चोरी छिपे लाया गया था। किन्तु उस पर "जानसन मैप" 9990 लण्डन की छाप लगी है।

Fatal Heat Stroke Cases

2631. **Shri P. C. Borooah :**
Shri Naval Prabhakar :
Shri Krishnapal Singh :
Shri Kishen Pattmayak :
Shri Madhu Limaye :
Shri Ram Manohar Lohia :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri Basumatari :
Shri P. Srinivasan :
Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha :
Shri Gulshan :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of heat-stroke deaths occurred in Delhi/ New Delhi, U.P. and other States this year;

(b) if so, their number, state-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such deaths by the health authorities?

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

(a) and (b). The information is being collected.

(c) Preventive measures against heat stroke are essentially the responsibility of the individual concerned

Accommodation to Government Employees

2632. **Shri P.C. Borooah :**
Shri Kajrolkar :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees falling in certain lower and middle categories have to wait for over 15 to 20 years before Government accommodation is allotted to them;

(b) if so, the number of employees awaiting such allotment after putting in Government service for over 15 years, in each category;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps envisaged to help such employees in getting accommodation particularly those who get dis-entitled for a particular category of accommodation after exceeding the pay-limit prescribed for that?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). The number of Central Government employees who have put in 15-20 years' service and who are waiting for allotment for residential accommodation to which they are entitled is as follows :—

Type of accommodation *	No. of officers waiting for allotment
Type I	310
Type II	1,387
Type III	1,514
Type IV	1,068
TOTAL	4,279

(c) the number of employees entitled to general pool accommodation is much more than the number of quarters available for allotment.

(d) No special steps are considered necessary as in the case of employees

drawing pay upto Rs. 699/- p.m., their entire Government service is taken into account for reckoning their seniority for purposes of allotment of Government accommodation of the entitled type, irrespective of the pay drawn by them.

Small-Pox cases in Delhi

2633. **Shri Yashpal Singh :**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

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

(a) whether small-pox is prevalent in an epidemic form in Delhi and neighbouring areas ;

(b) if so, number of deaths in May, June, and July, 1966; and

(c) the steps being taken to arrest the spread of the disease ?

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

(a) No.

(b) Number of deaths from May to July, 1966 in Delhi and neighbouring districts are as under :—

Months	Delhi	Meerut	Bu-land-shahr	Roh-tak	Gurgaon
May '66	14	5	6	Nil	Nil
June '66	8	*1	*1	Nil	Nil
*July '66 (upto 9-7-66)	3	Nil	Nil	†	†
	25	6	7	Nil	Nil

*Figures are provisional.

†Figures are not available.

(c) The following steps have been taken to check the spread of the disease :—

(1) Vaccination campaign has been intensified.

(2) Additional vaccination staff has been deputed in the affected areas.

(3) Health education and publicity work has been intensified.

(4) A flying squad consisting of 15 vaccinators and 3 vaccination Inspectors has been employed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to afford protection to Slum dwellers, residents of Jhuggies and Jhonparies.

बित्ती में मकानों की कमी

2634. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री मोर्य :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या राजधानी में मकानों की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने किराया-खरीद आधार पर निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को बेचने के लिये एक कमरे वाले मकान बनाने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने मकान बनाने का विचार है और उनसे कितने प्रतिशत कमी दूर हो जायेगी ?

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

(ख) और (ग) : निम्न आय तथा मध्य आय वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिये किराया-खरीद के आधार पर फ्लैट बनाने तथा बेचने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं । प्रत्येक रिहायशी यूनिट में कम से कम दो कमरे होंगे । रिहायशी यूनिटों को बनाने की संख्या अभी तय नहीं हुई है ।

Sale of Developed Land

2635. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Shri Bagri :

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Kishen Pattanayak :

Shri Maurya :

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Development Authority is selling the developed land at very high prices;

(b) if so, whether it has encouraged private land owners to push up the prices of land;

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to allot housing accommodation to low income group on the basis of lottery system; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) (a) Undeveloped land is allotted to co-operative house building societies and small developed plots to persons belonging to the low income group at reserve prices.

There has been no increase in these prices. However, an upward trend has been noticed in the prices of developed plots disposed of by public auction by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Shortage of plots and the abnormal increase in the population of Delhi is mainly responsible for the rise in prices of land.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey of Average Family Income

2636. Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Kishen Pattanayak :

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Shri Bagri :

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

(a) whether Government have asked Governmental or semi-Governmental or private agency to undertake a sample survey of the average family income of average upper caste family and the families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other similar backward sections;

(b) whether any private institution and its own has carried out any such sample survey in any part of the country; and

(c) if so, the results of such surveys?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No information is available.

(c) Does not arise.

Fourth Plan

2637. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :**

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Kishen Pattanayak :

Shri Bagri :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to his statement on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) The projects which will be taken up and completed during the Fourth Plan;

(b) how many of these projects will receive foreign assistance and from which foreign country;

(c) how many of these projects will be started but not completed during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) how many of these projects will be financed from wholly indigenous resources?

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

(a) to (d). The information about the projects to be implemented in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the details asked for, will be indicated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan which is now in preparation and which will be placed before the Lok Sabha, later during the Session.

भारत की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अध्ययन करने के लिये विश्व बैंक का दल

2638. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री वह बताने बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अध्ययन करने के लिये विश्व बैंक के एक दल के भारत आने की आशा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह दल किन किन मुख्य पहलुओं का अध्ययन करेगा ; और

(ग) किन किन अन्य देशों से इस प्रयोजन के लिये अध्ययन दल भारत आयेंगे ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री प्रशोक मेहता) : (क) और(ख). 1960 में जब कि तीसरी योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार की जा रही थी विश्व बैंक का एक दल भारत की तीसरी योजना के लिये सहायता की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के लिये भारत आया। क्या चौथी योजना के लिय सहायता की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के लिये इसी प्रकार का दल भारत आयेगा, यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसपर चौथी योजना की रूपरेखा का प्रारूप तैयार हो जाने के बाद विश्व बैंक की निर्णय लेना है।

(ग) चौथी योजना के अध्ययन के लिये अन्य देशों से दल आने के कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं।

Education of Blind Children

2639. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1248 on the 21st April, 1966 and state .

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the scheme for education of the blind children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allotted for this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) and (b). The Government proposes to undertake a few small experiments in order to ascertain the effectiveness of the system of integrated education before launching a large scale project.

(c) A token provision of a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been made in the current year's Budget.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes in U.P.

2640. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) the items on which this amount will be spent ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) and (b). A total outlay of Rs. 107.35 lakhs has been approved for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1966-67. A list of schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Liby. See. No. LT—6817/66].

Central Housing Finance Corporation

2641. Shri Kindar Lal :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 827 on 24th February, 1966 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the establishment of a Central Housing Finance Corporation, and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Unaccounted Jewellery Seized In Bombay

2642. Shri Kindar Lal :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 811 on the 24th February, 1966 and state :

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed regarding the unaccounted jewellery seized in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Jewellery worth Rs. 95,972 was seized during the raid, out of which jewellery worth Rs. 84,747 has been found to be unaccounted. This has been retained towards tax found due as a result of an order passed by the Income tax Officer under section 132(s) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, on 4-3-1966.

UNICEF Aid for Family Planning

2643. Shrimati Savitri Nigam :
Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of UNICEF Aid to curb the population rise in India; and

(b) the nature and extent of aid received so far ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) :
(a) UNICEF has so far not given any assistance for Family Planning Programme in India or anywhere else.

(b) Does not arise.

विकलांग बालकों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सहायता

2644. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विकलांग बच्चों के अभिभावकों को, जो सरकारी सेवा में हैं, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती है जब कि विकलांग बच्चों को छोड़कर अन्य बच्चों के अभिभावकों को उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिये सरकार की ओर से सहायता मिलती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहायता मिलती है :

(i) बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये भत्ते और (ii) शिक्षण-फीस की वापसी ।

मूक और बधिर स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों की ट्यूशन फीस की वापसी के अलावा इन योजनाओं में अन्य किसी विशेष सहायता की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

विकलांग बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये सरकार कुछ संस्थाएँ चला रही है और बच्चों को उदारतापूर्वक छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चे हैं वे भी सर्वसाधारण व्यक्तियों की तरह इन संस्थाओं से लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

Cost of Living

2645. Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuing upward trend in the cost of living; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the remedial measures, if any, in the contemplation of Government ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). The Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949=100), which had gone up from 130 in March, 1963 to 174 in March, 1966, went up further to 185 by June, 1966.

It is the continuing endeavour of Government to restrain rise in cost of living by increasing production, keeping a check on demand by appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, and regulating prices and distribution of essential articles of mass consumption in times of shortage.

Rajasthan Canal Project

2646. Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have finally decided to finance the Rajasthan Canal Project out of the plan ceilings for the State; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

रामगंगा परियोजना

2647. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) रामगंगा परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य के सम्बन्ध में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यह परियोजना कब पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक हुई प्रगति से सरकार कहां तक मन्तुष्ट है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहोत्र ब्रह्मद) : (क) परियोजना पर कार्य नवम्बर 1964 में आरम्भ किया गया था। दो व्यपवर्तन सुरंगों को छोड़ कर बांध तथा उसके आनुषंगिक कार्य विभाग द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं। व्यपवर्तन सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य एक प्राइवेट फर्म को सौंप दिया गया है।

व्यपवर्तन सुरंगों में से एक की लम्बाई 553.36 मीटर होगी और दूसरी की 711.494 मीटर। छोटी सुरंग अक्टूबर, 1967 में और बड़ी अक्टूबर, 1968 में पूरी होनी है ताकि नदी जल के व्यपवर्तन कार्यक्रम के माथ तालमेल हो सके।

सुरंग के मुख द्वारों पर कार्य लगभग पूर्ण हो गया है। छोटी सुरंग पर 113 मीटर की लम्बाई में उसके पूर्ण सैक्शन में काम पूरा हो गया है और आधे सैक्शन में 226 मीटर तक। दूसरी सुरंग पर पूर्ण सैक्शन में 117 मीटर की लम्बाई में और आधे सैक्शन में 248 मीटर तक कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है। कार्य अनुसूचित कार्यक्रम के पीछे रह गया है, परन्तु फिर भी उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम के अनुसार नदी जल के व्यपवर्तन के लिये सुरंगों के समय पर ही तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

मुख द्वारों की तथा एक स्टिलिंग बेसिन की खुदाई का कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है, और दूसरे स्टिलिंग बेसिन की खुदाई हो रही है। मुख्य और सैडल बांध क्षेत्र की सफाई का कार्य संतोषजनक रूप से प्रगति कर रहा है और 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका हुआ है। बांधों पर अद्यतन की गई कुल खुदाई 48.74 लाख घनमीटर है। मशीनरी के लिये आवश्यक पुर्जों की कमी के कारण यह प्रगति अनुसूचित कार्यक्रम से तनिक पीछे रही है।

मुख्य बांध पर ग्राऊट कट्टे का कार्य संतोषजनक रूप से प्रगति कर रहा है और छेदन तथा पतली भराई का कार्य 3001.71 मीटर तक हो चुका है।

मुख्य और सैडल बांधों पर जल-निकास सुरंगों की कुल 1247 मीटर खुदाई लम्बाई में से 707 मीटर लम्बाई में खुदाई पूर्ण हो चुकी है।

मुख्य बांध पर कंक्रीट का कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है।

(ख) परियोजना को मार्च, 1972 में पूर्ण होना लक्षित है।

(ग) यह कार्य-प्रगति अनुसूचित कार्यक्रम से कुछ पीछे रह गई है। इसका कारण परियोजना पर लगाई गई मशीनरी के लिए आवश्यक पुर्जों का न मिलना और व्यपवर्तन सुरंगों के निर्माण में अनुभूत अनुनुमित कठिनाइयां हैं। परं राज्य सरकार प्रगति में इस बाधा को इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं समझती है कि जिस से परियोजना की पूर्ण होने की लक्ष्य तिथि प्रभावित हो जाए।

दिल्ली में मच्छरों का उत्पात

2648. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो वर्षों से नई दिल्ली में नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू तथा आस पास के क्षेत्रों में मच्छरों का उत्पात बढ़ रहा है ;

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

(ग) इस उत्पात को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डॉ० सुशीला नायर) : (क) दिल्ली में ग्रामतोरी पर, मच्छरों के उत्पात में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) दिल्ली में मच्छरों के उत्पात में इस वृद्धि के कुछ मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) इस क्षेत्र के इर्द-गिर्द बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण कार्य हुआ किन्तु नालियों आदि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं की गई जिससे मच्छर पैदा हो गये । मच्छर दो मील तक उड़ सकते हैं ।

(2) नालियों और क्यूनिटों में रेग जमना और परिणामतः पानी का खड़ा रह जाना तथा मच्छरों का पैदा हो जाना ।

(ग) (1) दिल्ली में मच्छर जनित हालातों को रोकने के उपाय मुझने के लिये दिल्ली के मुख्यायुक्त की अध्यक्षता में हाल ही में एक उच्च शक्ति समिति नियुक्त की गई है ।

(2) मच्छरों की उत्पत्ति पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिये लार्वारोधी उपाय बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं ।

(3) लार्वारोधी उपायों में त्रुटियों तथा खामियों का पता लगाने के लिये एक निरीक्षण दस्ते द्वारा चौकसी भी बरती जा रही है ;

(4) अधिकांश ऐसे भूमिगत पम्पों को जो खुली नालियों में पानी छोड़ रहे थे भूमिगत बैरलों से मिला दिया गया है ।

L. I. C. House building Loans

2649. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1400 on the 28th April, 1966 and state :

(a) the further progress made with regard to the issue of loans for the construction of houses ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme is very narrow in scope and is hedged in by too many conditions; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to liberalise the scheme and make it applicable to rural areas also ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) A sum of Rs. 52 lakhs has been given for construction of houses from 1st March, 1966 to 31st May, 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Irrigation Potential in different States

2650. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

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

(a) the percentage of irrigation potential created in the different States so far; and

(b) the reasons for the imbalances and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the same ?

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

(a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT- 6818/66]

UNICEF Panel on Family Planning

2651. Shri Kindar Lal :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :
Shri Subodh Hanada :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that UNICEF has set up a panel for study India's plea

for aid in connection with family planning campaign ;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Panel ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). No, Sir, the UNICEF did not set up any panel specifically for study India's plea for aid in connection with its family planning programme though it had asked its Executive Director and a Working Party to examine the general question as to how far the UNICEF should accept for consideration requests for assistance to family planning programme for individual countries interested in the subject. The consideration of this question has been deferred until the 1967 session of the Executive Board. The UNICEF at present is not to assist Family Planning Projects as such. However, they will continue to help Maternal & Child Health Projects and as India has integrated Family Planning with Maternal & Child Health & Welfare Programmes, the UNICEF assistance will be available for the total M. C. H. Programme including Family Planning.

Irrigation from Nagarjunasagar Project

2652. Shri Kolla Venkaiah : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to loan from Nagarjunasagar Project this year;

(b) if so, the date from which water will be supplied;

(c) the areas to which water is to be supplied for irrigation; and

(d) the financial and other assistance given to the kisans for preparing and levelling the fields for irrigation ?

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

(b) Water was let into both the Right and the Left Bank Canals on 3-8-66 on a trial basis. Formal inauguration of the canals is expected to take place shortly.

(c) Water will be supplied to an area of 5.79 lakh acres of which 4.92 lakh acres will be irrigated from the Right Bank Canal and 0.87 lakh acres from the Left Bank Canal during this year.

(d) Up to the end of June, 1966 loans amounting to Rs. 4,60,75,000 were disbursed to the ryots by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Andhra Pradesh. In addition, the Bank has also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 16,38,070 to 98 cultivators for the purchase of tractors.

Completion of Nagarjunasagar Reservoir

2653. Shri Kolla Venkaiah :
Shri M. N. Swamy :

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

(a) whether Nagarjunasagar reservoir has been completed;

(b) if not, when it will be completed;

(c) the stage of construction of the Nagarjunasagar dam at present;

(d) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for any loan or aid for the completion of the dam this year;

(e) if so, the amount requested for; and

(f) whether it was sanctioned by Government and if so, when and if not the reasons for delay ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Not yet.

(b) The dam will be substantially completed in 1967. Canals will be completed by 1970-71.

(c) The construction of the Dam is in steady progress. 94% of the masonry and concrete work had been completed and 86% and 50% of the earth work on right and left earth Dams respectively have also been completed.

(d) Yes.

(e) Rs. 12 crores in addition to the provision of Rs. 8.5 crores already made during the current year.

(f) The matter is under consideration.

Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2654. Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri D. D. Puri:

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

(a) whether Government have studied the latest report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Report is under examination.

Ceiling on Urban Property

2655. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. Malaichami:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4868 on the 5th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the issues raised by the proposal of fixing a ceiling on urban property;

(b) if so, the issues examined;

(c) the decisions taken on the issues;

ni

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(d) the time by which Government hope to finalise its decision regarding the imposition of ceiling on urban property?

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

(b). The Government have not yet completed the examination of the various issues relating to the proposal for fixing a ceiling on urban property.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government could finalise its decision on the subject only after the examination of the various issues involved, has been completed.

योजना आयोग पर किया गया खर्च

2656. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में योजना आयोग के कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्ते आदि पर कितना खर्च किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारी अपना पूरा वेतन नहीं ले रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों को गत तीन महीनों में भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(घ) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें उनके वेतन से अधिक भत्ते के रूप में राशि मिल रही है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या एस टी-6819/66

(ख) और (ग). योजना आयोग का एक अधिकारी उस राशि से कम वेतन ले रहा है, जिसका कि वह हकदार है। इसके अलावा वह सामान्य 75 रुपये प्रति मास नगर भत्ता भी ले रहा है।

(घ) कोई नहीं।

वेश्याओं की दशा के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

2657. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बसवन्त :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री राम हरल यादव :

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

(क) क्या किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिकरण ने भारत में वेश्याओं की दशा के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिये अभिकरण ने क्या प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ग) वेश्यावृत्ति को समाप्त करने में अब तक कुल कितनी प्रगति की गई है ; और

(घ) उन्हें समाज में बसाने के लिये क्या क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी, नहीं, जहां तक समाज-कल्याण विभाग को ज्ञात है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ). इस देश में वेश्यावृत्ति पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। सरकार की वर्तमान नीति यह है कि स्त्रियों तथा लड़कियों के अनैतिक पणन का दमन किया जाये और सार्वजनिक स्थानों के आस पास वेश्यावृत्ति पर रोक लगाई जाये। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये स्त्रियों तथा लड़कियों में

अनैतिक पणन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 में पारित किया गया था और उसे 1-5-1958 से समस्त देश में लागू किया गया था। इस अधिनियम से उपरोक्त प्रयोजन पूरा हो रहा है और अधिकतर स्थानों में, जहूँ यह परम्परागत वाणिज्य दूर्गुण विद्यमान था, वेश्यालय समाप्त हो गये हैं।

नैतिक खतरे में पड़ी स्त्रियों का उद्धार करने तथा उनके पुनर्वास करने के लिये राज्य-वार किये जाने वाले उपाय दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल टी-6820/66]

Demands of House Owners in Delhi

2658. **Shri Balgovind Verma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that house owners of Delhi have recently submitted a memorandum to Government outlining their demands;

(b) if so, the main demands contained thereto; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Yes. Some representations have been received.

(b) and (c). Their main demands are given below:—

1. The Standard Rent should provide for a return of 12% on the present day market value of the premises after payment of tax, annual repairs etc.
2. Tenants be asked to pay water and electric charges. They should also be asked to bear the proportionate charge of the general tax, scavenging tax, fire tax etc.
3. Regular payment of rent, water and electric charges should be ensured.
4. The rent holiday of 5 years should stand as at present.

5. The tenants who hold plots of land but fail to build the house within three years and those who buy building plots but sell them off subsequently should be evicted.
6. Partnership firms formed by tenants should be treated as sub-lettees.
7. Over-crowding and nuisance be made grounds for eviction.
8. The time limit of five years up to which the tenants cannot be evicted from premises acquired by transfer should be dispensed with.
9. Tenancy to cease on the demise of the tenant.

These demands are under examination.

Fluctuation and Break-down of Power Supply in Delhi

**2659. Shrimati Savitri Nigam :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of bulbs fuse and large number of refrigerators and other power-driven electric appliances go out of order because of fluctuation and frequent break-down in power and electricity supply in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many industrialists have complained that they have suffered a loss of thousands of rupees because of the fluctuations in the electricity and power; and

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

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

(a) There had been complaints of voltage fluctuations and some interruptions in power in Delhi but there has been no damage to the extent mentioned.

(b) No such complaints of loss to industrial consumers due to voltage fluctuations have been received either by the N.D.M.C. or by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

(c) Fluctuation in voltage is due to overloading of the distribution system. In some cases, this is also due to connection by consumers of load in excess of the sanctioned limit and beyond the capacity of the internal wiring and equipment. Steps are being taken by DESU and N.D.M.C. to improve the distribution system by setting up additional sub-stations and other measures, e.g. provision of automatic on-load voltage regulators, etc.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन

2660. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1952 से लेकर 25 जुलाई, 1966 तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन कितनी बार बढ़ाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी अब तक हुई वेतन वृद्धि से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रतिनिधियों ने जून, 1966 में सरकार से हुई बैठकों में क्या क्या मांगें रखी थीं ; और

(घ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों को द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर पहली जुलाई 1959 से फिर से निर्धारित किया गया था। तब से या 1952 के बाद और पहली जुलाई 1959 से पहले, वेतनमानों का आमतौर से कोई पुनर्निर्धारण नहीं किया गया। लेकिन किसी किसी पृथक स्थित पद के अथवा पदों या सेवा-श्रेणियों के वेतन-मानों का, समय-समय पर, प्रत्येक मामले में आवश्यकता के आधार पर, पुनर्निर्धारण किया गया है।

(ख) कुछ कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों से पता चलता है कि सभी कर्म-

चारी वर्तमान वेतन-मानों से पूरी तरह सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं ।

(ग) इन बैठकों में कर्मचारियों ने महंगाई भत्ते में की गई वृद्धि के प्रति असंतोष व्यक्त किया और जीवन-यापन के खर्च में हुई वृद्धि को अधिक पूरी तरह से समभाव करने के लिए महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि की मांग की । विकल्प के रूप में उन्होंने पंच फैंसले की मांग की है । उन्होंने यह भी मांग की है कि महंगाई भत्ता देने के मौजूदा फार्मूले में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये । उसमें वेतन वृद्धि का कोई उल्लेख नहीं था ।

(घ) कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका और इसलिए सरकार ने महंगाई भत्ते के सारे प्रश्न की समग्र रूप में जांच करने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय आयोग नियुक्त किया है ।

Collection of Fund for Ex-Chief Minister of U. P.

2661. Shri S. M. Banerjee :
Shri Bade :
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Income-tax machinery in U. P. was used as a pressure on the small industrialists to collect Rs. 65 lakhs for presentation to the ex-Chief Minister, Shri C. B. Gupta, on his birthday; and

(b) if so, whether instructions were issued to the Income-tax authorities not to lend any support in this matter.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) Government have no knowledge and no reason to believe that the Income-tax machinery in U. P. was used for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Two Paise Coins

2662. Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the two paise coin in cupro-nickel has gone underground for some time;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this coin contains some valuable metals for which this coin is not available in the market?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) to (c). The two paise coin in cupro-nickel contained 75% copper and 25% nickel, both of which metals were in relatively short supply in the country. While Government have no definite information on the subject, the possibility of some of these coins having been used for purposes other than as a medium of exchange cannot be ruled out. It will be recalled that since the latter part of 1965 Government have discontinued production of the two paise coin in cupro-nickel and have put into circulation a coin in the same denomination made of aluminium-magnesium alloy.

Public Sector Undertakings

2663. Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri Kishen Pattanayak :
Shri Madhu Limaye :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :
Shri Bibhuti Mishra :
Shri Gulshan :
Shri Narayan Reddy :
Shri Krishnapal Singh :
Shri Warrior :
Shri Prabhat Kar :
Shri Vasudevan Nair :
Shri R. Barua :

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether a Conference of top Executives of public sector undertakings was called by the Prime Minister in June, 1966 to thrash out ways and means to improve efficiency of public undertakings; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken therein?

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

A conference convened by the Prime Minister was held on the 14th and 15th June, 1966 to discuss the subject "The Public Sector as a creator of new wealth". It was attended by a compact group of people including managers from some public undertakings and from the private sector, and a few from institutes of management and scientific institutions, apart from some officials. These persons did not attend as representatives of the undertakings or institutions which they belonged to but rather as individuals whose thinking, based on their experience in their fields, would contribute to a useful discussion of the different aspects of the subject. It was understood that the discussions would be free, frank and informal and were intended to throw up any agreed recommendations to Government. So as not to inhibit free and frank exchanges, it was agreed that no formal minutes of the discussions should be maintained. However, the important points made in the course of the discussions were taken note of, and are under examination.

Bonded Labour

2664. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bonded labour still exists in certain parts of the country;

(b) if so, the States where the system of bonded labour still exists; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to see that the bonded labour is abolished as early as possible?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Wel

Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). Bonded labour known by different names is said to exist in certain States like Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Legislative and executive measures have already been taken by the various State Governments in this regard. The Government of India have also forwarded to the State Governments a model Regulation for controlling money lending which is stated to be the main cause for bonded labour.

Plan for Greater Calcutta

2665. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has drawn up its comprehensive plan for the development of Greater Calcutta;

(b) if so, its major features;

(c) whether Government have examined its potentialities and financial aspects;

(d) whether the West Bengal State Government have submitted its scheme of providing a separate Rs. 100 crores plan for the city of Calcutta, with the Centre bearing Rs. 70 crores of the cost; and

(e) how far the scheme has received higher national priority?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has recently completed a basic Development Plan for the Calcutta Metropolitan District comprising an area of 490 square miles. This is a comprehensive perspective

plan upto 1986. Its major features are:—

- (1) Improvement of the Calcutta Metropolitan District as a major commercial, industrial, administrative and cultural centre.
- (2) Provision for an estimated population of 123 lakhs by 1986 as against the present population of 75 lakhs.
- (3) Generation of productive employment of about 34 lakhs by 1986 as against the employment of 24 lakhs in 1961.
- (4) Urban renewal and development of Calcutta and Howrah and the setting up of a new urban centre in the Kalyani-Bansberia area.
- (5) Provision of utilities and services like water supply and sanitation, slum improvement and housing, traffic and transportation.

(c) Yes. The programme to be implemented within the next five years will cost approximately rupees one hundred crores. It will cover water supply and sewerage schemes, traffic and transportation schemes including two bridges over the Hooghly, arterial roads, improvements in traffic circulation and design of a mass transit system, slum improvement programme for Calcutta and Howrah, etc.

(d) Yes.

(e) The pattern of financial assistance is under consideration. The State Government has been asked to submit proposals after examining their resources position.

Forward Sales of Sterling by Reserve Bank

2666. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the consideration that led to the abandonment of forward sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the implications of this move?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhri : (a) Generally

Central Banks do not offer forward exchange facilities at fixed rates. Whereas in terms of Section 40 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Bank is obliged to buy and sell sterling for ready delivery, there is no obligation to deal in forward sterling. The question whether or not the Reserve should continue to sell or buy forward sterling have been engaging the attention of the Bank for quite sometime. Taking opportunity at the time of devaluation, the Bank decided to bring its practice in line with the normal practice of other central banks by suspending forward sales of sterling from 8th June, 1966.

(b) To implications are that banks will now have to cover their forward sales of sterling to customers by forward purchases from other customers or from other banks who may have surplus sterling to sell. A somewhat similar situation has been obtaining in the case of other currencies such as U.S. Dollars or D. Marks as Reserve Banks has not been dealing in those currencies.

National Sample Survey

2667. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest National Sample Survey which revealed that the incidence of deaths in Bihar was the highest of all the States and Union Territories in the country;

(b) whether their attention has also been drawn to the reports that the number of heat stroke deaths in Bihar, too, has been the highest in the country this year;

(c) whether Government have further seen the report in the Indian Nation of the 13th June, 1966 to the effect that seven died in Jamshedpur, mostly from the "lowest strata of society and beggars;"

(d) if so, whether Government have discovered any connection between the above facts and the facts that Bihar has the lowest per capita income in the whole country ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government to parts (a) to (d) above?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) According to the latest report on birth and death rates of the National Sample Survey, it is not correct to say that the incidence of deaths in Bihar is the highest of all the States in India.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) Yes.

(d) Comparable state-wise estimates of the current level of income (net domestic product) are not available. However, from the material at present available it appears that Bihar has a low, if not the lowest, per capita income (net domestic product) among the States.

(e) The Five Year Plans are intended to eradicate poverty and to improve the general well-being of the people.

Drinking Water Schemes for N.E.F.A.

2668. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water pipes and water tanks constructed in N.E.F.A. during the second and Third Five Year Plans in order to supply pure drinking water to the Villagers;

(b) the number of the pipes and tanks that have already become unserviceable; and

(c) the schemes to repair the old unserviceable pipes and tanks and to provide new ones to the needy villages?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 124 installations during the Second Five year Plan and 234 installations during

the Third Five Year Plan besides, 62 reservoirs/sedimentation tanks were constructed.

(b) 20 installations are reported to have become partially unserviceable.

(c) All such installations and water tanks as become unserviceable, are repaired or replaced whenever found necessary by the Central Public Works Department who are in charge of such works. New pipes and water tanks are also provided as and when necessary and feasible.

Seizure of Imported Goods and Currency

**2669. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the details of imported goods and currency seized by the Customs authorities during March, 1966 ;

(b) the value of goods seized; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the defaulters ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The details and value of the goods seized by the Customs, Central Excise and Land Customs authorities, as smuggled, during March, 1966, are as follows :-

	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Gold	100.5 Kgs	5,38,500 (approx.)
Watches	5,033 pcs.	3,82,117
Indian & Foreign Currency		16,17,756
Other articles		42,05,314

(c) Departmental adjudication, and where warranted, prosecution proceedings have been/are being initiated against the persons involved in the seizures.

Gold Smuggling

2670. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the quantity of smuggled gold seized by Government in the country during the period from 18th February, 1966 to-date with their locations and the names of smugglers; and

(b) the steps taken against them so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b): A statement showing the quantity of gold seized by Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities as smuggled during the period from 18th February, 1966 to 31st July, 1966, with the locations of seizures is annexed. Out of this in the cases so far decided, a total quantity of 12.18 Kgm., approximately valued at about Rs. 65,200 has been confiscated. In regard to the remaining quantities of gold seized, adjudication proceedings are still in progress. Personal penalties aggregating to Rs. 21,610 have been also imposed in departmental adjudication and 38 persons have been prosecuted. The names of the persons from whom gold was seized are also shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. see. LT-6821/66*]. It may, however, be stated that in view of the prosecutions pending either in Court or in adjudication, the offence of smuggling cannot be said to have been established in these cases as yet.

National Defence Loan Scheme

2671. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total subscription to the National Defence Loan Scheme so far, state-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Subscriptions to the two National Defence Loans, which were discontinued from 1st April, 1966, were as under:—

(Rs. crores)

4½ % National Defence Loan, 1968 10.43
4½ % National Defence Loan, 1962 17.05

State-wise details are being collected.

Provident Funds Schemes

2672. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the quantum of contribution to the small savings for the accumulations in the various Provident Fund Schemes during 1965-66; and

(b) the total collection of small savings during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Investments in Small Savings by the Employees Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 6.75 crores and Rs. 1.55 crores respectively during the year 1965-66. Information regarding the investments in Small Savings by other Provident Funds is being collected.

(b) Rs. 151.72 crores approximately.

Economic uplift of Scheduled Castes

2673. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 4104 on the 21st April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Committee to examine the question of economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes has since submitted its final report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rewards to Informants of Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

2674. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether informants about foreign exchange defrauders and income-tax evaders are being harassed by way of delayed payment of their rewards or in various other ways;

(b) whether it is a fact that the business houses in collusion with some officers of the Department dealing with these matters want to starve out these informants by putting forward dilatory excuses instead of utilising every rule that permits expeditious payment of rewards and to the highest permissible limits; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Customs Rules permit payment of 25 per cent of the total value of goods seized as advance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. There is no avoidable delay in the payment of rewards to informants about foreign exchange defrauders and income-tax evaders.

(b) No, Sir. On the contrary every effort is made to see that rewards are sanctioned as expeditiously as possible. If there is a likelihood of delay in sanctioning of final rewards due to time taken in adjudication appeal etc. and the informant has rendered valuable service, provisional payments of advance rewards are made under the rules and orders on the subject.

(c) As per customs Rules, the total rewards in a case shall not exceed half of the realised value of the confiscated goods. According to the normal practice, however, the final rewards paid to the informants do not usually exceed 10 per cent of the value of the goods. As regards advance rewards, 50 per cent of the expected final reward may be sanctioned as advance reward in respect of seizures of gold with foreign markings soon after the seizure and without waiting for adjudication proceedings. In respect of seizures of other goods,

25 per cent of the expected final reward can be sanctioned as advance reward provided the Government are reasonably satisfied as to the ultimate liability of the seized goods to confiscation.

Hydel Potential of Himachal Pradesh

2675. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have instructed the Himachal Pradesh Government to propose a Master Plan on the line of the Sutlej Master Plan to the harness the hydel potential of the river ravi;

(b) whether steps have been taken to make investigation into the hydel potential of the river near Jammu border; and

(c) the other projects which have been recommended for Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power

(Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes. The Minister of State for Irrigation and Power had inspected hydel project sites in the Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh in June, 1966, and suggested the formulation of a Plan for development of the hydel potentialities of the River Ravi in its rapid stretch near Chamba.

(b) Necessary estimates for undertaking investigation of hydel sites are under preparation.

(c) The investigation on the following projects have been recommended :—

- (1) Giri Hydro-electric Project;
- (2) Suil Hydro-electric Project; and
- (3) Upper Sutlej Dam Project.

Incidence of V.D. Among Poona Students

2676. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent Medical survey of about 10,000 students in the Poona district has disclosed that the incidence of Venereal Diseases among the students was nearly as high as in the adult population;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain eminent doctors and psychologists who have made investigations have expressed anxiety at the increase in the incidence of abnormal sex behaviour among the students both in the male and female;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide healthy and sympathetic scientific guidance to adolescent boys and girls and to prevent the unwholesome climate from growing in the educational institutions; and

(d) whether the Government are aware of the hazard of the present trends of general deterioration of the atmosphere?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government.

(c) and (d). Family life education including sex education is included in all the health education syllabi prepared by the Health Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Education for various age groups. Venereal disease is also included along with other Communicable Diseases in the Teachers' Training Syllabi. The Central Health Education Bureau has produced educational material on Venereal disease and has films on this subject which are circulated to the States.

Flood Forecasting in Delhi

2677. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special unit has been set up to forecast floods in Dhasa region, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the precise nature and extent of functions of the unit and its set up?

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

(b) The Unit was set up to forecast discharges and gauges at Dhasa regulator

due to Sahibi Nadi and link drain connecting Jahazgarh Jheel and Dhasa. The information is being collected from gauge and discharge sites located at Ajarka, Masani, Fatehpuri and Jhajjar along the Sahibi and about 2 raingauge stations in Rajasthan and Punjab. These data are received, analysed in the control room of the Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi and forecasts of discharges and gauges at Dhasa regulator are prepared and passed on by C. W. & P.C. to concerned engineering and revenue officers of Delhi territory for transmitting to the public and for taking relief and protection measures.

Water Supply in Calicut

2678. Shri A. V. Raghavan : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have approved a Rs. 3.25 crores scheme to augment the Calicut protected water supply scheme ;

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up and completed ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the scheme during current financial year?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) to (c). No. A scheme costing Rs. 3.25 crores for augmenting the Calicut water supply scheme, has been received from the Chief Engineer Public Health Engineering Department, Kerala on the 12th July 1966 by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of the Directorate General of Health Services. The details of the scheme are under scrutiny.

Smuggled goods seized at Dum Dum Airport

2679. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviyal:

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Consumer

goods worth more than Rs. 6,000 were seized by the police from an air passenger at Dum Dum Airport on the 23rd June, 1966 who was travelling from Bangkok; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No such seizure was made by the Police. However, consumer goods of an estimated c.i.f. value of Rs. 6124/- were seized by Air Customs officers at Dum Dum Airport on 23-6-66 from passenger on his arrival from Bangkok.

(b) The passenger was arrested and produced before a magistrate on 29-6-66. He has been granted bail. Investigations for drawing up adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act, 1962 are in progress. The question of prosecution in a Court of Law will be finally decided after these adjudication proceedings are completed.

Homes for Fallen Women

2680. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the number of homes, Union Territory-wise, for the care of fallen women with their annual budget; and

(b) the number of occupants and the number of the women who have been rehabilitated so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table [Placed in Library] See No. LT—8822/66].

Imports

2681. Shri Sezhian : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange to be allocated for imports in consequence of the import liberalization policy of Government during

the period from the date of devaluation to the end of the current financial year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : The import liberalisation scheme announced by Government cover the following categories of imports :—

(i) Certain commodities e. g. raw hides and skins, wattle bark and wattle extracts and cashew nuts have been put on the scheme of Open General Licencing. Under this scheme any importer can import these items without value limit.

(ii) Import licences for books and permissible categories of magazines and journals will be issued freely to libraries, educational and technical institutions.

(iii) Import of certain items like drugs and medicines, surgical, optical and dental instruments, apparatus and appliances required by hospitals and medical institutions and scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances needed by technical and research institutions are allowed to be imported up to certain specified value limits.

(iv) It has been announced that industrial units engaged in 59 priority industries will be permitted import of components, raw materials and spare parts to meet their full requirements. Licences are being issued initially for the estimated six monthly requirement in the case of industries borne on the books of the DGTD and for thrice the rupee value of the licences issued in 1964-65 in the case of smallscale units. The priority industrial units will be able to apply in due course for supplementary licences to cover their further requirements till the end of June 1967.

Due to the very nature of the schemes of liberalisation, Government announced the ceiling on the basis of a predetermined

allocation of foreign exchange for these purposes. Government have, however, made estimates of the foreign exchange that may be absorbed by the schemes of liberalisation, but it is not in the public interest to disclose the estimates.

Legislation on Public Health

2682. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :
Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Legislatures of Mysore, Madras, Kerala and Assam have passed Resolutions authorizing Parliament to undertake legislation on public health for the respective States;

(b) whether consequently Government propose to introduce necessary Bills and take other steps in connection therewith;

(c) if so, the details of action proposed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The other State Governments have been requested to pass similar resolutions in their Legislatures authorising Parliament to undertake Legislation on their behalf. Meanwhile the draft bill is being revised in the light of the comments so far received from the State Governments.

मंत्रालयों के लिये इमारतें

2683. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने मंत्रालयों के लिये दिल्ली में इमारतें बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी कितनी इमारतें बनाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल टी-6823/66]

(ख) 640.67 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, डा० राजेन्द्र-प्रसाद मार्ग, मौलाना आजाद मार्ग तथा रामकृष्णपुरम में कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है । और अधिक कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण निधियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

दिल्ली में झुग्गियों का गिराया जाना

2684. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 जून, 1966 को दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दक्षिण तथा पूर्वी दिल्ली में लगभग 800 झुग्गियां, झोंपड़ियां तथा दुकानें गिरा दी थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन लोगों को वैकल्पिक स्थान नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). 439 परिवारों को वैकल्पिक बास दे दिया गया है। योजना की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत इसके लिए और लोग पात्र नहीं थे।

नई दिल्ली में इविन रोड की दुकानों में आग लगना

2685. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में इविन रोड की चार दुकानों में आग लग जाने के कारण लगभग 15,000 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) सरकार ने आग से प्रभावित लोगों को क्या सहायता दी है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग). अभी विगत दिनों में इविन रोड की दुकानों में आग लगने की कोई घटना नहीं हुई।

झुगियों को गिराना

2686. श्री बड़े :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के सहायक आयुक्त द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन के बावजूद भी राजौरी गार्डन क्षेत्र में 250 झुगियां गिराई गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन झुगियों को गिराते समय पुलिस ने कुछ झुग्गी-बासियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आश्वासन के बावजूद इन झुगियों के गिराये जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) झुगियां इसलिए गिरा दी गयी थीं क्योंकि वे सभी अनधिकृत थीं। जैसाकि उल्लेख किया गया है ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Master Plan for Flood Control

2687. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Master Plan for flood control has been formulated by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली में लाजपत नगर में विषाक्त भोजन का मामला

2688. श्री बड़े : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में मिठाई खाने के बाद

उसके विषाक्त प्रभाव के कारण लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली में 13 व्यक्ति बीमार पड़ गये थे; और

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

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

(ख) दो रोगियों का अस्पताल में इलाज किया । विष की आशंका वाले भोजन को नष्ट कर दिया गया । इन दुकान का लायसेन्स रद्द कर दिया गया और दुकान को सील कर दिया गया ।

Housing Programmes in Mysore

2689. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Housing Programmes in Mysore State in the Third Five Year Plan ;

(b) the amount spent on Harijan Housing and the number of houses already constructed ;

(c) whether any amount is made available to the Harijan Housing Cooperative Societies for the construction of houses and if so, how much; and

(d) the amount set apart for housing under the Fourth Plan in Mysore State?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna). (a) A sum of Rs. 391.77 lakhs was spent by the Mysore Government during the Third Plan on the Social Housing Schemes.

(b) and (c). No separate statistics are kept for houses built for Harijans under Social Housing Schemes. However, under Social Welfare Programmes a sum of Rs. 5.82 lakhs was spent during the Third Plan (upto 30th September, 1965)

for the grant of subsidy to municipalities for construction of 784 houses for sweepers and scavengers. An amount of Rs. 12.29 lakhs was also spent during the first 4 years of the Third Plan for acquisition of about 884 acres of land for allotment of house, sites to backward classes. During 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs was made, but the figures of expenditure and physical targets achieved are not available. These programmes are implemented by the State Government directly and not through the Harijan Cooperative Societies.

(d) This has not yet been decided.

Income Tax Appeals in Agra

2690. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing :

(a) the numbers of Income-tax/Wealth Tax appeals pending before the Appellate Assistant Income-tax/Wealth Tax Commissioner, Agra (U. P.) as on the 30th June, 1966;

(b) the number of cases in which disposal had been held up for want of remand report from Income-tax Officers or Wealth Tax Officers and non-availability of record, separately;

(c) the number of cases in which remand reports or the record has not been forthcoming for over one year, two years, three years or more; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : The information asked for is as under :—

	Income Tax	Wealth Tax
(a) Number of appeals pending as on 30-6-66	1855	75
(b) Number of cases in which disposal has been held up for want of :		
(i) Remand reports from the Income-tax Officers/Wealth Tax Officers	15	..

(ii) for non-availability of records	—	I
(c) Number out of (b) (i) above pending for want of remand reports from Income-tax Officers:		
(i) for over one year	4	—
(ii) for over two years	3	—
(iii) for over three years or more	8	—

(d) instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of Income-tax to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner to ensure that remand reports are submitted to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner by Income-tax Officer immediately to expedite the disposal of appeals.

तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा

2691. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा स्थित तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में किसी व्यक्ति को एक वर्ष के प्रशिक्षण के लिये 100 रुपये मासिक वजीफ़ा पाने के लिये, 1200 रुपये जमा करने पड़ते हैं ;

(ख) यह भी सच है कि किसी व्यक्ति को 3 वर्ष का बांड भरने के स्थान पर अब 5 वर्ष का बांड भरना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बांड की इस अवधि में केवल 150 रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इतना कम वेतन दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वेतन को बढ़ाने का है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) राजस्थान में कोटा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में नागार्जुनसागर, गुजरात में कक्कापर और पंजाब में नंगल तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को केन्द्रीय स्कीम के रूप में भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों/परियोजना अधिकारियों द्वारा भेजे गए शिक्षार्थियों के लिए उनके द्वारा दी गई

छात्र-वृत्तियों को और शिक्षा संबंधी किए जाने वाले दौरों के खर्च को छोड़ कर, चारों केन्द्रों के प्रचालन व रख-रखाव का सारा खर्च भारत सरकार वहन करती है।

दाखले के वक्त हर प्रशिक्षार्थी को 1260 रुपये की रकम जमानत के रूप में जमा करनी पड़ती है जो कि उसके नाम से डाकखाना बचत बैंक में जमा कर दी जाती है और यह सरकार के पास धरोहर के रूप में रहती है। यह जमानत इस बात को मुनिश्चित करने के लिये ली जाती है कि प्रशिक्षार्थी पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा कर ले और उसके बाद उपयुक्त अवधि के लिये किसी सिंचाई परियोजना पर काम करे। यदि प्रशिक्षार्थी सभी शर्तों को पूरा कर देता है तो वाद की अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद जमानत वापस कर दी जाती है। प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षार्थी अपने जामिन सरकार परियोजना अधिकारी से प्रतिमास 100 रुपये के हिसाब से एक साल की सारी अवधि के लिये 1200 रुपये की छात्रवृत्ति पाता है।

(ख) बांड की अवधि को नवम्बर, 1965 से आरम्भ हुए प्रशिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम और बाद के पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये तीन साल से पांच साल इसलिए कर दिया गया ताकि प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षार्थी जिसकी प्रशिक्षा पर सरकार लगभग 10,000 रुपये खर्च करती है किसी सिंचाई परियोजना पर कम से कम पांच साल तक काम करे।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रशिक्षा की समाप्ति पर जामिन अधिकारी प्रशिक्षार्थी को उन परियोजनाओं पर नियुक्त कर देते हैं जो उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हों।

उनके वेतन और सेवा से संबंधित अन्य शर्तें सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों/परियोजना अधिकारियों के नियमों द्वारा नियमित किए जाते हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न भिन्न वेतन हैं पर साधारणतः प्रारम्भिक मूल वेतन 150 रुपये से लेकर 200 रुपये प्रतिमास तक होता है जिसमें भत्ते शामिल नहीं हैं।

Cut in Expenditure

2693. Shri Hem Raj :

Shri D. C. Sharma :

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

(a) whether Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, M.P. a Member of the Administrative Reforms Commission has made certain suggestions for economy in Government expenditure ;

(b) whether the same have been considered by Government; and

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

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

(b) and (c). These are being considered by the Government in so far as they relate to Central administration. These suggestions were also made available to the Chief Secretaries of States during the recent Conference of Chief Secretaries held in July 1966.

Inclusion of Washermen and Barbers in list of Scheduled Castes

2694. Shri Sezhiyan : Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All-India Rajeev (Dhobi) Sangh annual conference held in Madras on the 16th July, 1966 for inclusion of washermen and barbers in the Scheduled Castes list; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati rasekhar) : (a) and (b) The

representation mentioned in the question has not been received. However several representations on the subject have been received from different sources and the matter is under consideration along with the other proposals for revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Bio-Electric Treatment for Cancer

2695. Shri Shree Narayan Das :

Shrimati Jayaben Shah :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a claim made by the visiting Uruguayan Professor Dr. Manual Rapallo Ronco at Madrid that he had discovered "Bio-electric" radiation which could help in the cure of cancerous tumours and completely eradicate chronic gastric and duodenal ulcers according to an A.F.P. report published in the "Times of India" of the 5th May, 1966;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to study the process of such treatment in some of our research centres;

(c) whether any medical scientist in our country has been carrying on research on these lines;

(d) if so, the progress made in this direction; and

(e) if not, whether any medical Research Scholar would be deputed to learn the process and technique of such a treatment ?

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

(b) to (e). Dr. Manual's claim has not yet been scientifically confirmed or accepted.

Agartala Municipal Employees Demand

2696. Shri Biren Dutta : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received recently any charter of demands from Agartala Municipal Employees Union;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to dissatisfaction of the employees all the sanitary services of Agartala Municipality have deteriorated to the point of affecting the health of the people in the Municipal Area; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the deteriorating conditions of health and conservancy of services there ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Loss due to Floods

2697. Shri Dharmalingam : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of loss in the shape of property, human lives, cattle lives and any other type of monetary losses to the country because of the floods during each of the last five years :

(b) the present Flood Control Schemes which are under operation and under planning;

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(c) when Government hope that these losses which occur every year could be minimised; and

(d) the amount spent on the Flood Control Schemes so far ?

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

(a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See. No. LT-6824/66].

(b) Work taken up during the three Plans was mainly of short-term nature such as embankments, drainage schemes, river training and town protection works, raising of villages etc., to provide immediate protection to affected areas. These have mostly been completed and the rest will be completed in the Fourth Plan. Some long-term measures such as construction of reservoirs for flood moderation were also taken up and completed, the notable of these being the storages provided in the DVC Dams and Hirakud Dam. These are in operation.

The State Governments are preparing long-range plans for flood control and drainage, which envisage long-term measures such as storage Dams and detention Basins in addition to the short-term measures referred to above to provide a reasonable degree of protection to areas normally affected by floods.

(c) About one fourth of the area normally affected by floods has been protected by the schemes executed so far. The balance area is expected to be protected during the next 20-25 years depending upon the financial resources.

(d) The expenditure up to the end of the Third Five Year Plan on Flood control schemes etc., was about Rs. 150 crores.

Smuggling

2698. Shri P. C. Borooah : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers (i) apprehended (ii) shot dead in armed encounters or injured in such encounters during each of the last five years;

(b) whether smuggling incidence had been on the increase from year to year during this period and, if so, the percentage of increase in such incidents during each of these years over the preceding years; and

(c) the main vulnerable points along India's borders across which smuggling takes place ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no indication that smuggling activities have increased from year to year during the years 1961 to 1965.

(c) The main areas vulnerable to smuggling activities are as follows :

- (1) West Coast off Bombay.
- (2) Saurashtra coast line;
- (3) South-East coast line between Madras and Dhanushkodi;
- (4) the border areas of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ganganagar Districts on the India West Pakistan border; and
- (5) the border areas of 24 Parganas District on the West Bengal—East Pakistan border.

Farakka Barrage Project

2699. Shri Prabhat kar : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any foreign exchange involved in executing the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) if so, whether the same was arranged before taking up the project; and

(c) if not, whether the foreign exchange has since been arranged ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Release of foreign exchange is arranged as and when the need for import of machinery, equipment etc. arises. Applications for release of foreign exchange are processed in the normal manner as in the case of other projects, on the merits of each case.

Damodar Valley Corporation Act

2700. Shri Prabhat kar : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is necessary to obtain the clearance of the State Legislatures of Bihar and West Bengal to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that a minor amendment was made to the Damodar Valley Corporation Act before eliminating the provision that the Members of the Damodar Valley Corporation should be full-time and if so, whether clearance of both State Legislatures was obtained before that amendment; and

(c) whether the appointment of the Chairman of the Bihar State Electricity Board and Irrigation Secretary of the Government of West Bengal as part time Members of the Damodar Valley Corporation attracts the provision of the Damodar Valley Act in respect of eligibility of Membership of the Damodar Valley Corporation in view of Boards having contract with the Damodar Valley Corporation and West Bengal Government's financial interest in the Damodar Valley Corporation about irrigation water ?

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

(a) If the amendment relates to a matter falling within the scope of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, a resolution passed by the State legislatures under Article 252 of the Constitution would be necessary.

(b) Clearance of the State Legislatures of Bihar and West Bengal was not obtained while amending the D.V.C. Act in this regard as the matter came within the scope of Entry 44 of List I (Union List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

(c) The legal position in this regard is under examination.

Unit Trust of India

2701. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Unit trust of India has this year declared a dividend of 7 per cent., whereas last year the Unit Trust of India had, on ten months working declared a dividend of 6.1 per cent which works out to 7.32 per cent. for a full year ;

(b) whether notwithstanding this, it has been announced by the Unit Trust of India that this year's dividend is an increase on the previous one;

(c) whether the lower dividend this year is the result of unwise investments by the Unit Trust of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) if not, what other factors are responsible for the lower dividend; and

(f) whether Government propose to investigate and overhaul the working of the Unit Trust of India ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). The Unit Trust of India started the sale of units on the 1st July, 1964 and thus functioned for a full year in 1964-65. The investments of the Unit Trust being mostly in industrial securities, the dividend or income accrues to it on the basis

of its holdings at the end of the relevant accounting year of the company declaring the dividend and is not related to the period of such holdings. It is therefore not correct to say that the income of the Trust in 1964-65 would have been more if the investible funds had been at the disposal of the Trust for a whole year or to notionally arrive at the percentage of dividend declared as applicable to a full year. The gross income of the Trust has, in fact, gone up to Rs. 1.82 crores in 1965-66 from Rs. 1.53 crores in 1964-65, which is reflected in the higher dividend declared by the Trust for that year.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Loss of Crops in Tripura

2702. Shri Dasartha Deb :
Shri Rishang Keishing :
Shri Biren Dutta :
Shri Kolla Venkaiah :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been a great loss of crops in Tripura recently due to heavy floods in Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Khawai and other sub-divisions in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give relief to the flood-affected people ?

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

(a) and (b). Due to incessant rains in Tripura in June-July, 1966, 20,000 acres of land under crops was affected by floods and about 5,700 tons of foodgrains were damaged. Adequate relief in cash and kind has been given to deserving victims to tide over the situation. Agriculturists, who have lost their standing crops, are being provided with credit facilities to take up cultivation of the next crop. Tent relief works have also been undertaken in the flood affected areas. Rice, Pulses and dry ration have been distributed to the flood victims. 21 fair price shops have also been opened.

Grievances of C.H.S. Doctors

2703. **Shri D. C. Sharma :**
Shri Mohammed Koya :
Shri Kajrolkar :
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani :
Shri Daljit Singh :

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

(a) whether the Joint Action Council of the Central Health Service Doctors has decided to resume its agitation against her Ministry to protest against the non-keeping up of assurance given by the Ministry regarding the formation of new scales for C.H.S. doctors ;

(b) whether C.H.S. Doctors have also threatened to resort to a work-to-rule campaign; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to keep up the assurances given and to meet their demands.

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

(a) Some doctors of the Central Health Service have started the agitation again.

(b) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) Government have always honoured the assurances given and have conceded all reasonable demands.

Pension Cases

2704. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of pension cases which were pending for final sanction of pension/gratuity as on the 30th June, 1966; and

(b) the approximate period for which these cases were pending

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Raid on Hindustan Motor Works Ltd., Calcutta

2705. **Dr. Ranen Sen :**
Dr. U. Misra :
Shri Badrudduja :
Shri H. P. Chatterjee :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the factory and office of Hindustan Motor Works Limited Uttarpara, District Howrah have recently been raided by authorities under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether anything has been seized ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sub-standard material used in construction of quarters in R. K. Puram.

2706. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh :** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government are aware that sub-standard materials, particularly, cement and wood works have been used in the building construction in new Government colonies, especially in Ramakrishnapuram; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government so far ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). Cement, as usual, was supplied by Government and was not of substandard quality.

The timber used in these smaller type quarters was according to the prescribed specifications which stipulate the use of soft and cheaper varieties to keep down costs.

These timbers are more susceptible to warping, shrinkage and swelling because of seasonal changes. The timber used was not substandard in quality.

Development Plans in Kerala

2707. **Shri Mohammed Koya** : Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce developmental plans in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan of Kerala State has not yet been discussed and finalised by the Planning Commission. So, the question of reducing the plan does not arise.

Uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2708. **Shri P. Kunhan** : Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount utilised for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, State-wise, during the Third Plan;

(b) the total amount sanctioned, State-wise, during the above period;

(c) the amount lapsed; and

(d) if so, the reasons, therefor ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the various States and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली में इलेक्ट्रिशियन की मृत्यु

2709. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 28 जुलाई, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 471 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अशोक होटल के एक इलेक्ट्रिशियन की 11 अप्रैल, 1966 को एक दुर्घटना में हुई मृत्यु की जांच दो विभागों, अर्थात् दिल्ली प्रशासन और श्रम मन्त्रालय द्वारा पृथक-पृथक की गई;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों जांच प्रतिवेदन एक दूसरे से भिन्न हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट 210 रुपये का अनुदान मृतक व्यक्ति के परिवार को अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि यह रकम उन को दे दी जाये और कोई नौकरी मृतक की पत्नी को दी जाये; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी नहीं। यह ठीक है कि दुर्घटना की दो अलग अलग जांच हुई हैं, किन्तु दोनों, दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त के द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों के द्वारा की गई हैं।

(ख) रिपोर्टों की विषयवस्तु के विषय में मन्त्रालय को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) कर्मचारी को ग्रेचुटी के रूप में मंजूर की गयी 210 रुपये की राशि, उसकी विधवा को 27 अप्रैल, 1966 को दी जा चुकी है।

(घ) और (ङ). मृतक की विधवा ने होटल के अधिकारियों से नौकरी के लिए नहीं कहा है। अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रख सकने के लिए उसने केवल वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है।

Unhygienic Conditions in Inderpuri Colony.

2710. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of any hygienic means provided by the

Delhi Municipal Corporation for disposal of the human excreta in Inderpuri Colony, a huge volume of this obnoxious matter is flung in the public drains which are badly in need of repairs;

(b) whether owing to the contiguity of the colony in question to Delhi Cantonment and Pusa Institute, the unhygienic practice constitutes a serious threat to the public health of very far-reaching magnitude;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cumulative amount already recovered on account of the development charges from the plot holders is more than sufficient to meet the estimated cost of providing water supply and sewerage to the colony by the Corporation; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing the above services in the colony so far and when these amenities will be provided.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) and (b). Inderpuri is a colony which has been regularised by the Municipal Corporation. No internal services were provided by the Colonisers. Arrangements have been made for removal of refuse and human excreta in Inderpuri Colony. 18 Sweepers are working in the colony to maintain sanitation. Three sites for collection of refuse and human excreta are earmarked.

Flowing of filth in open drains is an offence. Suitable action is being taken for the stoppage of this practice under the Municipal Corporation Act.

Delhi Municipal Corporation are taking necessary action to improve the sanitary conditions of this colony.

(c) No. The total development charges received in respect of Inderpuri Colony upto 31st August, 1965 were Rs. 1,84,748 only. The cost of laying internal sewers and water supply is Rs. 5,77,000.

(d) As soon as 60% of the plot-holders have deposited the development charges at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per sq. yard, as resolved by the Corporation, the work of providing the internal sewers and water supply will be taken up.

Social Welfare in Fourth Plan

2711. Shri H. C. Soy : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether in formulating the targets of social welfare in the Fourth Five Year plan in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Reports of the Backward Classes Commission, Dhebar Commission and the annual reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been taken into consideration and their recommendations kept in view;

(b) whether it is a fact that the limited achievements scored during all these five year plans have to a large extent failed to bring this less developed section of our people on par with or anywhere near the more advanced sections; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to accelerate the implementation of the accepted policies and measures to abridge the existing gulf between these two sections of the peoples.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It will, however, take some time to bring these people on a par with the general population.

(c) Provisions are being made under the Fourth Plan to ensure more rapid economic and social development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For this purpose, besides measure to secure a fair share for these groups from general developmental programmes, special provisions are being made under programmes for welfare of backward classes and a sizeable rural works programme is also to be undertaken. Details of the proposals will be embodied in the outline of the Fourth Plan to be presented shortly by the Planning Commission.

Prevention of Suicides

2712. Shri Mohammed Koya : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in the

German News Weekly dated the 30th July, 1966 under the caption "10 year of Suicide Prevention";

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to try the same method in India where the incidence of suicides is on the increase; and

(c) is so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is likely to be considered by the Mental Health advisory committee in the near future.

Identification of Backward Areas

2713. **Shri Umanath :**

Shri P. Kunhan :

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

(a) whether Government have examined the particulars sent by the various State Governments in reply to their communication dated the 5th January, 1965 regarding data for identification of backward areas in each State;

(b) if so, whether any areas in any State have been identified as backward areas and their location; and

(c) the further action proposed to be taken in those areas?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1483 on May 5, 1966. As stated on that occasion, proposals of State Governments for accelerated development of markedly backward areas within State boundaries will form part of the States' Fourth Five Plans and will be duly considered.

Loans to Co-operative Sugar Factories

2714. **Shri Jashvant Mehta :**

Shri Rajeshwar Patel :

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad :

Shri Yogendra Jha :

Shri K. K. Singh :

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal :

Shri H.C. Soy :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation has refused to advance loans to the co-operative sugar factories;

(b) if so, the reasons for their refusal; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to assist the sugar Co-operatives for completing their half-constructed establishments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India is continuing to disburse loans to co-operative sugar factories in cases where the same have been sanctioned. It has also not placed any embargo on consideration of fresh applications for financial assistance from sugar industry, but has had to slow down the processing of fresh applications in view of the very difficult resources position of the Corporation in the context of the heavy demands made on it from other priority industries as well.

(c) The overall problem of financial assistance to new co-operative sugar factories, the expansion of existing ones and all other matters connected therewith, are engaging the urgent attention of the Government in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the financial institutions.

Affairs of M/S Aminchand Pyarelal

2715. **Shri Madhu Limaye :**

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri Bade :

Shri D. C. Sharma :

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav :

Shri Prabhat Kar :

Dr. U. Misra:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri S.M. Banerjee:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Alvares:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri A.V. Raghavan:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation or any other Central Investigating agency have started investigation into the affairs of M/s Amin chand Pyarelal firms for their having cheated the Calcutta Port Commissioners Customs, Income-Tax and Foreign Exchange authorities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these firms have removed the goods imported by them without paying demurrage and port charges on the ground that their papers such as invoices, bills of lading are missing or had not come from abroad or any other ground;

(c) whether any deposits were taken from these firms before they removed their goods; and

(d) the action taken such as raids, arrests and legal proceedings against these firms?

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 as soon as possible.

Security Printing Press, Nasik

2716. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether any dispute has arisen between the management of the Security

Printing Press, Nasik and the representative union of employees regarding working conditions;

(b) if so, the main points at dispute;

(c) whether the Factory Inspector has submitted any report or launched any legal proceedings against the Management under the Factories Act or any other law;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made to settle the dispute and improve the conditions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. (b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

C.G.H. Scheme for Ashoka Hotels Employees

2717. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Ashoka Hotels have not been brought under the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) when the Central Government Health Scheme is proposed to be applied to them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir. Central Government employees deputed to this hotel from different Ministries of the Government of India are being provided medical facilities under the C.G.H. Scheme which they were getting before proceeding on deputation. No request has been received for extension of the scheme to others so far.

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

Kolar Gold Fields

2718. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mining Undertakings of the Kolar Gold Fields have been completely Indianised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the investments made and the profits earned or losses incurred so far since the time of taking over the mines from the Mysore State Government;

(d) the reasons for the shortfall and losses incurred; and

(e) how the losses are proposed to be made up and the Undertakings made to run on a profitable scale?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). There are no non-Indians in service with the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings except for one British national working as a metallurgist. He was taken over as an employee of the Mysore Government along with other employees of the Kolar Gold Fields companies in accordance with the provisions of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1956.

(c) to (e). The capital invested by the Central Government in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings was Rs. 444 lakhs at the end of 1965-66. As the gold produced in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings is not sold the question of an actual profit or loss does not arise.

Death of a Patient due to Negligence of Doctors in Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi

2749. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Dagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Alvares:

Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

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

(a) whether a patient died recently on the operation table at Hindu Rao Hospital in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that complaints have been made that this death occurred due to negligence of the anaesthetist and the commissioner; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the matter and action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). A complaint was received about the death of a patient on the Operation table at the Hindu Rao Hospital on the 24th May, 1966. Four Medical officers of the Municipal Corporation who enquired into the matter reported that the death was due to the negligence of the anaesthetist. The Corporation proposes to take disciplinary action against the defaulting Medical Officer.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर तस्क़र व्यापार के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

2720. **श्री प० ला० बरूपाल :**

श्री बुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा के निकट सत्रिय रूप से तस्क़र व्यापार में लगे हुए हैं ; और

(ख) सीमा क्षेत्रों में बढ़े हुए तस्क़र व्यापार तथा पाकिस्तानी तस्क़र व्यापारियों की बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा के पास के क्षेत्रों में कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी व्यक्ति चोरी-छिपे माल लाने-लेजाने का काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं मिला है कि हाल ही में चोरी-छिपे माल लाने-लेजाने में, विशेष रूप से पाकिस्तानी तरफ़र व्यापारियों द्वारा कोई वृद्धि हुई है। फिर भी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त सीमा-

मुल्क कर्मचारी, राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ मिल कर, कड़ी चौकसी रख रहे हैं।]

Irrigation in U. P.

2721. **Shri Brij Basi Lal :**

Shri Kindar Lal :

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad :

Shri K. N. Pandey :

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Shri Brij Bihari Mehrotra :

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

(a) the area under irrigation in U.P. at present and the per annum Food production in U.P.; and

(b) the extent to which food deficit of the country can be met by increased irrigation facilities in U. P. ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): The area under irrigation in U. P. at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is about 19 million acres, and the average annual food production is about 14 million tons.

(b) The irrigation potential in U. P. as roughly assessed at present is 37 million acres out of this, 19 million acres have been developed so far. The balance of 18 million acres, when developed will go a long way to meet the country's food deficit.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Naraina Delhi

2722. **Shri S.B. Patil :** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether possession of plots of land allotted by the Delhi Development Authority under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Naraina Residential Scheme to a large number of persons as early as July, 1964 has not so far been given due to the site remaining undeveloped, although three-fourth cost of the plots allotted was recovered from them in February, 1965;

(b) the reasons for the delay in development and making over possession to the allottees ; and

(c) the time by which possession of fully developed plots is likely to be given ?

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

(b) and (c). The internal development of the area is more or less complete and possession of the plots is expected to be handed over to the allottees in the course of a month or so. The delay has taken place because Delhi Municipal Corporation have not been able to provide water and electricity in the Colony.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Navin Shahdra

2723. **Shri Mahananda :** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only on C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Navin Shahdra has been opened for Central Government employees residing in all the colonies across the Jamuna River irrespective of the distance from the dispensary;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Government Employees' Associations for opening second dispensary at Gandhi Nagar or at any other Central place ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to exclude the colonies, which are two miles away from the present dispensary, from the purview of C.G.H.S. ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) Yes Sir, one C.G.H.S. dispensary has been opened at Navin Shahdra for Central Government employees residing in the following areas:—

- (i) New Salimpur bounded by G.T. Road and Marginal Bund, area bounded by G.T. Road Salimpur Inspection House Road taking off from G.T. Road upto Babar-

pur Bridge and the road leading to Naveen Shahdara upto its junction with G.T. Road including Basti Petrol Tanki and entire Babarpur village.

(ii) Kabul Nagar, Ram Nagar, Balbir Nagar upto the drain crossing Loni Road.

(iii) Residential areas situated along the G.T. Road between the drain referred to under (ii) above upto the crossing of G.T. Road with Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway Track, as the easternmost boundary.

(iv) Old Shahdara lying between G.T. Road and Pandev Road and areas known as Kailash Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Jhil Khurenja, Geeta Colony, Radhey Puri, Krishna Nagar and Salimpur village.

(b) Yes, but according to the approved norm for opening a dispensary under the C.G.H. Scheme one dispensary is opened for 2,000 to 2,500 Central Government servants. At present, only 1,020 cards are on the rolls of the Navin Shahdra Dispensary.

(c) No.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

2724. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्व विभाग में हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के कितने पद हैं ; और

(ख) वे क्या क्या काम करते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) पांच ।

(ख) हिन्दी सहायकों को अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी और हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करने का काम सौंपा गया है (जिसमें उससे सम्बन्धित स्टैंसिलों और टाइप किये हुए अन्य पत्रों आदि का मिलान करने जैसा अन्य काम भी शामिल है) ।

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाना

2725. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों को नियमों के अन्तर्गत सामान्यतः कितने समय बाद स्थायी कर दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या ये नियम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में नियुक्त किये गये सभी हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से स्थायी पदों के लिए भरती किये गये कर्मचारियों को, उनकी परिवीक्षाधीन अवधि (प्रोवेशनरी पीरियड), जो सामान्यतः 2 वर्ष की होती है, सन्तोषजनक रूप से समाप्त हो जाने पर, स्थायी कर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के सामान्य नियम अर्थ-विभाग के हिन्दी जानने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों पर लागू किये गये हैं ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

हिन्दी आफिसर

2726. श्री यू० द० सिंह :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कड़वाय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क). आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी आफिसर का मूल पद क्या था तथा उसका वेतन क्रम कितना था ; और

(ख) कितनी बार उस पद का वेतन क्रम बदला गया तथा उसका दर्जा बढ़ाया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) "हिन्दी अधिकारी" के नाम से अब तक केवल एक ही पद रहा है। इस पद का मूल वेतन-मान 530-30-800 रुपया था और यह द्वितीय श्रेणी का पद था।

(ख) मूल पद 1954 में बनाया गया था। 1957 में इस पद को प्रथम श्रेणी का बना कर इसके वेतन-मान में संशोधन कर दिया गया था। दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 1960 में वेतन-मान में फिर संशोधन किया गया।

Representation on Gold Control Order

2727. Shri Kolla Venkaiah :

Shri M. N. Swamy :

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya :

Shri Umanath :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations were received from Akhila Bhartiya Swarnkar Sangh in June, and July, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) In these representations the Akhila Bhartiya Swarnkar Sangh has urged the Government to come to an early decision

in respect of their demand for withdrawal of Gold Control. The Sangh also threatened to launch country-wide agitation and hunger strike before Parliament and in State Capitals.

(c) The entire question of Gold Control is under examination.

Money Spent by U.S. Embassy out of PL 480 Fund

2728. Shri Kolla Venkaiah :

Shri Umanath :

Shri M. N. Swamy :

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 96 on the 28th July, 1966 and state :

(a) the break-up figures and details of expenditure for different items of (i) educational exchange programme in India.

(ii) agricultural programme in India,

(iii) other administrative programme, (iv)

US AID Mission, and (v) US Information

Service ;

(b) whether the break-up figures are verified and expenditure checked up ; and

(c) if so, by whom ?

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

As these expenditures are out of funds belonging to the US Government and for their uses, detailed expenditure figures are maintained by that Government hence are not available with the Government of India. Expenditure control and verification of these figures are also arranged by the U.S. Government.

भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सोसाइटी

2729. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सोसाइटी, खैबर पार्क (तीमारपुर) दिल्ली ने पत्थर की खानों से इतना पत्थर निकाला है कि वह काम लगभग अस्पताल और पाइप-लाइन तक पहुंच गया है,

जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को और इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को काफी हानि पहुंचने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप पाइप-लाइन अब केवल 25 फुट दूर रह गई है, जब कि सरकारी आदेश पाइप-लाइन को 100 फुट दूर रखने के हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त सोसाइटी को ऐसा करने देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). भारत सेवक समाज, पत्थर तोड़ कोम्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी को खान से पत्थर निकालने का परमिट डिप्टी कमिश्नर (रेवेन्यू यूनिट) कार्यालय के द्वारा दिया गया था ।

हस्पताल से, निकटतम पत्थर निकालने के क्रियाशील गड्ढे की दूरी 100 फीट से अधिक है । कुछ निष्क्रिय गड्ढे जिनमें से पिछले एक वर्ष में पत्थर नहीं निकाला गया है, लगभग 25 फीट दूर है ।

पाइप लाइन से पत्थर निकालने का निकटतम गड्ढा 24 फीट दूर है । पाइप लाइन को कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है ।

तीमारपुर के क्वार्टरों के अध्याधिक नकट कोई सक्रिय गड्ढे नहीं हैं । कुछ निष्क्रिय गड्ढे 26 फीट की दूरी में हैं ।

पत्थर निकालने के गड्ढों तथा पाइप लाइनों, हस्पतालों, क्वार्टरों आदि के मध्य कम से कम दूरी माइन्स एंड मिनरल्स हल्स में अनुबंधित नहीं है । पत्थर निकालने के परमिट में भी कोई ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध नहीं दिये हैं । तथापि, माइन्स एंड क्वारीज के क्लकटर के द्वारा स्थानीय तौर पर निर्देश जारी गये गये थे कि पाइप लाइन, सार्वजनिक हस्पताल सड़क, हस्पताल भग्नावशेष रिहायशी क्वार्टरों से 200 फीट में पत्थर न निकाले जायें । डिप्टी कमिश्नर के द्वारा जारी किये

गये प्रत्येक नये परमिट के साथ इन निर्देशों की एक प्रतिलिपि सदैव नत्थी कर दी जाती है । सभी परमिट-धारियों से कहा जा रहा है कि वे उन सभी गड्ढों को जमीन की सतह तक भर दें जो कि पाइप लाइनों, सार्वजनिक सड़कों, हस्पतालों, रिहायशी क्वार्टरों से 200 फीट की दूरी में हैं ।

Evasion in of Income Tax in Orissa

2730. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1350 on the 4th August, 1966 and state :

(a) the total amount involved in the evasion of 197 cases of Income-tax in Orissa and the names of the parties ;

(b) whether any prosecution has been or proposed to be started against any of the defaulters ; and

(c) when this has been detected and the steps taken to proceed against the offenders ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The amount of tax evasion involved can be known only on completion of the investigations, which are in progress. It would not be in public interest to disclose the names of the parties at present.

(b) The question of prosecution will arise only after the investigations are over and evasion is established.

(c) Evasion can be said to be detected only after investigations are completed and evasions are established. Similarly, the question of taking steps against the alleged offenders will arise only after evasions are established.

Income-tax Officers

2731. **Shri Jedhe :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission recently advertised for the posts of Income-tax officers (Class II) ;

(b) if so, the total number of applications and the amount of fees received ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the minimum qualification for eligibility for the above post as advertised in the various papers was a Graduate of any recognised Indian University only ;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that after the applications were received, the minimum educational qualifications for eligibility were changed to 1st Class Graduate or 2nd Class M.A.;

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in affirmative, the number of applicants that have been declared as ineligible as a result thereof;

(f) whether the fees received from such ineligible candidates will be refunded in full ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Total number of applications (including duplicate applications) Over 32,000

Fees received 6.5 lakhs (round)

(c) The minimum educational qualifications advertised for the above recruitment was a "Degree of a recognised University, or Accountancy qualification recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants for Membership, or equivalent."

(d) No change was made in the minimum educational qualifications for determining the eligibility of candidates.

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

Quarters in Gole Market Area New Delhi

2732. **Shri Jedhe :** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2742 on the 24th March, 1966 and state :

(a) the number of cases in which such unauthorised encroachment by the allottees of Government Quarters in Gole Market area was noticed ;

(b) the number of cases in which the notices to the occupants were served ;

(c) the number of cases in which the encroachments have been removed as a result of such notices ;

(d) when the remaining encroachments are likely to be removed ; and

(e) the action Government propose to take or has taken to stop such encroachments in future ?

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

(b) Seven.

(c) Nil.

(d) The cases are being pursued.

(e) Action under the Allotment Rules, including cancellation of allotment can be taken against the allottees who do not remove such encroachments.

नई दिल्ली में रणजीत होटल

2733. श्री राय स्वरूप : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रणजीत होटल अब से चल रहा है तथा उसमें अब तक कितने यात्री ठहरे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह शिकायत कौसी है तथा क्या सरकार ने उस बारे में जांच की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) रणजीत होटल का उद्घाटन 7 नवम्बर, 1965 को हुआ था। होटल में 10 अगस्त, 1966 तक, 10116 व्यक्ति ठहर चुके हैं।

(ख) और (ग). रणजीत होटल के खिलाफ प्रश्नकर्ता द्वारा अश्रेष्ठ शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है। इसकी तफ़्तीश की जा रही है।

Handling and Transport of Food-grains

2743. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :
Shri Bagri :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Moradabad Handling Agency Moradabad were contractors for handling and transport of foodgrains at Central Storage Depot Kanpur during the period from the 19th September, 1942 to 25th February, 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture informed a Member of Parliament in December, 1953 that this firm quoted high rates resulting in a heavy loss to Government as a result of which the firm was blacklisted on the 17th April, 1964;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the firm showed a profit of Rs. 1,75,000 against the actual profit of nearly Rs. 9,00,000 during the above period ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to realise the tax and penalty on Rs. 9,00,000 to avoid loss to Government ?

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

(b) It is a fact that a Member of Parliament was informed in December, 1963 that the rates quoted by the firm were very high resulting in loss to Government. It is also a fact that the firm was black-listed on 17-4-1964.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Threat of Water Pollution in Delhi

2735. Shri Yashpal Singh :
Shri H. C. Ligna Reddy :

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

(a) whether the Okhla Water Works in South Delhi is threatened with pollution of water following the erosion of huge refuse dump across the railway bridge; and

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

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

(b). No special action is called for. Suitable action to prevent pollution is however, already being taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The water is given complete treatment before it is supplied for drinking purposes and, whenever considered necessary, the dose of chlorine is sed.

Governors of Reserve Bank

2736. Shri Joachim Alva : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the number of individuals who have held office as Governors of the Reserve Bank of India since 1947 ;

(b) the number among them who have taken up work in the private sector after their retirement ; and

(c) whether any conditions as to their taking up employment after retirement are imposed at the time of their appointment as Reserve Bank Governors ?

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

(b) Two.

(c) No Sir.

Disparity between Rich and Poor in Three Plans

2737. uti Mishra :
Shri S. M. Banerjee :

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

(a) whether Government have been able to reduce disparity between the poor and the rich as a result of the Three Five Year Plans which have been completed in the country ;

(b) if so, how far the Plans have been able to reduce the disparity in wealth ;

(c) whether Government propose to lay greater emphasis on this aspect during the Fourth Five Year plan ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) and (b). A Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1960 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Mahalanobis, with the following terms of reference:-

(i) to review the changes in levels of living during the First and Second Plans;

(ii) to study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth ; and in particular

(iii) to ascertain the extent to which the operation of the economic system has resulted in concentration of wealth and means of production.

The Committee submitted Part I of the Report in February 1964, covering items (ii) and (iii) of the terms of reference. According to the Report, "available estimates and data suggest no significant change in the overall distribution of incomes, though they do indicate a slight probable increase in inequality in the urban sector and some reduction in inequality in the rural sector. Again, in view of the inadequacies of the data used for comparison purposes, it is not possible to be definite about this conclusion".

(c) and (d). Due emphasis has been laid on the subject of reduction of disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power, in formulating the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Plan document will be laid shortly on the Table of the House.

भारत में विदेशियों द्वारा किराये की अवायगी

2738. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि रुपये के अवमूल्यन के बाद, भारत में रहने वाले विदेशी लोग उन्हें भ्रालट किये गये मकानों का किराया तय किये गये किराये से आधा दे रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी मकान मालिकों को बहुत हानि उठानी पड़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). विदेशियों को आवांठित सरकारी वास का किराया तथा उनके द्वारा लिये गये निजी वास का किराया भी रुपयों में अदा किया जाता है। सरकार तथा निजी मकान मालिकों को अवमूल्यन के कारण कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) ऐसी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं उठी है।

Leased Land to Farmers of Delhi

2739. **Shri Yashpal Singh :** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has taken back the 500 acres of land which was leased to farmers to help step up food production ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the farmers are not being allowed to harvest the standing crops ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration had offered about 5,000 acres of land, on licence basis, to cultivators as a part of the "Grow More"

Food Campaign" for the last 'rabi' season only, as this land was not required immediately for planned development under the Scheme for large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi. Only 754 acres of land were actually cultivated. This land is now required for development in accordance with the Master Plan for Delhi and cannot be made available for further cultivation. The licensee cultivators have not been prevented from harvesting the standing crops.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SEIZURE OF DOCUMENT FROM
MIZO NATIONAL FRONT COURIER

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported seizure of document from Mizo National Front courier on the Silchar Aijal Road revealing collusion of the Mizo rebels with a foreign power.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) : Sir, on the 3rd August, 1966, a courier of the Mizo National Front was apprehended at mile 55.6 on Aijal-Silchar Road. He was carrying some documents addressed to various M.N.F. leaders. There were letters written by the co-called Commanding Officers of the 30th Battalion of the so-called Mizo National Army to his Company Commanders. These documents do not relate to collusion between Mizo hostiles and any foreign power. A case has been registered at Kolosib Police Station and is under investigation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : Sir, 10 days have passed since we had given the calling attention notice. You should ask the Minister to reply at least within 3 or 4 days.

1370 (Ai) LS—6.

Mr. Speaker : I have earlier also requested the Ministers that when a reference is made to them, they will kindly send their replies within 2 days or 48 hours. I agree that a calling attention notice loses its importance if it is taken up after so long a time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : The same thing applies to short notice questions also.

Mr. Speaker : I would request the Ministers to pay more attention to this and send their replies within the stipulated time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : From the statement of the Deputy Minister, it appears that these letters were addressed to the various MNF leaders and there was no question of collusion with any foreign power. May I know what were the contents of their letters and whether it is a fact that the letters were written to the various leaders telling them how a new movement or struggle should be started in the Mizo Hills?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : These documents are at present in the custody of the security forces and they are studying them and making investigations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : This should not be said. If the answer is not complete, he might say so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : Our calling attention notice was given 10 days ago. Can he not say what are the contents of the letters?

Mr. Speaker : Would it be advisable to disclose the contents before they are examined?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Have reports been received from Intelligence or from other more intelligent sources at home and abroad that members of the Mizo National Front or rather the rebel Mizos are being trained on East Pakistan soil by Chinese technicians and Chinese

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
military men ? If so, what are the details of this information ? Has any protest been lodged with Pakistan in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : We have received reports that the Mizo rebels are being trained on the soil of Pakistan and some Chinese were seen in those training camps. We do not know whether the Chinese have given training, but they have visited the training camps. That is our report. Protests have been lodged with Pakistan about this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Any reply from Pakistan ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : They have denied it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : May I know whether those people who were trained in East Pakistan have come back to Mizo Hills and a further batch has gone over to East Pakistan for training ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : We have been able to prevent a good many so-called Mizo army men going over to East Pakistan. But some may have gone. This cannot be said definitely. We have been able to succeed more and more in preventing these people from going over there to East Pakistan and coming back from East Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) : About a couple of years back, Mr. Laldenga, the President of the MNF, was arrested by our security forces when he crossed into Indian territory from East Pakistan with consignments of arms and ammunition. Then Mr. Laldenga was released on the plea of a letter that he wrote to the Chief Minister of Assam assuring good behaviour in future. This is the main reason for which there has been a rebellion in

Mizo Hills. Whatever that might be, it is a fact that the Mizo rebels have gone over to East Pakistan for arms and ammunitions and for getting training in guerilla warfare in camps jointly run by Pakistan and China. On the other hand, President Ayub Khan has made a statement that Mizo have gone to East Pakistan, they have become a problem for them and they as human beings cannot shoot them down for humanitarian reasons. In that context, may I know whether our Government have tried to explain to the Pakistan authorities, at least men like President Ayub Khan, who does not want to shoot the Mizo rebels down on humanitarian grounds, that it is they who have harboured these Mizo rebels and trained them against India and also encouraged them against India ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : Yes, we have pointed out this.

Shri Hem Barua : If so, with what result ? Sir, they say they have pointed out this. On previous occasions they have said that they have lodged protest notes. But our information is this, that whenever a protest note is lodged by us with Pakistan, the Pakistan authorities simply consign it to the dust-bin or waste paper-basket. Therefore, I just want to know, since the Minister has said that we have lodged a protest with them and we have brought this to their notice, the reaction of Pakistan. Is it the same reaction as President Ayub Khan has given out on the Pakistan Independence Day or before that ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : They have not accepted this charge.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने एकप्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि जो मिजो प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिए पाकिस्तान जाते हैं, हम उन को रोकने में पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हुए हैं थोड़े सफल हुए हैं ;

लोग प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिए टुकड़ियों में जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये प्रशिक्षण लेकर वापस आते हैं, क्या सरकार उस समय उन को रोकने में सफल हुई है? यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं? क्या सरकार ने इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया है कि कितने लोग प्रशिक्षण के लिए जा चुके हैं और कितने वापस आ चुके हैं? जो दस्तावेज पकड़े गए हैं, सरकार उन की एन्वयरी करवा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बारे में जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और उनमें जिन लोगों के नाम हैं उन के खिलाफ कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जौ लोग वहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर लौटते हैं, उन को रोकने के प्रयत्न ज्यादा से ज्यादा सफल होते जाते हैं।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ सफल हुए हैं और अब वह कहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सफल हुए हैं। वह दो प्रकार के वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहां तक दस्तावेज का सम्बन्ध है, उन के बारे में जांच पड़ताल हो रही है।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने यह भी पूछा है कि क्या सरकार ने अन्दाजा लगाया है कि कितने लोग प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए जा चुके हैं और कितने वापस आ चुके हैं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मेरे पास संख्या नहीं है।

Shri D.C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : I think, Sir, we are able to find out only few persons who have received training there and most of the persons who have received training in Pakistan go undetected. May I know if the Government has evolved

any machinery to keep a track of those persons who come back from Pakistan after receiving training there and find out in what activities they are engaged in during their stay?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : We have increased the number of check post all along this border between Mizo District and Pakistan. And, as I said earlier, we are succeeding more and more in checking up this kind of infiltration across our border.

Shri D. C. Sharma : The hon. Deputy Minister says that we are succeeding more and more. May I know what is the percentage of success now as compared to the percentage of success which was there two months ago or three months ago? It is useless to say that we are "succeeding more and more". What is the percentage?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : The percentage will have to be worked out.

12.19 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
AGAINST CHIEF MINISTER OF
BIHAR—contd.

Mr. Speaker : Yesterday, I had told the House that I would consider the notice given by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Shri Madhu Limaye about the breach of privilege against the Government of Bihar. I had said that so far as consent to be given was concerned, I will only take up whatever has been said by the hon. Members assuming to be true all that they had said and then I will consider whether consent should be given. I am giving that consent but to a limited extent because so far as the order of externment is concerned, that is in pursuance of the law and, therefore, we cannot interfere with that; that is there. The only point for me to consider is that in that order time of an hour and a half had been given and during that

[Mr. Speaker]

interval also, the allegation is, the Members were kept in virtual arrest and illegal detention. That is the only point that we can consider whether that order also had given 1½ hours and whether during that period they were detained because on this both versions differ from each other. Therefore, if the House agrees, we can refer this limited question to the Committee of Privileges. That is all.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ कहने देंगे ? एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर और क्या कहना है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्पष्टीकरण मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने अपने विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव में आठ कारण दिये हैं । तो इन में से आप कितने विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने सौंप रहे हैं । हम को अपने क्षेत्र से निकाल देना जो कि क्रिमिनल आफेंस या क्रिमिनल चार्ज या डिटेंशन के मातहत नहीं आता है, यह आप सौंप रहे हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैं नहीं सौंप रहा हूँ क्योंकि बाहर यहाँ पार्लियामेंट से या दिल्ली से जो मम्बर है उन को फ्रीडम फ्रॉम अरेस्ट सिलि केस में तो है लेकिन क्रिमिनल चार्ज में नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं है चार्ज ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं है तो ख्या जायेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : चार्ज नहीं है, आफेंस नहीं है, डिटेंशन नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे, यह है कि बाहर जब जाता है मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट चाहे वह वांस्टीड्यूटी में जाय चाहे

किसी जगह और जाय वह एक सिटिज़न है । दूसरे जो सिटिज़न हैं उन से अनावा उसके पास और कोई प्रिविलिजेज उन से ज्यादा नहीं हैं ।

अब मैंने दूसरा कहा था—

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha (Patna) : Sir, Patna is my constituency.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur) : You have given your consent. Now have I to move it formally or is it directly consigned to the Committee ?

Mr. Speaker : The Government have said that they have no objection. So, I commit it to the Privileges Committee.

12.22 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
AGAINST COL. AMRIK SINGH
ALIAS K. S. SAHI

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से कर्नल अमरीक सिंह उर्फ के० एस० साही के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के भंग का प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन चूंकि इस मामले में आपका नाम भी बसीठा गया है मैं आपसे एक गुजारिश करूंगा । आप के कुर्सी में रहने के कारण मुझे कुछ संकोच हो रहा है और आप को भी शायद हो रहा हो । मैं आपके खिलाफ एक शब्द भी नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । इतना ही नहीं बल्कि आप की और सदन की इज्जत, प्रतिष्ठा और शोभा के लिए ही यह प्रस्ताव पेश कर रहा हूँ । क्या मैं आप से विनती कर सकता हूँ कि जब तक यह मामला सदन के विचाराधीन है आप उपाध्यक्ष को या किसी दूसरे को अध्यक्ष पद ग्रहण करने के लिये कहें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको जो कुछ कहना है कह सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को संकोच नहीं है तो मैं बोलता जाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मझे कुछ नहीं है । आप कहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये तथाकथित कर्नल अमरीक सिंह साहब एक दिन सबेरे मेरे पास आये और जीतपाल के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करने लगे । उन्होंने अध्यक्ष महोदय का जिक्र भी किया मैंने कहा यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है और बिना सबूत के मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता । दूसरे दिन फिर वे मेरे पास आये और मेरे हाथ में उन के द्वारा अध्यक्ष महोदय को जो खत लिखा गया था उस की एक नकल उन्होंने रखी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह 5 तारीख को हुआ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जी हां । अब कागज सब आपके पास हैं । उस में लिखा हुआ है । अगर आप चाहते हैं तो तारीख भी बता देता हूं । यह 5 तारीख को मैंने हस्ताक्षर करवाये एक तीसरे व्यक्ति के सामने ।

मैंने पूछा कि आप मझको इस मामले में फंसाता चाहते हो, इस की क्या गारंटी इस का क्या सबूत कि आपने यह पत्र सचमुच स्वीकर साहब को भेजा है ? क्या आप इस पत्र पर प्रमाणित कर सकते हैं कि आपने रजिस्टर्ड ए० डी० से यह पत्र उन को भेजा है ? उनके हां कहने पर उन से एक तीसरे व्यक्ति के सामने मैंने दस्तखत करवाया और उसी दिन सबेरे श्रीमती रेण चक्रवर्ती तथा श्री किशन बटनायक के साथ मैं ने अध्यक्ष से मुलाकात की और उन को मैंने उस खत की नकल भी दिखाई और साथ साथ मेरे विरोधाधिकार के प्रस्ताव का मसविदा भी । आज यह मामला अध्यक्ष महोदय से पहले बातचीत करने के बाद ही मैं उठा रहा हूं ।

कर्नल अमरीक सिंह ने अध्यक्ष को

लिखे हुए अपने पत्र में अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्मों के हिस्सेदार श्री जीतपाल के एक दस्तावेज का जिक्र किया है जो कि उन के कहने के अनुसार अदालत में पेश हो चुका है या उल्लिखित है । इस दस्तावेज में उन का कहना है कि कई मिनिस्ट्रों को रिश्वत दिये जाने और कानून तोड़ने के बारे में फंसाया गया है, इस बात का उस में उल्लेख है और सब से अधिक चिन्ता का विषय तो यह है कि अध्यक्ष के नाम पर चार्लस हजार रुपये लिखा हुआ है । हां मकना है कि ऐसा कोई दस्तावेज अदालत के सामने पेश ही न हुआ हो और यह कर्नल अमरीक सिंह झूठ बोल रहे हैं । कर्नल अमरीक सिंह कैसे आदमी हैं इस के बारे में मुझसे अधिक जानकारी प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब को और डाक्टर अणे साहब को है मेरी यह मांग है कि श्री अमरीक सिंह को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये यह सदन एक माधारण वारंट, जनरल वारंट या अन-स्पीकिंग वारंट निकाले, उन को सदन के सामने लाये और उन से पूछे कि इस जीतपाल वाले दस्तावेज के सम्बन्ध में उन के पास क्या सबूत है । अगर वे कोई सबूत नहीं देते हैं तो सभापति के मार्फत मैं कहूंगा कि उन को यह सदन या उसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी सख्त सजा दें । यदि ऐसा कोई दस्तावेज है यह बात साबित हो जाती है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सदन के अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ यह गंभीर आरोप लगाने वाले श्री जीतपाल के खिलाफ जनरल वारंट निकाला जाय और उन को सदन के सामने लाया जाय ।

श्री जीतपाल के खिलाफ मैंने पहले एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया है । लेकिन आज का मामला उस से बिल्कुल अलग है । दोनों को मिलाया न जाय, अलग से लिया जाय । श्री अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्मों के द्वारा चोरबाजारा घूसखोरी, करों की चोरी, कानूनों की

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हत्या बड़े पैमाने पर हुई है। बड़े बड़े सरकारी लोगों का भी इसमें नाम लिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जड़ में जाकर सत्य का पता लगाया जाय। आज हमारे सारे सार्वजनिक जीवन पर बेईमानी और भ्रष्टाचार की कृष्ण छाया पड़ी है, इसलिए इन मामलों की सफाई निहायत जरूरी है। इस सम्बंध में हाउस आफ कामन्स की कुछ मिसाल में मुत्तसर में आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस की कुछ जरूरत है क्या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जरूरी है अध्यक्ष महोदय। कहने दीजिए मुझे। क्योंकि बाद में ऐसे मुद्दे आते हैं और आप कह देते हैं कि यह तो आपने उठाया नहीं। मैं संक्षेप में जो ये की किताब में प्रेसीडेंट्स हैं वह पढ़कर मुनाऊंगा। पहले तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष स्थान के बारे में एक वाक्य मैं कहूंगा। वह इस प्रकार है :

"The Speaker of the House of Commons is the representative of the House itself in its powers proceedings and dignity".

साथ ही साथ जहाँ तक अपमान और अनादर का सवाल है इसके बारे में मैं साहब ने यह लिखा है :

"It may be stated generally that any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty, or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results may be treated as a contempt even though there is no precedent of the offence"

फिर एक सदस्य के बारे में है कि क्या उस के कर्तव्य हैं :

"The acceptance by any Member of either House of a bribe to influence him in his conduct as such Member..... is a breach of privilege".

इतना ही नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी सदस्य को रिश्वत देना यह भी बहुत बड़ा गम्भीर गुनाह है —

On 2nd May, 1965, the House of Commons resolved that the offer of money or other advantage to any member of Parliament for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending or to be transacted in Parliament is a high crime and misdemeanour and tends to be subversion of the English Constitution".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं महानिर्देशन कहूंगा कि यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। या तो करनल अनरोक सिंह द्वारा ज़िम दस्तावेज़ का उल्लेख किया गया है, या तो वह अस्तित्व में है या नहीं, यदि अस्तित्व में नहीं है तो करनल अनरोक सिंह ने सदन का बहुत बड़ा अपराध किया है, सदन की शोभा को उस से आंच लगी है। यदि दस्तावेज़ है और हस्ताक्षर जीतपाल साहब का है, और उसका सबूत मिल जाता है, तो जीतपाल को सदन के सामने लाया जाय और इस मामले की जड़ में जाकर, सारी जांच करा कर जो दोषी लोग हैं, जो अपराधी लोग हैं, उन को सजा दी जाय।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand) : On a point of order, Sir,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेंट के लिए काफ़ी है, एक मिनट मुझे सुन लीजिये।

पहला सवाल यह है कि मेरी खुश-किस्मती है कि उस ने लिखा है कि यह दस्तावेज़ अदालत के पास मौजूद है, इस

लिए न वह नया बन सकता है और न वहां से निकाला जा सकता है, उसको अब बदला भी नहीं जा सकता है जो है वह वहां पर मौजूद है।

मैं हाउस की यकीन कराता हूं कि ये सब बातें गलत हैं मेरी सारी जिन्दगी में अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल से मेरा कोई सम्बन्ध, कोई वाकफियत, उस के किसी भी हिस्सेदार से आज तक सारी जिन्दगी में नहीं हुई और न मैं कभी उन के पास गया। चन्द दिन हुए वह पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मेरे पास जवाब लाये थे कि कमेटी को भेजा जाय। लेकिन हमारे दफ्तर ने उस को वापस कर दिया क्योंकि उस के ऊपर किसी भी पार्टनर के दस्तखत नहीं थे और प्रिन्टिंग-प्रेस नहीं था।

अब जैसा मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा है या तो यह दस्तावेज है या नहीं है? जो दस्तावेज है तो मेरा कोई हक नहीं है एक मिनट भी कुर्सी पर बैठूँ, चाहे वह गलत है या ठीक, मैं चेयर को बेक कर दूँगा, फिर चाहे बाद में मैं अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल के साथ किन्नर करता रहूँ कि कहां उन्होंने ऐसा लिखा है। लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो वाकई, जैसा उन्होंने कहा है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा जुलूम उन्होंने किया है मुझे पर भी और हाउस पर भी। इस लिए चूँकि साफ तौर पर डाक्यूमेंट का और केस का हवाला दिया गया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि या तो प्रिविलेज कमेटी इस को देखे चूँकि दस्तावेज अदालत में है, इस लिए फौरन उनकी देखा जा सकता है और चार पांच दिन में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे या एक स्पेशल कमेटी मैम्बरज पार्लियामेंट की बनाई जाय, या मैं यहां तक तैयार हूँ कि श्री मधु लिमये और श्रीमती रेनू चक्रवर्ती, जो मेरे पास आये थे, दोनों अपनी ही कमेटी बना लें और वह इसकी जांच कर लें, मुझे यह भी मंजूर है। अगर कोई दस्तावेज ऐसा मौजूद है, चाहे वह झूठ हो या सच हो, उस लम्हे से मैं इस कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठूँगा और

फौरन खाली कर दूँगा, चाहे बाद में मैं अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल से अपने एक्शन के लिए लड़ता रहूँ। लेकिन अगर नहीं है तो फिर हाउस फैसला करेगा कि इस में उस के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लेना है जिसने यह कहा है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) :
यह कर्नल अमरीक सिंह कौन हैं ?

Mr. Speaker ! Col. Amrik Singh is best known to Prof. Ranga.

मुझे मधु लिमये साहब ने अखबार के कुछ कटिंग भी भेजी थीं, जो इस....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर)
स्टेड्समैन से।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां स्टेड्समैन से। किसी केस में वह पेश हुआ था, वहां जब जिरह की गई तो उसने वहां एडमिट किया है कि मेरे बरखिलाफ 27 केसेज हैं उन में मरडर के भी हैं। अब यह सब चीजें, जिस कमेटी को यह मामला सुपुर्द होगा, वह देख लेगा।

जैसा मैंने हाउस से कहा है कि इस में बिलकुल परटब नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं हाउस को यकीन कराता हूँ कि आज तक मेरा कोई भी ताल्लुक इस फर्म से कभी नहीं रहा और यहां भी ऐसा ही निकलेगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
यह प्रिविलेज मोशन.....

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha) : On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker ! Yes.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida ! I had risen earlier on a point of order.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह बात कुछ दिनों से अपोजीशन की तरफ से हो रही है कि किसी न किसी के ऊपर कोई न कोई चार्ज लगाया जाता है। (श्ववचाप)

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे घोर आपत्ति है, कोई चीज अध्यक्ष महोदय के खिलाफ नहीं लगाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इसको होने दीजिये, इस को एक टेस्ट केस बनने दीजिए।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, उस के बाद आप कहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे खयाल में इस पर बहस की जरूरत नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर कोई ऐसी चीज न की जाय, जिसमें कोई रिलक्टेंस हाउस की तरफ से जाहिर हो कि इसको सुपुर्द किया जाय या नहीं।

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : इस को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिए, इस पर यहां बहस न की जाय।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore) : I wanted to say this for the information of the hon. members on the other side who are agitated. When this question came, you remember, we went to you and said that we did not want to raise it on the floor of the House. It is a very bad thing that it has already come; it has come in the paper. We told you about it and said that all that we needed from you was to find out how best we could deal with the matter. You at that very moment said, "since it concerns me, I will immediately allow it".

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : At that moment we also told you, "there is

nothing to hurry about; you consider it as to how best we could deal with this matter". Therefore, as far as the Speaker is concerned, both Mr. Limaye and myself had taken the precaution that we should not bring anything which will be done in a hurry and it was your goodness who said that we should bring it because it concerned you. Therefore, there is no question of referring it to a Special Committee comprising of the two of us who went to meet you on this matter. (Interruptions)

Shri K. N. Tiwary : why did they not go to the court and got the matter verified? (Interruptions)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Does the hon. Member think that it will be much better and honourable for us to go to the court?

Mr. Speaker : I have not taken it in a wrong way. I have taken it in a good spirit and have placed it before the House.

एक चीज मधु लिमये साहब ने श्रीर कही थी। वह उनके पास साढ़े सात बजे पांच तारीख को गये श्रीर वहां लिख कर दे आये कि मैंने स्पीकर को बराहिरास्त एक रजिस्टर्ड एकनालिजमेन्ट ड्यू चिट्ठी भेज दी हुई है, यहां इन्होंने उसका सर्टिफिकेट हासिल किया हुआ है। जिस वक्त ये मेरे पास आये, चिट्ठी मेरे पास नहीं आई थी।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) : चिट्ठी आपके पास वाद में भेजी है, वह मुझ को कुबूल करके गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चिट्ठी आफ्टरनून में रजिस्ट्री कराई है, इनको सर्टिफिकेट पहले दे दिया, लेकिन चिट्ठी ता० 5 को आफ्टरनून में हुई है, उस पर ता० 6 की मोहर नई दिल्ली की लगी हुई है, ता० 6 की शाम को मेरे घर पहुंची है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am not going to say anything about that, I will only say that... (Interruptions)

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy : You can send it.

Mr. Speaker : I will send.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I want to bring to your notice about the Col

Mr. Speaker : why should he ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I want to say . .

Mr. Speaker : Why should he ? Now we should not say anything.

If there is an entry, the Col. is not to blame.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am not raising that issue at all.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat) : I rise on a point of order. The Leader of the House has moved and you have accepted, the whole House has accepted, that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee without any debate. After that, how can any hon. Member get up again and try to carry on the discussion. The House has already decided that it should go to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker : when we have taken that decision . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am not saying anything about this. I will only bring to your kind notice one thing . . .

Shri Humayun Kabir : My point of order remains.

Mr. Speaker : I have allowed him because he is a signatory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : He does not remain a Minister, but I remain a Member.

Mr. Speaker : It is not good to say that.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है। जब से यहां पर श्री चन्द प्यारेलाल वाला मामला आया है, तब से बराबर यह हो रहा है, कल भी

मैंने कुछ प्वाइंट्स यहां पर इसके बारे में रोज किये थे, कल एक टेलीफोन आता है कि यह सब अपने जीवन को खतरे में डाल कर मत कीजिये। मधु लिमये माह्व को प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिये।

There are definite sources of information to the effect that there are certain people who are after his life. So, I want that some protection should be given to Shri Madhu Limye. The entire gang of Jit Paul and others is around him.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna) : If protection is given, then they complain that the CID people are moving around them.

Mr. Speaker : It is the sense of the House that this should be directly referred to the Privileges Committee ?

Several hon. Members : Yes.

12.41 hrs.

RE : QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्री के खिलाफ मैंने भारत भूमि के क्षेत्रफल के बारे में एक विशेषाधिकार का नोटिस दिया था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रीविलेज मोर्गंस मेरे पास इतने इकट्ठे हैं कि मैं उन्हें एक-एक करके ही ले सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार्) : मेरी जगह का क्या हुआ ? हमें आगे की सीट दो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खुद सोच रहा था कि उस पर फैसला दे दूँ और आज या कल मैं उस पर फैसला दे दूंगा।

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : श्रीमान्, यह आज-कल क्यों हो रहा है ? जब हमारे दल के एक सदस्य स्वतंत्र पार्टी में गये तो आप ने तुरन्त

[श्री मोर्य]

ही उनको स्थान वहाँ पर दे दिया तो फिर अभी जब हमारे दल में 11 व्यक्ति हैं और पी० एस० पी० से अधिक हैं तो आप आगे का स्थान क्यों नहीं तुरन्त दे रहे हैं ? यह इतने दिन से आजकल क्यों की जा रही है हमारे साथ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तुरन्त ही करने को कह कर हम तरीके से आप मुझे धमकानो चाहते हैं ?

श्री मोर्य : मैं धनका नहीं रहा बल्कि मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि इसे करने में देर क्यों की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धमकाने के स्वर में नहीं कह रहे हैं तो आगे किस तरह कह रहे हैं ? क्या मैंने कर दिया ?

श्री मोर्य : एक महीने तक आगे की सीट का इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ जबकि हमारे दल का एक सदस्य हमारी पार्टी छोड़ कर स्वतंत्र पार्टी में चला गया तो तुरन्त ही उनको वहाँ पर स्थान मिल गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जो कहा है उससे ज्यादा और नहीं कह सकता । श्री व० रा० भगत ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आप चलने दीजिये

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इस सवाल पर नहीं . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब इस वक्त आप इस तरह से बीच में न उठायें मुझे हाउस की कार्यवाही को आगे चलाने दें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कच्छ जोकि भारतीय भूमि है उसके हनन का मामला है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप मुझे आगे नहीं चलने दीजियेगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा कर उस पर बोलना चाह रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त आप इस तरह से नहीं बोल सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था का मेरा प्रश्न है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है । एक काम खत्म हुआ और मैं ने श्री व० रा० भगत को बुलाया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न आप के सामने रखा गया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० नाहब मैं आप को वक्त दूंगा मगर इस तरीके से नहीं ।

12'44 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT
AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT
AND BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT

The Minister of State in the
Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R.
Bhagat) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) 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). Sixty-first Amendment Rules, 1966

Report

published in Notification N G.S.R. 1209 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966.

- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixty-Second Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1210 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixty-third Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. GSR. 1211 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT/6811/66]

- (2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. F. 4 (66)/ 65-Fin (E), in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th August, 1966, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/6812/66]

**ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN
ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY COM-
MISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandra Shekhar) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement of action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Annual Report for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6813/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : On a clarification with regard to this item, you will be amazed at least for once, that this report relates to the

year 1962-63, that is, about four years ago, and the action report comes now; this is tardiness *in excelsis* or *in extremis*; I do not know how to describe it. This is dilatoriness or tardiness *in excelsis* rather *in extremis*. Further, it is 'action taken or proposed to be taken'. We do not know what action has been taken and what action is proposed to be taken. Some is proposed to be taken on a remote four-year-old report. What has happened to the subsequent reports? Are they lying in the archives of the Ministry? Could we have any statement from the hon. Minister on this?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Most of the actions are to be taken by the State Government, and we have inserted in the statement whatever replies we have got from them. Certain actions are long-term ones; so they cannot be taken on one day or in two days. That is why the statement is so worded.

Mr. Speaker : Action was continuously to be taken on that report. But what about the subsequent reports?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : The subsequent report is coming up for discussion today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : They will take another four years.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga) : As Shri Kamath has pointed out, this report pertains to the year 1962-63. My request is that the hon. Minister should make a statement on the action taken by the different States and that statement should be treated as a part of the report and then the discussion should be held.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister may consider that.

12.45 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

NINETY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga) : I beg to present the Ninety-third Report

[Shai Krishnamoorthy Rao]
of the Committee on Private Members'
Bills and Resolutions.

12.45 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.46 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS WITH UNDERGROUND NAGA LEADERS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): A delegation of underground Nagas, led by Shri Sukhai Kughato, called on the Prime Minister at New Delhi on 10th and 11th August, 1966.

During these meetings they made a statement of their historical case and rights and expressed a keen desire to live in peace, friendship and cooperation with us. The Prime Minister told them that there was not much point in going into the past; the present was more relevant and what was even more important was the future which could give new and greater opportunities to the Nagas to work for their prosperity. She explained to them our parliamentary democracy and our constitutional safeguards for preserving the rights of the people, their cultural, heritage and their way of life.

The Nagas expressed their admiration for the Indian democratic system and our efforts to find peaceful solutions. They

said that they wanted to be closest to us. The Prime Minister assured them that their legitimate rights would be protected and they need have no apprehension of any interference in their way of life within the Indian Union. She suggested that they might consult their friends and come again at a later date when we could discuss with them in greater detail. In the meanwhile it was necessary that peace should be maintained and no effort should be made by the underground Nagas to seek any assistance from outside as it could only complicate matters.

The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and, I believe, we moved forward in understanding each other's point of view.

The House will, no doubt, appreciate that these talks are aimed at removing misgivings and creating an atmosphere of confidence in which a solution could emerge in keeping with our declared stand. It is, therefore, difficult for me to go into greater details, but I should like to assure the Hon'ble Members that we are seeking a solution in keeping with Government policy approved by Parliament.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek a clarification? On the eve of their coming to see our Prime Minister in April 1966, the Naga underground leaders issued a pamphlet entitled *Nagaland Declaration of peace* where they have enunciated that as a sovereign government, they want to live in peace, friendship and co-operation—the words used in the statement of the Government of India.

Last time, before coming to see our Prime Minister, the Naga underground leaders said that the Government of India have recognised the Federal Government of Nagaland. That attitude of the Naga underground leaders has undergone a metamorphosis, to our understanding. Whatever that may be, may I know whether is

is a fact that they have told our Prime Minister that they would be satisfied with a political status similar to that of Sikkim or Bhutan? If so, may I know what our Prime Minister has told them, and what is her thinking about it?

Shri Dinesh Singh : As regards the earlier part of the question, we have not recognised any federal government of Nagaland; the only Government we recognise is the Government of the State of Nagaland. As for the second part, the Nagaland representatives did not give us any indication of their desire to have a status like that of Sikkim or Bhutan.

Shri Hem Barua : It has been reported in the papers and it is every where in the air that this idea was mooted originally by Shri Jaya Prakash Narain, a member of the now-defunct Nagaland peace mission that the Nagas should be given a political status similar to that of Sikkim or Bhutan. What is in the mind of our Prime Minister in relation to this demand made by a certain section, the rebels, among the Nagaland people?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) : As the Minister pointed out, this demand has not been made to us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : The Minister referred in his statement to what the Naga underground leaders were told that if they kept in contact with foreigners, matters would be further complicated. But he did not indicate whether they had given any reply thereto. Did they say that during this period, they would have no connection with any foreign elements?

Shri Dinesh Singh : No, they did not say anything. We mentioned to them that this would complicate matters. They listened to it carefully.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अत्यन्त महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी नागालैंड में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के जरिये जो

परिवर्तन हुआ उसका इस समझौता बार्ता पर क्या असर पड़ने वाला है, अनकूल या प्रतिकूल।

दूसरी बात यह कि क्या विद्रोही नागाओं के तोड़-फोड़ के काम मणिपुर के इलाके में भी बढ़ रहे हैं, क्योंकि खबरें आ रही हैं कि मणिपुर राइफल्स पर हमले वगैरह हुए। इसके बारे में क्या स्थिति है, क्या यह मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक मणिपुर का सम्बन्ध है, इस सदन में मैंने कुछ दिन पहले अर्ज किया जो वाक्यात हुए थे और उसका पूरा विवरण दिया था। वहाँ एक हमला हुआ था जो हमारी विलेज फोर्सेज हैं उनके ऊपर और इसके लिये वहाँ की सिक्वोरिटो फोर्सेज को जवाब देना पड़ा था, उसका पूरा विवरण...

श्री मधु लिमये : मणिपुर राइफल्स पर हमला हुआ, यह नई घटना है एक सप्ताह में।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मेरे ख्याल से इसी को मेम्बर साहब कह रहे हैं। कोई नया वाक्या नहीं हुआ। पहले उन्होंने एक गांव पर हमला किया। फिर सिक्वोरिटो फोर्सेज ने इसका जवाब दिया था। उस के ऊपर हमला हुआ था। दोनों एक साथ ही हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : हुकूमत परिवर्तन का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हुकूमत परिवर्तन से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Are Government aware that even after the very useful and fruitful discussions of the Prime Minister with the Soviet leaders in Moscow last month, the Pakistan Radio and the Pakistani Government spokesmen have persisted in referring to the Naga rebels, the rebel

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

movement, as the Naga liberation struggle, and if so, has this matter been taken up with the Government of Pakistan as a violation of the Tashkent declaration?

Shri Dinesh Singh : We have mentioned to the Pakistan Government the desire to curb any kind of anti-Indian propaganda, but I do not think that we have specifically pointed this out. So far as the Government of Pakistan is concerned, as has been mentioned in the House, they are doing much more, they are giving training, to which we have objected.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor) : Why do we not protest?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Was this matter discussed by the Prime Minister at all with the Soviet leaders? The Prime Minister has spent so many days in Moscow.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi : It was mentioned to them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : That is all you can do.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद)
क्या नागा विद्रोही मणिपुर इलाके में कर वसूली कर रहे हैं, और उनकी यह बढ़ी ताकत 1950-51 में कहां थी। मैं खास तौर से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो यादी नागा विद्रोही उस वक्त यह विद्रोही नहीं थे फौजो साहब और उनके लोग—प्रधान मन्त्री को देना चाहते थे, जिस पर समझौता हो सकता था, उसमें क्या क्या बातें थीं, और क्या वे उनसे कम थीं जो आज भक्त नागा सरकार को मिल गई हैं। भक्त नागा सरकार एक वहां पर बनी हुई है जिसके पहले अध्यक्ष शिलू आओ थे और इस वक्त अंगामी साहब हैं। जो शर्तें इन को मिली हुई हैं क्या उनसे भी कम पर फौजो और उन के आदमी 1951 में राजी होने को तैयार थे।

श्री विनेश सिंह : भक्त भगवान् के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। जहां तक नागा-

लैंड की सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, इस सदन में उसके बारे में पूरी बहस हुई थी। उसके बाद नागालैंड एक अलग प्रदेश बना और वहां की सरकार बनी। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बात का जिक्र किया, यह जरूर है कि जो नागालैंड के कुछ लोग थे उन्होंने पहले कुछ अपनी मांगों की थीं। उसके बाद कुछ ने आजादी की मांग की कोई खास बात उन्होंने नहीं उठाई। यह सब बातें पूरी तरह से बहस में आ चुकी हैं।

Shri Hem Barua : No, no. It was there. This was there. They first passed a resolution on May 21, 1947, demanding a sovereign State. This was passed by the Naga National Council. I remember that.

Shri Dinesh Singh : The hon. Member is mentioning things that Mr. Phizo had said.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी)
प्रश्न का जवाब ही नहीं दिया गया कि क्या मणिपुर में कर वसूली नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा हो रही है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : कर वसूली के सम्बन्ध में, जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, मैंने अपने एक बयान में पहले बतलाया कि वहां के कुछ अंडर ग्राउण्ड नागा कोशिश कर रहे थे, और हम ने उनसे कहा भी कि वह उसे बन्द कर दें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया जाता तो बात साफ नहीं होती। सन् 1951 में जो यादी प्रधान मन्त्री को दी जाने वाली थी उसमें मांगें जो आज की नागा सरकार है उसकी मांगों से कम थीं क्या।

श्री विनेश सिंह : इसके बारे में कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है। जो वहां की सरकार है, जैसे और प्रदेशों में है वैसे ही नागालैण्ड में भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि जो शर्तें आज वह चाहते हैं वह ज्यादा सख्त हैं हिन्दुस्तान से दूर ले जाने के लिये बजाय उस वक्त की शर्तों के जिन पर फैसला सन् 1950 में हो सकता था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो उनकी मांगें पहले थी, जिस पर फैसला हो सकता था वह कम थीं, जो इस वक्त नागा सरकार बनाने का आधार है वह उससे ज्यादा है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : अभी सदन में साफ हुआ। कोई एक मांग सब की रही हो, ऐसी बात नहीं थी। मि० फोजो ने कुछ बातें कहीं, उनके अलावा कुछ सेक्शनस थे जिन्होंने दूसरी बातें कहीं। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री बरुआ ने बतलाया कि सन् 1947 में एक हिस्से ने दूसरी मांगें रखीं। क्या तय होता यह कहना मुश्किल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक खास मांग को कह रहा हूं। जब प्रधान मंत्री बर्मा के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ कोहिमा गये थे उस वक्त उन लोगों ने एक बादी देनी चाही थी। यह एक खास घटना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जवाब वह दे सकते थे दे दिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो दे सकते थे, इस तरह तो जवाब नहीं हुआ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नागा विद्रोहियों से उन्होंने कहा कि कर वसूली बन्द कर दी और उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया। अगर नागा विद्रोही आप के इतने आज्ञाकारी हैं तो आज तक यह फैसला क्यों नहीं हुआ। जब भी वह यहां से

जाते हैं प्रधान मंत्री से बात करके तब नागालैण्ड जाकर डिक्लेयर करते हैं कि जो हमारी सेपरेट नागा इम्पीरियलिज्म की बात है उसको मान लिया गया है। वह कहते हैं कि उनकी बिल्कुल स्वतन्त्र सत्ता है। नागालैण्ड के लिये जो हमारी सेपरेट गवर्नमेंट की मांग है उसे मान लिया गया है। अगर यह सरकार फेडरल गवर्नमेंट को कभी नहीं मानती तो इसकी निन्दा की जाये। वह लोग यहां क्यों आते हैं। जो होस्टाइल्स हैं, बागी हैं उनके साथ बार बार क्यों बातचीत की जाती है। इस बातचीत से सरकार का तेज नष्ट हो जाता है और जब राजा का तेज नष्ट हो जाता है तब वह हुकूमत चल नहीं सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब में क्या मांगूं। इसका जवाब तो आपने ही दे दिया।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : विद्रोही नागाओं से भारत सरकार कई वर्षों से शांति वार्ता कर रही है और देश के लोग अघोर भी हो रहे हैं कि शान्ति वार्ता चल रही है और विद्रोही पाकिस्तान से और विदेशों से शस्त्र भी ला रहे हैं और देश के खिलाफ कार्रवाई भी कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो शान्ति वार्ता हुई है उसमें क्या सरकार ने कोई ठोस आधार उनके सामने प्रस्तुत किया है जिससे कि हम किसी निश्चित निर्णय पर आ सकें। यदि हां, तो वह क्या है और इसके सम्बन्ध में विद्रोही नागाओं के जो नेता हैं उनका क्या रवैया है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो वक्तव्य मैंने दिया है वह कृपया उसको देखें। जो कुछ सरकार ने कहा है वह उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : The very fact that still all the questions pertaining to Nagaland, including calling attention notices, are being replied by the External Affairs Ministry, gives the feeling not only to the Naga rebels, but to the rest of the country, that Nagaland is a separate land. I would like to know how long this is going to continue. The talks may continue, but has the Ministry taken any final decision to discontinue this practice and bring this under the Home Ministry?

Shri Dinesh Singh : This matter has been raised in the House several times I would beg of the Members to see....

Mr. Speaker : Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : He did not complete the sentence.

Mr. Speaker : This has been raised to many times.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : But let him complete the sentence.

Shri Dinesh Singh : I was saying I would beg of the hon. Members to see that this was part of an agreement that was made with the Naga people when the Naga State was created. This was put before the House, this matter was discussed in the House. (Interruptions) This is nothing new. The late Prime Minister, Shastriji, had mentioned that we were going to move this out of the External Affairs Ministry in consultation with the Naga Government. We are talking to the Nagaland Government, and we hope that as soon as possible, it will be dealt with by some other Ministry.

13 hour.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi : The Home Ministry were associated with the latest talks.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua : When Lal Bahadur Shastri was Prime Minister, he gave an assurance that this would be shifted to the Home Ministry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha) : From whatever talks the Prime Minister had with the representatives of Nagas and from any other information, rebel is there any truth in the report that some sections among the hostile Nagas are now inclined to a settlement with our Government, that the so-called armed groups among them are not very much in the picture, and that there is scope for a settlement between our government and the rebel Nagas? Is there any serious foundation for that impression?

Shri Dinesh Singh : We are carrying on these talks in the hope that we shall be able to bring them round to our way of thinking.

Shri Ranga : Are we to understand from the Prime Minister's reply that in addition to the External Affairs Ministry which has been dealing with the Nagaland question till now, the Home Ministry also is being associated in these talks as well in matters of administration?

Mr. Speaker : That is what she said. Personal explanation by Mr. Atulya Ghosh

13.02 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

(Shri Atulya Ghosh)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Before you call my hon. friend Shri Atulya Ghosh, I wish to invite your attention to rule 357. It reads as follows.

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

The latter part is important, Sir, because no debate will ensue, and so you will please ensure that no debatable matter is brought forward.

Mr. Speaker : I have made it clear to Mr. Atulya Ghosh that no controversial or debatable matter can be brought here; he can only give his personal explanation and in a brief and concise manner; I have made it clear.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अभी जो कामत साहब ने आपके सामने नुक्ता रखा है इसी को लेकर अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब के निवेदन के बारे में मैंने आक्षेप उठाया था। 18 मई को उनका बयान इसी नियम के व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के मातहत था और उसमें उन्होंने एक विवाद खड़ा किया था। इसलिए इस बात पर जोर देना मैं आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि कोई मन्त्री महोदय इस नियम के अन्दर ऐसी बात न करें जो विवादास्पद हो या उसमें कोई असत्य बात हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो मेश्वर हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मन्त्री और अतुल्य घोष साहब एक ही बात है दोनों के लिये लागू होती है।

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol) : Yesterday my name was freely mentioned in relation to a case concerning Shri Sunil Das, an employee of the All India Congress Committee. He is one of the 105 employees there and I am an office bearer of the All India Congress Committee, and so it is natural that I knew him and he used to come to my house. First of all I want to state categorically that the allegation that I have tried to exert influence to hush up the case is absolutely wrong. I never discussed these matters with any of the ministers either in the Centre or in the State of any of the officers. I also want to say that I never knew this Mohit Chaudhuri and I have never seen him in my life. About Sunil Das, he belongs to the A.C.C.. My friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that he was my personal secretary. I had nothing to do with him as personal secretary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : He told me that he was your confidential secretary.
1370 (Ai) LSD—7.

Shri Atulya Ghosh : I am sorry I cannot distinguish between confidential secretary and personal secretary. Anyhow, he was neither my confidential secretary nor my personal secretary. He was an employee of the AICC and I am an office-bearer and he used to come to me as several other office-bearers, officers and members of the staff came to me.

The names of some other people were given. One is Tarapada Chakravarti who often organised industrial exhibitions. Naturally, I have associated myself with this kind of a venture. But whatever was his politics, that is known to the people of Bengal. He always stood against the Congress, organised meetings against the Congress, set up candidates against the Congress. Another man is Rabindra Chaudhuri. He came to Delhi and met the Congress President and several other leaders, praying that the West Bengal Congress should be dissolved and an ad hoc committee should be formed and he gave some charges against me, and that came in newspapers. I have no personal contact with him. Another man is Keshav Chandra Chakravarti and I have seen him once or twice in my life. In 1960 he organised some move for Greater Bengal and started an agitation against the Congress. They are in the Congress; they were in the Congress but they never kept it in dark that they always were opposed to us.

My friend Surendra Babu has said about some marriage ceremony. I cannot prevent anybody marrying any other person. I am fortunate in having so many "nieces" in so many places who call me uncle; even Surendra Babu's daughter used to call me uncle sometimes; I am very fortunate in that respect.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : She will continue to call you so.

Shri Atulya Ghosh : If the daughters of some of my friends marry somebody else I have no hand in it; I do not know any

[Shri Atulya Ghosh]

girl by the name of Anjana or something that Suren Babu has I said; I have never attended any marriage ceremony of Mohit Chaudhuri.... (Interruptions) I could not get these interruptions.

Mr. Speaker : He has said the main thing.

Shri Atulya Ghosh : Dr. Ranen Sen said that when he was in Calcutta he heard rumours that I had tried to hush up the case. Through whom did I try ?

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East) : Through the West Bengal Government; I said so.

Shri Atulya Ghosh : I did not discuss it with anybody; whatever has appeared in the papers, we know from that what has happened. When Sunil's house was searched, as the staff of the AICC he came and reported to me that his house was searched and I told him to take the help of a lawyer. The law of the land is to prevail I again categorically say that this is nothing else but that some friends have tried to malign me personally and the Congress organisation collectively, and so far as this case is concerned it has gone before the court. Let the law of the land prevail; we do not know yet whether they are guilty or not.

श्री बागडी [हिंसार] : आप उनकी वकालत कर रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : He is defending him.

Shri Atulya Ghosh : I must be allowed to say this. As far as I am concerned, I will be guided by the law of the land. I am a citizen of India and I am thankful to Mr. Madhu Limaye for reminding me about the oath of allegiance. I would also request him to remind his colleagues in the Oppo-

sition that they have also taken the oath of allegiance.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम ऐसा काम नहीं करते हैं जैसा आपने किया है।

Shri Atulya Ghosh : Again I categorically state that I have no association with these people and I completely deny that I ever tried to put any pressure to hush up the case.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) : Can I seek a clarification ?

Mr. Speaker : No clarification, not on this point now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुनेंगे तो पता चलेगा। मैं यह हाउस आफ कामन्स जरनल लाया हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर है ? अतुल्य घोष साहब ने जो बयान दिया है, उसके बारे में है ? उसके बारे में बहस नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पेश करता हूँ और फैसला आप दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैसला क्या देना है। उन्होंने बताया है कि उनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उनसे यह निवेदन किया था कि कोई विवादास्पद मामला नहीं है उठ सकता है लेकिन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बन्द तो कर दिया था।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी के बारे में प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है ।

श्री पारशीर (शिवपुरी) : प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर जब मामला डिसकस हो रहा हो, उसके दौरान ही उठाया जा सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी वक्त उठाया है । आप क्यों दखल दे रहे हैं ?

मैं इसको उठाता भी नहीं लेकिन कल आपने एक निर्णय दिया था । मैं उसको चैलेंज नहीं कर रहा हूँ, गलतफहमी न करें । यह मामला क्यों गम्भीर बना ? मेरे द्वारा जब नुक्ता रखा गया था कि सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन वाले नियम का दुरु-पयोग किया है तो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको कैसे ले सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि अनुल्य घोष साहब ने भी यही किया है और उसके क्या नतीजे निकलते हैं, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और फिर आप फैसला दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण का नियम है, उसका दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, यानी जब उस के मातहत वक्तव्य दिया जाता है, तो वह बहुत सोच-समझ कर देना चाहिए और उसमें एक भी असत्य बात नहीं आनी चाहिए । श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् के बारे में भी मेरा यह निवेदन था कि परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के वक्तव्य में एक असत्य बात भी नहीं आनी चाहिए, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा किया ।

मेरे पास यह हाउस आफ कामन्स का 1963 का जर्नल है । मैं हाउस आफ कामन्स का प्रिविलेज के बारे में प्रस्ताव पढ़ कर बुनाना चाहता हूँ ।

"Mr John Profumo, in making a personal statement to this House on the 22nd March, 1963, which contained words which he later admitted not to be true, was guilty of a grave contempt of this House".

जैसे श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने किया था, वैसे ही श्री अनुल्य घोष ने भी असत्य बात कही है और वह...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कही है, तो वह देखी जायेगी । इस वक्त उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर कोई असत्य बात कही जाये, तो उसको रोकना चाहिए ।

13.12 hrs.

MOTION RE THIRD REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE—contd.

Mr. Speaker : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao on the 17th May, 1966, namely:—

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1966."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully support the contention of Shri Kamath and his amendment. I read from the second report of the Rules Committee which was laid on the Table of the House on the 30th April, 1966 which says :

"In sub-rule (1) of rule 2, after the definition of the term "Houses" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Leader of the House" means the Prime Minister if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House".

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

There may be some difference of opinion because I was told that in many countries which believe in parliamentary democracy that the Leader of the House is invariably not the Prime Minister, but here we have established a nice convention in this House and I have a feeling, without imputing any motive to Shri Satya Narayan Sinha and to his capabilities, that if the Prime Minister is Leader of the House also, then, on certain very important issues where the Opposition or even Members of the Ruling Party went a little further I think it will have a sobering effect.

Now, I read from the other report which was laid on the Table of the House on the 14th May, 1966. It clearly says:

'In the proposed amendment, for the words, "or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House," the following shall be substituted:

"Provided that where the Prime Minister is not member of the House, a senior member of the Council of Ministers who is a member of the House and is nominated as such by the Prime Minister, may function as the Leader of the House."

About rule 374, the Committee says :

"The amendment recommended by the Committee is only of a drafting nature and the amendment suggested by Shri Kamath relates to a substantial matter of procedure which the Committee propose to consider separately."

I do not know whether the Committee has considered it separately. What is the hitch? Why is the Prime Minister not the Leader of the House today. It is most unfortunate that the Prime Minister of this country could not fight the election because

of the emergency. It is not that she is afraid of fighting the election. I know she would have won, but the whole difficulty is, there is not going to be any by-election because of the emergency. So, this emergency has stood even in the matter of election of the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister is denied the appointment of the Leader of the House only because she has not been duly elected to the Lok Sabha. It is a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy. So, I feel that this should be accepted by the House, and this should be a nice, healthy convention. For this, let us not copy the House of Commons; let us not copy the House of Commons for everything. Let us develop our own conventions based on our Indian soil and Indian traditions and on our glorious tradition of the past.

Again, certain suggestions were given by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye in the past. It is said in the report as follows :

"That the Committee could not conclude consideration of the notice of various amendments given by Shri Madhu Limaye, M. P. as he wanted some time to be given to him to submit a further statement on his amendments after going through the memorandum prepared by the Secretariat on his amendments. The Committee decided under rule 285 that all the relevant papers in this case shall be made available to the new Committee."

I would like to know whether the proposals of Shri Madhu Limaye were at all considered by the Rules Committee and if so whether they were able to take a decision.

Then, coming to the rules as such, when we discuss this limited question of certain rules and the amendments, I also would like to mention certain rules of this House. I generally agree with the rules, but the rules should

be amended to suit the new atmosphere and we should develop certain healthier traditions. The other day,—I do not challenge your ruling though I was a victim of it—it was open to the Leader of the House or any Member of this House belonging to the ruling party to recommend the suspension of the Member or Members. I do feel that we have to maintain certain decorum in the House and use temperate language. Sometimes, if I or anybody else has not maintained it, they should not have done it. I do agree with you that everybody in this country and outside watches with great interest, because this is a country which certainly believes in parliamentary democracy, and we want parliamentary democracy to be alive in our country. But what are the rules. I do not want to tire the house by reading all the rules and say what is the application of those rules. It is fair on the part of the Leader of the House to ask that a Member should be named when he refuses to go out. I agree that he should have gone out. But there are certain moments of emotion, some sensitivity, and people become sensitive, and sometimes they do not move. But there are instances in the House when Members have been suspended and expelled from this House for the entire session. It should be weighed properly whether a Member deserves a punishment, whether it is in conformity with or is in relation to the amount of intemperate language or whatever you say it is, or whatever he has done in the House. I submit that just taking advantage of their majority and to go on expelling members for 10, 15 or 20 days or for the rest of the session is too harsh a punishment. I would beg of you kindly to consider whether a member who has done something wrong according to you deserves this harsh punishment. I hope the Rules Committee will consider it. Apart from the Rules Committee, I request you in all earnestness and seriousness to see that the punishment awarded to members for the entire session is reconsidered. It will add to your sense of impartiality and fairplay.

Mr. Speaker : All those things are not open for discussion. He is speaking generally.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am suggesting that the other rules also should be reconsidered.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो नियमों के बारे में चर्चा इस समय है। एक सदन के नेता के चयन के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरा, नहीं, असल में तो तीन हैं, लेकिन दूसरा है जिन सदस्यों को आप नाम लेकर पुकारते हैं उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जाय। उस सम्बन्ध में एक कामत साहब का सुझाव है। तो इन दोनों के बारे में ही मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक सदन नेता के चुनाव का सवाल है मेरी तो अपनी यह राय है कि सदन नेता और प्रधान मन्त्री दोनों एक ही हों तो सभी दृष्टियों से अच्छा होगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि यहाँ भी यही परम्परा चलती थी और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री अपने कार्य-काल में बराबर इस सदन के नेता भी रहे और इसलिए जब कभी यहाँ पर विवाद होता था झगड़े होते थे, गरमी पैदा होती थी, तो मैंने सुना है क्योंकि जब वह सदन नेता और प्रधान मन्त्री थे मैं यहाँ पर नहीं था लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि अक्सर वह दखल दिया करते थे और अगर प्रश्नों का सही उत्तर नहीं आता था तो खुद खड़े होकर उत्तर देने की कोशिश करते थे। अब जो नये प्रधान मन्त्री हैं उनकी परिपाटी तो बिल्कुल उल्टी नजर आ रही है। इनके नाम से जो प्रश्न होते हैं उनके भी जवाब नहीं मिलते हैं तो दूसरों के प्रश्नों में दखल देकर सदस्यों को तसल्ली या सन्तोष देने का सवाल तो दूर रहा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि कामत साहब का यह सुझाव ठीक है कि यदि प्रधान मन्त्री सदन के नेतृ नहीं बनना चाहते या बनने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं तो कोई अनुभवी व्यक्ति बने आज इस वक्त तो प्रधान मन्त्री राज्य सभा की सदस्य हैं, इसलिए इस सदन की नेता बन नहीं सकती हैं, यह भी एक बहुत बुरी चीज है। उसके बारे

[श्री मधु लिमय]

में तो शुरू में ही, पिछले बजट सत्र में ही, मैंने अर्ज किया था कि मेरी दृष्टि से राज्य सभा के सदस्य को प्रधान मन्त्री बनाना यह बिल्कुल संविधान के शब्दों के नहीं तो कम से कम उसकी आत्मा के बरखिलाफ ज़रूर है। तो उस बात को मैं छोड़ देता हूँ। लेकिन अगर प्रधान मन्त्री इस सदन की सदस्य नहीं हैं तो कम से कम कामत साहब का कहना है कि सत्ताधारी दल के और मन्त्रिमण्डल के जो सबसे पुराने और अनुभवी सदस्य हों वह सदन नेता बनें। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कामत साहब का कोई आक्षेप मौजूदा सदन के नेता के खिलाफ नहीं है क्योंकि मौजूदा सदन के नेता कहा करते हैं कि मैं तो सेंट्रल असम्बली के जमाने से यहाँ हूँ। तो यह सिद्धान्त का सवाल है और ठीक है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सदन की कार्यवाही ठीक चले और ऐसे कई मसले होते हैं, विरोधी दल और सत्ताधारी दल में झगड़ा होता है या सदन की प्रतिष्ठा, सदन की इज्जत या शोभा का मामला उत्पन्न होता है तो अगर कोई पुराना और अनुभवी सदन का नेता रहेगा तो उससे, मुझे ऐसा लगता है, कि सदन की कार्यवाही अच्छी तरह चलने में मदद मिलेगी।

अब दूसरा जो कामत साहब का सुझाव है वह है नियम 374 के बारे में। इसके बारे में कमेटी ने कहा है :

“This is a matter which relates to a substantial matter of procedure, which the committee propose to consider separately.”

तो बाद में यह विचार करने वाली है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने भी कुछ संशोधन दिये हैं। लेकिन मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूँगा कि जो वर्तमान नियम हैं उनसे बड़ी ज्यादाती सदस्यों के साथ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, होती है। मान लीजिए कि बाधा डालने का काम कोई सदस्य

करता है या आप को ऐसा लगता है कि वह बाधा डाल रहा है और आप उनका नाम लेकर पुकारते हैं तो तुरत उसको लेकर यहाँ पर अधिकार है सदन नेता को या दूसरे किसी आदमी को बड़े खड़े होकर कहने का कि इनको पूरे सत्र के लिए मुअत्तल करो। अब यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। एक सदस्य इस वक्त पूरे सत्र का अवधि के लिए मुअत्तल हो चुका है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र की दृष्टि से यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए, कामत साहब यह सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि कम से कम जब आप नाम लेकर पुकारेंगे और प्रस्ताव आयेगा तो तुरत बिना उसके ऊपर बहस किये या तर्फीम या संशोधन पेश किये उसको पास करना ठीक नहीं है। यह जल्दबाजी में हाँ जाता है। इसलिए, कामत साहब चाहते हैं कि इसके ऊपर संशोधन रखने का अधिकार दिया जाय।

“Provided that a member may forthwith propose an amendment to the motion so made.”

अब अगर यह सुझाव स्वीकारते हैं नियम समिति वाले तो अच्छा ही है। नहीं तो, मैंने भी एक सुझाव दिया है और इंग्लैंड में हाउस आफ कामन्स की परम्परा है, उसके अनुसार...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अभी सिडर होना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हाँ, तो सुझाव तो समिति के सामने आ गये हैं। सदन के और सदस्य भी सुझाव देंगे। मैं रपट से बाहर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। विचार तो रपट पर है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी रपट की ही कह रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो आप प्रस्ताव देख लीजिए कि रपट पर विचार किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मानता हूँ और वह भी मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप बाहर जा रहे हैं आप मुझे सुनते नहीं हैं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आप बाहर जा रहे हैं मैंने तो आपसे पूछा कि इस पर तो अभी 374 पर विचार होना है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हाँ, तो मैं विचारार्थ ही एक बात रख देता हूँ और बैठ जाता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है, इस सम्बन्ध में हाउस आफ कामन्स के स्टैंडिंग ऑर्डर इस प्रकार हैं :

"Mr Speaker or the Chairman shall order Members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and the Serjeant-at-Arms shall act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair in pursuance of this Order....."

"(1) Whenever a Member shall have been named by Mr Speaker or by the Chairman, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House by abusing the rules of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such Member in the House, Mr. Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made."

और आगे है इसी नियम के मातहत :

"(2) if any member be suspended under this order, his suspension on the first occasion—shall continue until the fifth day, and on the second occasion—until the twentieth day, on which the House shall sit after the day on which he was suspended, but on any subsequent occasion until the House shall resolve that the suspension of such member do terminate."

यानी पूरे सत्र के लिए

On first occasion, पहला मौका, इसका

तो इंग्लैण्ड में यह 'अर्थ' माना जाता है कि उस सत्र का पहला मौका। ऐसा नहीं कि पांच साल की अवधि में। यह भी वहाँ पर निर्णय हो चुका है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सौम्य और मानवी स्टैंडिंग ऑर्डर है हाउस आफ कामन्स का इस को हम ले लें क्योंकि बड़ा अन्याय होता है। एक दफा तो ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने, आप यह केस अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि जिन लोगों को मुअत्तल किया गया है उनके खिलाफ एकोनामिक सैंक्शन भी लगा दिया था और टी०ए० डी० ए० भी खरम कर दिया था। मैं जब पिछले साल मुअत्तल हुआ था तब मुझको बताया गया था, आप ने कहा कि मैं क्या करूँ? ला मिनिस्ट्री की सलाह पर किया गया है। तो मैंने कानून मन्त्री को भी लिखा कि आप का मन्त्रालय कानून मन्त्रालय है या कानून तोड़ मन्त्रालय है क्योंकि जो कानून बनाया गया है उसके बरखिलाफ आपकी ज्वाइंट कमेटी का प्रस्ताव है और वह आपकी सलाह पर यह निर्णय लिया गया है। मैंने जब उनको डाट कर चिट्ठी लिखी तो उन्होंने अपनी सलाह को बदला और फिर ज्वाइंट कमेटी का प्रस्ताव भी बदला और फिर हम बरूआ और दूसरे सदस्यों को टी०ए० डी०ए० मिला। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पैसे का कोई सवाल नहीं है, सिद्धान्त का सवाल है। तो यह जो सौम्य और मानवीय नियम इंग्लैण्ड में है उसको हम अपना लें। उससे सदन की शोभा बढ़ेगी।

Mr. Speaker : Shri Singhvi—

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

Shri Surendranath • Dwivedy (Kandrapara) : Sir, may I request that Shri Priya Gupta, who was asked to go out of the House this morning, may be permitted to come back and participate in the proceedings of the House?

Mr. Speaker : Does the leader of his party approve of that action?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : You have taken the action. There is no question of my approval or disapproval. When you took that action you did not ask me.

Mr. Speaker : I was asking him again and again not to interrupt. Anyway, I have no objection.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question posed before this House by the Third Report of the Rules Committee is a very limited question. So far as the question of amendment to Rule 2 is concerned, I feel that the Committee has adduced very good reasons for not accepting the proposed amendment. Seniority among ministers is a very difficult thing to determine, and to prescribe in our rules that a senior member of the Council of Ministers should hold the office would, I think, with great respect, be somewhat invidious. I do not think that the person who happens to enjoy the status or who happens to occupy the office of the Leader of the House can by any stretch of imagination or any operation of precedence or warrant of precedence be considered a junior minister in so far as business of the House is concerned. The Leader of the House has, therefore, unquestioned pre-eminence among ministers, and by the very token of the fact of his being the leader I think he is fully equipped with status and dignity to discharge his duties in the House.

So far as the Committee's recommendation in respect of Rule 170 is concerned, I think it is a matter of very small moment. Whether the first three resolutions which are balloted should be listed or the first four resolutions should be listed is really of not much consequence, particularly when we know that, generally, the time allocated for the first two resolutions is enough to occupy the House on every Friday and that the third resolution has hardly any chance of coming up for discussion.

In respect of Rule 374, I am heartened to find that the Committee has indicated

that they would consider the matter separately because it involves substantive matters of procedure. I do want, however, in this context, to say that what we would need to consider is the larger question of parliamentary reforms. Procedures must keep pace with the prevailing realities of parliamentary life. Procedure must come to grips with the problems which confront us day in and day out the problem of order in the House, issues relating to the adequacy or otherwise of the Question Hour, various questions which arise because procedure has not kept pace with the exigencies of life. No procedure can be foolproof. No procedure can hold good for all times to come. I feel we should take heart and inspiration from what Mr. Wilson said on the eve of the last election campaign in Great Britain, and it was that he intended, if his party were returned in sufficient majority, to bring about very far-reaching changes in the procedure of the House. I think it is necessary for us, to consider large scale changes in the procedures considering the exigencies and realities of parliamentary life today. And, in this context, I should like to submit to you to take up the question of appointing a Parliamentary Reforms Commission or a body of this House to consider the question of parliamentary reforms in a fuller and ampler measure.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said that the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House should be one and the same person. Some persons have quoted precedents and examples from the U. K. Parliament which is called the "mother of parliament". In this connection, I must submit, very respectfully, that even in U. K. the Prime Minister is sometimes different from the Leader of the House. I cannot recall at this time many instances, but I can give you one instance. Mr. Lloyd George was the Prime Minister when the First World War was fought but he was not the Leader of the House and another person was appointed to that office I do not remember his name at this time. Therefore

to say that the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House should be one and the same person and that this is in accordance with the best parliamentary procedure of the world is, I think, a kind of statement which I cannot swallow.

It has been said about the Prime Minister, that it would have been much better if she had fought the election and then come here. Of course, it has also been said that she could fight any election and win. But, I believe, she has not committed any parliamentary irregularity or any procedural impropriety or any democratic breach of convention if she has appointed a person from the Council of Ministers to be the Leader of the House. Of course, I agree with my hon. friend over there that the Leader of the House deserves this position richly because of his long acquaintance with parliamentary procedure and parliamentary life, and I think he has acquitted himself very well so far as this position is concerned.

A great deal of reference has been made to the suspension of Members. Of course, all of us feel very unhappy when any Member is suspended. There is no doubt about it. If there is any impression that the Speaker feels happy or the Members of the Ruling Party feel happy or any Member of this House feels happy about it, I think that is a very very erroneous impression and that has got to be corrected. We do not like that any Member should be suspended. But there are certain rules of procedure in this House, certain canons of decency in this House to be observed, certain modes of behaviour to be observed in this House, and if anybody deviates from them I do not understand how that person can be allowed to obstruct the proceedings of the House.

Sir, you would pardon me if I make a reference to you. That reference is this, that you have been very kind even to those persons who have sometimes erred, who have sometimes deviated from the path of correct parliamentary procedure. Men-

it has been made about Members who have been suspended from the House for the rest of the session, Members who have been suspended from the service of the House for ten days, twenty days and so on. May I remind those persons of one very simple fact that it may not be parliamentary practice in any other country, but it is in keeping with Indian tradition, Indian culture and Indian way of life—that you gave each one of them an opportunity, a chance to withdraw what they had said. I want to know in which parliament of the world this kind of thing is practised. Is it practised in U.K.? Is it prevalent in France? Does it happen in Italy? Does it happen in any other parliament of any other country in the world? No, Sir, it does not happen like this. And, I say, by doing so you have not been doing only something which is in conformity with the dignity of your great office but you have been doing something which is also in accordance with the highest traditions of Indian culture. You have given the erring person, if I can call him so, a chance to retract what he has said, withdraw what he has said. It is a good procedure.

My hon. friend has been talking about graduated punishment. Of course, Shri Kamath's amendments will come up for discussion. Coming to graduated punishment I want to ask, are we school-children? Are we school boys?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchrapalli) : But the punishment ranges from 7 days to the whole of the session.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Are we persons brought before a court of law? What is this system of graduated punishment to which a reference has been made?

Shri Nambiar : It is not the Speaker but the Leader of the House who is responsible for this.

Shri D. C. Sharma : I may say that it will be the saddest day in the parliamentary life of this country if we have this kind

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

of graduated punishment of suspension for 5 days, 7 days, 20 days etc.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो श्रेणियां यहां भी हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma : I think we shall be introducing a kind of Code of Criminal Procedure in this Parliament and I strongly object to it. I believe that the whole thing has been left here to the discretion of the Speaker. I must submit very respectfully that India has been very lucky in its Speakers. Shri Mavalankar was a man who could have adorned the Chair of Speaker in any of the democracies of the world. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar did very well as Speaker. You, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker : Speakers can be judged only after they have retired; not before. No one can say what might happen tomorrow. Therefore, I would request my friend not to say anything complimentary about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma : I have to substantiate my statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाबी में एक कहावत है : फर्दा उसका जानिये जिसका तोड़ चढ़े।

Therefore do not prejudice me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad) : What does that proverb mean ?

Shri D. C. Sharma : You may quote a saying in Punjabi, which I am also fond of. I may understand it, you may also understand it, but other hon. Members do not understand it. What I was saying was this. Instead of having this system of graduated punishment of suspension, as some hon. Members are putting forward, the discretion should vest with the Speaker and he should judge the conduct, behaviour and performance of the Members of the House.

That is all what I want to submit. If I have brought in your name, it is only to substantiate my point, and I do not think

I have committed any breach of privilege or breach of parliamentary procedure by bringing in your name, or the name of Shri Ayyangar or Shri Mavalankar.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Kamath wanted to know the meaning of that saying in Punjabi. There is a story that some village women went to a tank or well with their pitchers to fetch water. They used to fill their pitchers with water, keep them on their heads and return to their houses. It is said that only in those cases can we say that they have filled water where they have returned to their houses with filled pitchers because some of them might be broken on the way. Therefore, the success or failure can be judged only of a person who has completed the course and not of a person who is in the run.

Shri Bade (Khargone) : Our vessels of praise may not be broken.

Mr. Speaker : Who knows what might take place in the interval?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैंने माननीय सदस्य श्री शर्मा का भाषण सुना। वह कहते हैं कि ऐसी कौनसी पार्लियामेंट है जहां इस प्रकार की सजा स्केल्स से दी जाती है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट में कहां लिखा है : "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय।" "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" के लिये आप बैठे हुए हैं, हम सभी सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, अहिंसा अपरिग्रह और महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर यहां का राज्य चलता है तब फिर अपने अलग प्रिंसिपल्स होने चाहियें और दूसरे लोगों को हमारी नकल करनी चाहिये, यह नहीं कि हम दूसरे देशों की नकल करें जो कि मैट्रियलिस्टिक है। धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय की बात को हमें पनिशमेंट के मामले में भी सामने रखना चाहिये। एक दम से जो मोशन यहां पर आ जाता है उसको ही नहीं देखना चाहिये।

अब मैं श्री कामत के अमेंडमेंट के ऊपर आता हूं। इसके ऊपर कमेंटी ने क्या कहा है :

"The effect of the amendment proposed by Shri Kamath may be that if the

Prime Minister is a member of the House, he should always be the Leader of the House and not any other Minister."

अगर आप का कहना है कि हम को इंग्लैण्ड की पार्लियामेंट की तरफ जरूर देखना है, तो वहां पर भी हाउस आफ कामन्स का ही मेम्बर प्राइम मिनिस्टर होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर भी ऐसा दाखिला होना चाहिये कि जो लोक-सभा का मेम्बर हो वही प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो। इसमें अपोजीशन के लिए तो कोई बात नहीं है। कोऊ नृप होय हमें का हानी, लेकिन डिमाक्सेसी में यह बात नहीं चल सकती। इसलिये यहां यहां पर यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, यह प्रिंसिपल कायम होना चाहिये कि जो लोक-सभा का मेम्बर हो वही प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो। श्री कामत ने कहा कि इस कमेटी ने कोई रूलिंग नहीं दी कि इस पार्लियामेंट में क्या होता है। वह कहते हैं कि वह उससे एसी नहीं करते। क्यों एसी नहीं करते इसके लिए कोई कारण नहीं, दिया है। आज श्री कामत ने जो रीजनिंग दी है वह बहुत अच्छी है। श्री कामत का जो अमेंडमेंट है वह बहुत ठीक है और उसे मंजूर कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Dr. Sginhvi has rightly pointed out, this motion is of a limited nature for the adoption of the Third Report of the Rules Committee. The Committee did not agree with the view of Shri Kamath, as he has suggested in his amendment, to fetter the discretion of the Prime Minister. If he is a member of this House, he may either be himself the Leader of the House or he may appoint any Minister he likes as the Leader of the House.

Regarding his second amendment, the Committee did not agree with the view that his or her discretion should be fettered by stipulating that only a senior Minister should be appointed as the Leader of the House. It is difficult to determine the seniority, as Dr. Singhvi put it.

Coming to his amendment on the ballot of Resolution, it has to be in conformity with rule 31(4) of the Rules of Procedure. So, the amendment suggested by Shri Kamath was not acceptable to the Committee.

As regards rule 374, the Committee decided that its reconsideration will be taken up at the subsequent meetings. The Committee is meeting from day to day and considering these amendments, one by one. What is now recommended is only a drafting amendment.

I submit that all these amendments recommended by the Rules Committee may be accepted by the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : I would like to seek a point of information. The Rules Committee met during the last session on the 3rd of May and since then there have been several meetings during this session. I do not know whether there were any meetings during the recess. Is the House to understand that this particular amendment with regard to rule 374 has not been considered at all during these meetings?

Mr. Speaker : No, it has considered only the amendments suggested by Shri Madhu Limaye.

I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1966."

The Motion was adopted.

13.50 hrs:

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67—contd.

Mr. Speaker : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67. Shri Krishnapal Singh may move his cut motions.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalsar) : I beg to move :

[**Shri Krishnapal Singh**]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Navy be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Deficiencies in the Navy (11)*]

- (ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,41,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for economy (12)*]

- (iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,41,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for better propaganda in foreign countries (15)*]

- (iv) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,41,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give promotion in the cadre of Officers on the basis of merit and seniority (14)*]

- (v) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for economy in civil expenditure (15)*]

- (vi) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for appointment of a Commission to examine the expenditure of different Ministries and Departments and to suggest reduction in expenditure (16)*]

- (vii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to pay attention for agricultural extension and community development. (17)*]

- (viii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for supply of tractors and fertilizers to farmers on cheaper rates. (18)*]

- (ix) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for making better arrangements for credit facilities to agriculturists by cooperative and Scheduled Banks. (19)*]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : How much time remains ?

Mr. Speaker : We shall try to finish them as soon as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Three hours should be allotted for this. They cannot be disposed of in two hours. Three hours is the minimum.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli) : We have many cut motions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : What time have we spent already?

Mr. Speaker : 25 minutes have been spent.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida

(Anand) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had referred to the need for opening of consumer stores scheme in rural areas and to the existing conditions of poverty in our country.

Though we have made all round progress in the last few years since independence, yet, there is still a mountain of poverty to lift. Poverty in the villages remains, in spite of some improvement here and there, much as it was before 1947.

We must now take serious note of our food situation in the country. We must remember that America cannot feed us for ever. Therefore, we must at all costs attain self-sufficiency in food at the earliest. A relentless programme of propaganda and education taking the specifics of scientific farming to our agriculturists will be the only answer to more food production. The current lethargy and pathetic reliance on wayward clouds is deplorable.

There are some indications that the Government will introduce a crop insurance scheme in the near future on wider scale. It is being experimented in Punjab, I learn. This will prove to be a great boon to stabilise the lives of our farmers. A similar insurance cover for cattle is also necessary.

Drinking water is also a serious problem in the villages. During the last 15 years, more than 7 lakh water wells have been dug to provide water to the villages. Yet, many more are required. The Fourth Plan proposes to allocate Rs. 125 crores in the next five years for the work of supplying drinking water to the villages. We have, fortunately, enough water in our rivers. We need to utilize them. The Narmada River Scheme, as proposed by the Khosla Committee, should be implemented without delay. Through this scheme even barren land of the Rann of Kutch can be made to bloom.

Mr. Speaker : Members should not take more than 10 minutes each.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : पन्द्रह मिनट तो होने चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पन्द्रह ज्यादा है ।

श्री बाजी (इन्दौर) : आप चले जायेंगे तो दस के भी आठ ही रह जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पन्द्रह मिनट सही ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida :

The task of supplying water to our agriculturists is enormous because it was neglected for 200 years and we have been working on it only after 1947. The current obstacles are mostly of money. As our economy grows, these obstacles will go.

80 per cent of our people live in the villages. Sir, I also belong to a village in Gujarat. According to the 1961 census, there are 5,59,000 villages and 36 crores of people live in them. We are the salt of the earth and the sheet anchor of democracy. Culture and civilization are nourished in the villages. The city is the place where we are exploited.

One could not build non-violence on a factory civilisation. It could be built in self-contained villages, for exploitation was at the root of violence. We see, with dismay, the behaviour of our present-day urban society. One could not build on this violence which is existing in our urban society and we must curb that.

Industrialisation is a priority to attain wealth, but our standard of life will not be raised until that wealth can be utilised to lift the millions of our villagers who still remain on a subsistence level of existence. If we can avoid war and escape the expenditure on defence, which the danger of war necessitates, we can within the next 10 or 15 years conquer poverty which foreign rule bequeathed us.

We are, Sir, the greatest democracy in the world. We are the test in Asia of the challenge to democracy to solve the problem of economic development so that our people may have the opportunity to reach upward to a full human life. Our way of life, democracy through this House, has given me confidence that we will triumph in this cause.

Shri Nambiar : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got my cut motions numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8. Through my cut motion No. 5 I have demanded that the Government should recognise the German Democratic Republic as a sovereign Government of East Germany. On the Supplementary Demand regarding foreign affairs and the expenditure that we are going to incur on that, I want to draw the attention of Government to the fact that our diplomacy abroad has not at all been satisfactory. I do not want to go into the details of it, but so far as diplomacy connected with the German Republic is concerned, it is very clear that we are not at all making up our mind to recognise the East German Democratic Republic which is a *fait accompli*. Everybody knows today and the world has agreed and accepted that it is a republic of its own and there is no justification for us not to recognise this Government.

We have got trade relations with East Germany and we have got other relations as such with the Communist world. I do not know why we should refuse to recognise this. If it is a question of following a non-aligned policy, it is all the more correct that we recognise East Germany. If it is a question of our joining with any group of imperialists, then it may be true that we can shut our eyes to the East German Government. Therefore to continue the policy of non-alignment and to see that we are friendly with all the countries, particularly with a country like East Germany which is so advanced and which is in a position to help us in industrial and other matters--East Germany is practically helping us in all our plans--there is no justification to deny recognition to that part of Germany.

The excuse given so far by government is that we do not want to enter into a new stage by recognised East Germany. West Germany will feel angry with us. We cannot decide our policy to satisfy West Germany. We may have trade and diplomatic relations with West Germany. That should not stand in the way of our recognising the East Germany which

is a fact. We cannot decide our policy to satisfy others. If that is so then let us say that we have no policy of non-alignment and that we are aligning with West Germany and the western world.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida : We are recognising only one China.

Shri Nambiar : You can recognise two Chinas. That is different. I am speaking of Germany now. When we take up the question of China, we will decide it.

Therefore my submission is that our diplomacy abroad should be strengthened by a correct and proper policy. With regard to Germany it could be nothing but that of granting recognition to East Germany.

13.59 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair].

Coming to my next cut motion regarding the setting up of the commission to review the question of grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees, Shri S.M. Banerjee very strongly supported my cut motion but in regard to that I have to draw your attention to the fact that by setting up this commission for which we are going to spend Rs. 4.2 lakhs, we are not going to create a feeling of satisfaction among the 2 million employees of the Central Government but on the other hand we are creating bitterness. They are justified in being bitter against the policies of the Government.

14 hrs.

You see the terms of reference. In the terms of reference, it is very very dangerously brought out that the entire edifice of the formula, which was evolved by the Second Pay Commission is going to be demolished. Here, in the 1st term of reference they say :

"to examine the principles which should govern the grant of dear-

ness allowance to Central Government employees in future having regard, among other relevant factors, to the repercussions on the finances of the State Governments, public sector undertakings, local bodies, etc."

That means, the purpose is to set the entire set of employees of the State Governments and local bodies against the Central Government employees, that is to say, if the Central Government employees are to be given more, then the other set of employees will have to be given more and therefore, it is better to give nothing to anybody. That is the line the Government wants to take and the Government wants to have a commission for that as to whether this can be justified.

Sir, independent of the fact that whatever was given by the State Governments or the local bodies, it was decided, after a long-range agitation throughout the country, that the Second Pay Commission should grant a particular level of dearness allowance and there was a formula evolved. Unless another Pay Commission comes and with the concurrence of the feelings of the Central Government employees, their representatives, the whole edifice is demolished, there cannot be a justification to bring in this thing in a back-door way and say that the whole edifice of the formula evolved by the Second Pay Commission is to be demolished. It is nothing but cheating the Central Government employees and creating a bitterness at this time when the situation is very critical both politically and economically in this country.

Then, the 3rd term of reference is :

"to review the existing formula for the grant of dearness allowance as recommended by the Second Pay Commission and to recommend what changes, if any, in this formula are desirable and feasible."

How could it be done? Is it a Pay Commission that you are appointing? How did you come to this conclusion that you could appoint a commission like this to see whether a change in the formula is required? You must be thankful to the Central Government employees if they have not declared a general strike in this country for bringing in this sort of a thing. How can you do it? If I were a Central Government employee, if I had a personal interest in that, I would have come forward only to declare a general strike. How can you do this thing? Any self-respecting employee—I am not agitating on that ground—will do that. You cannot bring in this thing in a back-door way; you cannot put in a term of reference, which is diametrically opposed to the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. If the Central Government employees are angry, this is the reason why they are completely justified, if not more angry.

Sir, it is a criminal method by which the Government wants to revise even what little paltry thing was given by the Second Pay Commission. Therefore, I am completely opposed to this Demand. You are unnecessarily spending money and bringing the ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Gaiendragadkar, and others to contempt and with the help of these men you want to deny what little paltry thing was given by the Second Pay Commission to the Central Government employees. I do not know with what more vehemence I can express my feelings against this sort of a thing that is being done in a back-door way. The only thing that I would request the hon. Minister is to come forward to withdraw this Demand and to do away with this commission saying, "We will pay the Central Government employees according to the formula enunciated by the Second Pay Commission". If what was given by the Second Pay Commission is to be withdrawn like this, it is something unthinkable. All the Central Government employees will certainly give fitting reply to the Machina-

[Shri Nambiar]

tions of the Government who is planning not only not to give them justice but to take away what little they have got.

Again, you will find a very bad language used in the 4th term of reference which says:

"to what extent should Government give preferential treatment to that section of the community which is directly under its employ;"

This paltry dearness allowance which was given by the Second Pay Commission is termed as a preferential treatment. When the prices go up, every wage earner, and particularly the wage earner of the Central Government, has got the right to demand full neutralisation. Why is it not given full neutralisation? It is not the look-out of the Central Government employees to see that the prices are reduced. If the Government itself is increasing prices, how can the Government employees stop them. Once the prices go up, they have got every justification to demand full neutralisation. That was denied to them and now you want to withdraw whatever was granted to them and for that you want to have a commission and you want to spend money on that. The life of that commission may extend upto one year. You want this Parliament to vote for this commission another Rs. 4½ lakhs. It is ridiculous, it is nonsense, it is most stupid, that the Government with any sense of propriety with any sense of shame, should come forward in this manner. It is a very dangerous situation. Once they bring in all sort of things like this and a situation is created and if the Central Government employees or the State Government employees, as we find in U.P. and Maharashtra, go on strike, then the Government comes forward and says that there are anti-social elements, the politically interested people who are coming and controlling the whole thing and that they are instigating the strikes. Are the Members who are sitting on the Opposition Benches going to benefit by the Central Government employees getting more dear-

ness allowance? We have no interest in that. But we are fighting for a cause and that cause is just and to say that we are instigating them is nothing but nonsense. Who went to Maharashtra to incite the State Government employees to demand a day's casual leave *en masse*? Who went to U.P. and ask the State Government employees to go on strike? Mr. Madhusudan, whom I know, is the General Secretary of the Confederation of Central Government Employees and he used his good offices to settle the dispute of the U.P. State Government employees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : On a point of order, Sir. You will agree that when my hon. friend Mr. Nambiar is making a useful and interesting contribution to the debate, there must be a quorum for him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The bell is being rung...now there is quorum.

Shri Nambiar : My submission is this. If the revision of the formula enunciated by the Second Pay Commission is to give the Central Government employees a fairplay, i.e., to link the increase in the cost of living directly to the dearness allowance automatically, then we can understand it. But from the way the terms of reference are worded, it is clear that the purpose of this Commission is not to do that; the purpose is to deny even what was given by the Second Pay Commission. If my presumption is in the wrong, let the hon. Minister explain and say that the revision sought is to improve the condition and if that is so, I am prepared to withdraw my Cut Motion.

Coming to the next question, i.e. No. 9 regarding the need to reduce the price of rice supplied through fair price and ration shops which is far above the procured price of rice and paddy, I submit that I have got concrete cases from my own State, namely Madras State: there, a bag of paddy is purchased by the Government at the rate of Rs. 25 from Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli, whatever the district might be....

An hon. Member : Kumbakonam also.

Shri Nambiar : Yes, Kumbakonam too. I can understand if it is sold at Rs. 30 per bag. But what is the price that is charged for the rice that is sold in the retail and wholesale shops by the Government? It is Rs. 63 and above per bag. The cost price must be Rs. 50. Why should sold at Rs. 63? I can understand a margin of 10%; it can be sold at Rs. 55. But why should it be sold at and Rs. 63 and above. The reason is that the Government wants to make a huge profit out of this deal. That is the reason why in the black market or in the other market whatever you might call it.....

An hon. Member : Super Market.

Shri Nambiar : ...the price still goes up. The Government purchases two bags of paddy for Rs. 50 and sells at Rs. 63 and above. That is why the blackmarketers sell it at Rs. 83. Therefore, the price of one bag of rice in Tiruchirapalli or Tanjore or Madurai district is Rs. 80. This has been caused by the exorbitant price increase done by the Government. If the Government would reduce the price of rice sold in their market, in their fair price shops, to that of cost price plus 10% more, I can understand. Then the price of rice will come down in Madras State. But now it has gone up beyond any recognition. It was Rs. 83 or 84 per bag when I was at Tiruchirapalli. Now I have got reports that rice is sold in blackmarket, or whatever market you might call it, in Coimbatore and other districts at Rs. 150 per bag. The situation is such that the Madras State, which is generally considered to be a surplus State, is undergoing such a famine condition that anything may happen in that State. If food riots are there in various cities, let the Government not come forward to put the responsibility on the Opposition parties.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) : Is he sure about the figures?
1370 (Ai) LSD-8.

Shri Nambiar: I am sure. Even for Rs. 150 you cannot get a bag of rice in Coimbatore district today. That means, it is still more. This is a very unfortunate situation. Therefore, my submission is that the price of rice sold by the Government through their fair price and ration shops must be reduced to that of procurement price plus 10%. Then the prices of essential commodities will come down so far as Madras State is concerned.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall begin with Demand No. 117. This Demand refers to a supplementary provision of Rs. 203.61 crores which is required for the payment of additional subscriptions to certain international institutions. This payment of additional subscriptions has become necessary because of devaluation. The institutions in question are three international institutions, namely, the International Development Association, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

In connection with these institutions and the subscriptions to these institutions, we have to remember a few things. In the first place we should remember that India has been an original member of all these three institutions. The subscriptions to these institutions are paid partly in gold or dollars and partly in rupees. The rupee portion is usually held in India in the accounts of these institutions in the Reserve Bank of India. The very fact that a part of the subscriptions is to be paid in gold, the very fact that the other part is expressed in terms of gold, makes it necessary or incumbent on India that, when there is any change in the parity of the rupee, we shall so augment our deposits, our subscriptions to these institutions, as to maintain the gold value of our subscriptions in terms of rupees. According to the Articles of Agreement with these institutions, we must maintain the gold value of the rupee securities that we give them. That would necessarily involve that we

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

have to make fresh payments, additional payments, to the extent of something like 57.5% of the original amounts we had paid in the form of original subscriptions. There is a certain pattern in which these subscriptions have to be paid and the pattern is that a small portion is required to be paid in gold. For instance, for the International Development agency, we have to make a payment, in gold, of only 10% of our subscription. For the International Monetary Fund our quota is in the region of 15% and that amount has to be deposited in gold; the rest of it can be paid in Indian rupees which again, as I said, on devaluation we have to supplement and bring it up in value to the gold value of the subscription. In the case of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the capital stock assigned to India is only one per cent, which has to be paid in gold, and since only about 10 per cent of the capital is called, we can pay the balance of 9 per cent in the form of Indian rupees.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The value of the gold will be Rs. 54 crores.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Which gold is the hon. Member referring to?

Shri Bade: I am referring to the gold which we have to deposit with the IMF.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Let me tell him the real position. The Demand here requires a grant of Rs. 203.61 crores for payment. That is a big amount, big by any calculation. It is something which gives some of us a jolt by its sheer bigness, but when we understand and see the purpose for which this payment is required, namely to make up the deficiency in the value of the rupee portion of our subscription and to bring it up to the gold value of the present rupee, then we understand that it is not as frightening as it looks.

Now, I turn to Demand No. 30. This Demand is in respect of a supplementary

grant of the order of Rs. 4.21 lakhs which is required to meet the expenditure connected with the setting up of the special commission of inquiry on dearness allowance. Let me first say that I welcome the appointment of this commission. I have been somewhat intimately connected with the question of the pay and dearness allowance and such other terms of payment to the Central Government employees, as I was one of the members of the Second Pay Commission. This is a question which has assumed an urgency, and I know that this House has to come to some decision quick enough and in a very generous spirit, because it is a problem that affects the welfare of millions of middle-class families in the country.

Something has been said about this question by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Nambiar. I do not agree with both of them. In the first place, we should remember that a question of this intricacy and of this complex nature cannot be solved as wanted by Shri S. M. Banerjee by some kind of a direct talk with the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister cannot answer questions of this kind, questions which are of far-reaching economic consequences which affect the entire economy of the country. Shri S. M. Banerjee says that he would like to have the question settled directly between the Finance Minister and the representatives of the employees, as he says, here and now. That is not the proper way to consider this question in a satisfactory manner. Past experience has shown that a commission, whenever it considers the question of salaries and dearness allowances and other cognate matters has always considered these questions with a great amount of sympathy, and in every case, after the report of every commission, there has been a distinct improvement in the terms and conditions of salaries of our employees both in the Central government as well as in the State Governments. Now, why are we pre-

judging the issues. In the first place, as I believe, the commission which is going to be headed by a distinguished former Chief Justice of India has not yet announced the personnel or the composition or its membership, and, therefore, it is too early for us to prejudge the issue.

Some hon. Members: It has been announced already.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am sorry I did not know. I thank my hon. friends for the information.

Shri Daji: So, that point is withdrawn now.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): That point has, therefore, collapsed.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: When there is an offer by Government to have the whole question considered by such an eminent commission, I do not see why it should be called a kind of back-door approach, as Shri Nambiar seems to think. I think that Shri Nambiar's vehemence was really misplaced in this matter.

Shri Umanath: If Government have got so much confidence in Shri Gajendra-gadkar, why should they put so many restrictions on him and intern him almost?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I have very carefully studied the terms of reference. I am glad my hon. friend has referred to it. I for one was about to say that the author of those terms of reference deserved to be complimented, because from what little I know about this business of considering these questions, the terms as drafted here show a great comprehension of the problems involved.

Shri Daji: I agree with this statement that there is a comprehension of the issues involved; that is why the terms of reference are deliberately loaded against the employees.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Here again I would say that the commission has yet to begin its work and there is nothing to

indicate that the commission will not come to a conclusion that perhaps in the case of the low-paid employees of the Central Government, the neutralisation could be as much as 100 per cent. Of course, it is up to the commission, but there is nothing for us to say that the commission will not do it. The commission is not preclude from granting neutralisation to the extent of 100 per cent if it so thought fit.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: It is an irony of fate that in these Supplementary Demands we should have a governmental demand for Rs. 80 lakhs for the Navy, that is, for the Defence Services, and Rs. 2.47 crores for external affairs.

We all know that our defences have been neglected for a long time. The sum of Rs. 80 lakhs is a paltry amount for improving the Navy. As we know, our ships are of an obsolete nature. We have practically no submarine and our weapons are not modern. Therefore, if we realise that the primary duty of a government is to protect the country from external aggression then we ought to be serious about it. If we think that the Armed Forces are not so important and the other things are more important then I venture to say that it will be proper to disband our Armed Forces and to enrol *satyagrahi* volunteers and put them in the charge of some specialists in that line.

But our navy needs a lot more money; it needs more ships; better ships. From what little I know about the navy, construction of modern ships has undergone a complete change. The fleet air arm has developed. The old notion about constructing a ship has completely changed and modern naval vessels are now designed to meet the threat from the air. I doubt if we have a single ship which can withstand such a test. Therefore, we need a lot of money for our navy. Unless we economise in other departments, it is very difficult to find money.

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

I hope you will permit me to say that unless we wind up our planning business, we will never be able to have enough money for the two important subjects, defence and agriculture. I have said it before and I repeat it today that if we are serious about improving the condition of our country, we should concentrate on these two subjects, defence and production of food. Let other matters go as they are, but we should pay special attention to defence and to production of food.

My greatest grievance against the Finance Ministry is that they do not stop extravagance by Government. Every year we find that a new Bhavan is constructed in Delhi, a huge Bhavan. Government already have acquired all the house belonging to the Indian States in the capital and they are using them for their offices. They have constructed other buildings and yet we find that an expensive Bhavan goes up every year. Now after the Bhavans has come the Super Market. We have this market and that market. We should certainly have all the necessary things. But my complaint is that we are wasting money on buildings. We should not waste money on buildings.

Shri Daji : The biggest market is the black market.

Shri Tyagi : Government have taken a decision to that effect, that new buildings, unless they are very essential, will not be put up.

Shri Krishnapal Singh : I am glad to hear this from one of our former Ministers. I hope Government will stick to that decision.

Coming to the External Affairs Ministry, I would like to begin by saying that the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. We are spending a huge sum on the External Affairs Ministry. But what is the result? Where are we? We stand completely isolated. Pakistan, which is an aligned nation, can get armaments from the eastern as well as

western nations. We heard the other day that our Ambassador in America lodged a protest with the American Government against their decision to supply arms to Pakistan. We know that China has been supplying weapons to Pakistan. We know that Persia and other countries have been helping Pakistan which is an aligned nation. But we who claim to be non-aligned have not got a single friend who can come to our aid in time of real need. Yet we have a huge diplomatic establishment. I would take a little time to read out the list of embassies given in the Ministry's Annual report. We have 73 Embassies in different parts of the world, 21 High Commissions, 14 Commissions, 4 Legations, 16 Consulates-General, 17 Consulates, 3 Vice-Consulates, one Deputy High Commission, one Assistant High Commission, Trade Commissions and all the rest.

Shri Daji : What about roving delegations?

Shri Krishnapal Singh : Yes, roving delegations and all that.

Are we justified in sanctioning more money for this Ministry which is responsible for such a colossal waste?

The other point about this Ministry is concerning the system of promotion and appointments. Shri Dhameja, Chief of Protocol, has put up a note before the Pillai Committee in which he says; as reported :

"In Mr. Dhameja's view, nepotism, laxity in maintaining standards and want of uniformity of justice has sapped efficiency and demoralised and corrupted the services. It is not exaggeration to say that most of the ills of our country are attributable to mal-administration, the blame for which we as civil servants should accept in sorrow and humility."

Again :

"Mr. Dhameja regrets that justice has now become so rare that one has to beg for it and is forced to use inconceivable means and methods, a process most humiliating for the giver and the receiver."

Then he has given a catalogue of the irregularities in promotions and appointments in this particular Ministry.

I say that unless we can cut down expenditure in this Ministry and other Ministries, responsible for colossal waste of our revenues, we shall never be able to put our finances right and probably we shall be faced with another devaluation.

I now come to my last point, namely, the growing of food.

Shri Bade : Devaluation of the Government or the rupee ?

Shri Krishnapal Singh : Devaluation of the rupee ? Did I say 'Government' ?

The first thing I would mention in this connection is about our method of financing the agriculturist. We have co-operative societies and we have the system of short-term, medium-term and other loans. Mostly it is short and medium-term loans. So it is so difficult for the agriculturist to obtain money that he has to spend quite a lot at the time of taking a loan and at the time of repaying it. That, I say, is almost a tyranny on him. If we are to put our agricultural financing on proper lines, we should have the same approach towards it as we have for industries.

That is to say, we should value each farm. After all, land is not the only valuable asset of the farmer. He has got cattle, he has got some machines, he has got implements and buildings etc. We must value his assets and then on that value advance a certain percentage to him. We should treat the agriculturists on the same footing as industrialists.

There are certain neglected areas both in the north and in the south, so far as irrigation is concerned. We should develop those areas, tap water resources, especially the underground water resources. There are vast drought areas in U. P., they affect the whole of Rajasthan, and in the south I am given to understand that in Andhra Pradesh, Rayalseem, and certain other parts there is dearth of water both for irrigation and drinking in the rural areas. I hope that our Ministry responsible for the development of agriculture will take this matter up seriously and at least provide sufficient water for irrigation and drinking.

Before I sit down, I would like to repeat again that if we want to put our house in order, we should concentrate on defence and on food, and not try to do too many things at a time.

Shri Daji : This book of Supplementary Demands for Grants is a self-speaking document. The policy of devaluation has come home to roost. Out of a total demand of Rs. 218.94 crores, more than Rs. 207 crores arise from devaluation. This is the first price, the *bayani* price we are forced to pay for our disastrous policy of devaluation and as time rolls on and as more and more of our liabilities get mature, more and more of our interest and loan payments get mature, the disaster of this devaluation will be visited on our heads and shall further deplete the depleted treasury.

Shri Bade : The whole supplementary demand is for that.

Shri Daji : Mainly .

In this connection of devaluation, I want to ask a question, through you of the Government. A few days back, the Chief Director of Foreign Aid of the USA, examined by the Foreign Aid Committee of the Senate, stated on oath, and it was reproduced by Mr. Parasuram of the *Indian Express*, that "whatever aid was given to countries by the USA was

[Shri Daji]

in furtherance of our political objectives". And he further said that the "recent devaluation of the Indian rupee and the import liberalisation introduced by the Government of India were the result of our persuasion and pressures to bring the Indian Government's policy.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय. (देवास) :
दार्जा का इतना अच्छा भाषण हो रहा है
लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।
गणपूर्ति ता होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The bell is being rung.Now there is quorum.

Shri Daji : I was dwelling on the effects of devaluation and stating that the Demands for Supplementary Grants show that more than Rs. 207 crores are required because of devaluation I was further putting this question to the Government.

The Director of Aid Programmes of the USA has stated on oath that devaluation was the result of the pressures put by the USA on the Indian Government to bring the policy of the Indian Government in conformity with the policies of the USA. Presuming that a responsible officer of the USA, speaking on oath before the Senate Committee, was not speaking an untruth, how far then is the claim of our Government true that devaluation was meant to boost our economy, because the very presentation of these Demands for Supplementary Grants shows and proves that devaluation at least in economic terms has no advantage for our country whatsoever.

The next point I would like to mention on these Demands is the appointment of the Gajendragadkar Commission. My hon. friend, Shri Gandhi, says the terms of reference are very well drawn up, that the person who drew up the terms of reference knew his job. I submit the appointment of the Commission and the present terms of reference are like adding insult to injury. On the one hand prices are skyrocketing. The Govern-

ment stands self-condemned and self-confessed in their inability to hold the price line. A few super markets and super bazaars can never make up for the necessities of life and the prices which are rocketing. To add insult to injury, a Commission is appointed headed by an ex-Chief Justice, circumscribed by the terms of reference to such an extent that no honest man, even if he wanted to give a finding in favour of the employees can find a way out of the net of the terms of reference. I submit the terms of reference are fully loaded against the employees, and that is why the employees are protesting against it. I further submit that the present terms of reference remind me of an adage in Hindustani :

मांगने गए थे पूत, खो आए खसम ।

The employees have been demanding a basic revision in the formula of the second Pay Commission which has been unjust and linking it with the cost of living.

Shri Tyagi : What is the objectionable terms of reference ?

Shri Daji : Whether favourable treatment of the Central Government employees should be continued when other depressed sections cannot be given relief. This itself prejudices the issue, saying because the State Government employees cannot be given more DA. You should give them, we do not protest, the Central Government employees do not stand in the way of more DA being given to the State Government employees.

Shri Tyagi : On the other hand, this also indirectly recognises the condition of the State Government employees.

Shri Daji : But it circumscribes the ability of the Commission to give relief only in terms of them. If the State Government employees cannot be given adequate dearness allowance, the Central Government employees do not stand in the way; if other depressed sections of the community cannot be helped, the responsibility is not that of the Central Government employees. The terms of

reference should have been : if the Central Government employees have to be given increased dearness allowance, why should not the State Government employees be brought on a par with them ? That would have been fair terms of reference. That is why the employees are protesting against this and unless the terms of reference are adequately changed, I am afraid this Commission will become like the last Commission, completely boycotted by the Central Government employees and their associations and no good purpose will be served by such a Commission loaded with truncated terms of reference. I am pained at certain whisperings going on in the high echelons of the secretariat service that there should be a salary freeze. The Finance Minister explained it the other day in the House saying that salary freeze does not mean DA freeze and that DA increase could be proceeded with, marginal increase. I feel strongly that the entire attitude is a shameful attitude because just a few days before devaluation the salaries of secretaries, joint secretaries, additional secretaries and deputy secretaries were enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350. After increasing their salaries, they come forward with this plea that the increase in the salary of the Central Government employees will have an inflationary effect. You cannot hold the price line; on the other hand you increase the salary of high officials and now, to add insult to injury, you say that you oppose an increase in the wages of the employees who barely get a subsistence level wage—it has been called subsistence level in the second pay commission report; Mr. Gandhi was perhaps a member of that body. Now they do not want to revise this subsistence wage. I warn the Government that if you are unable to satisfy the Government employees, Central and State, who are the very arteries, your very limbs, the Government will be paralysed. When the mass casual leave took place in Maharashtra, I recall that even the mace of the Chief Justice could not be carried in Court. I shall skip over to some other point....(Interruptions). Then take for

instance the meaningless gold control order. You can have gold of any carat in India; that is still exchanged at the time of marriages; you have reduced the market for gold into a black market. You have not been able to touch hoarded gold. Therefore, this policy requires radical revision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Daji : I will conclude in two minutes. I submit that something should be done to put our public sector undertakings in proper shape. Politics that is being played by the Government in the public sector undertakings should be done away with. Durgapur steel plant is an example. The Union of which the president is Mr. Atulya Ghosh does not command any influence with the workers because in the contest for ten seats, nine seats were lost by that union and still you recognise only the union of Mr. Atulya Ghosh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): Durgapur Labour Union is recognised on the recommendations of the State Government according to labour law.

Shri Daji : Not the labour law but on verification of the labour officer who is influenced by the president of that union. You did not accept even the recommendation of Dhebar Commission. Is he a communist ? He recommended that unions should be recognised by ballots. You do not want to do it. The whole policy has to be revised.

Leader : I would like to say one thing. Some days before we used to hear sometimes, timorously with coy blushing, about unearthing black money;

[Shri Daji]

was some talk but very little black money was unearthed. But even that talk has been given up. No one hears about that now. Black money is fast becoming white money. I do not know what has happened to the drive to unearth black money. Everything has been surrendered in the wake of devaluation because the logic of devaluation is black money. I recall that there were raids on a company of Mr. Kapur in Calcutta and the investigations of the income-tax department are revealing. It has been revealed that bogus hundis to the tune of Rs. 32 lakhs were recovered; bogus hundis in the name of 'Biju Patnaik Mines Limited, to the tune of Rs. 6.25 lakhs were recovered; bogus promissory notes in the name of Biju Patnaik to S. L. Kapur worth Rs. 3 lakhs at 6 per cent interest were recovered; another bogus promissory note dated 18-3-1960 by Biju Patnaik for Rs. 45,000 was recovered. That is the findings of the income-tax department but the case is being suppressed because Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Kapur happen to be high echelons in the Congress.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : Mr. Daji is a lawyer; it is not the finding; this has been revealed as a result of the seizure and investigations. The income-tax people are going into this; it is not their findings; their finding is yet to come. They are still investigating.

Shri Daji : These are facts revealed.

Shri Tyagi : These are allegations only.

Shri Daji : Shall I read from the report of the income-tax investigating officer to the Government ?

"...The assessee has suppressed profits by setting up firms with wife, sons, daughter, daughter-in-law and employees to act as intermediaries

between manufacturers, Kalinga Tubes and ultimate purchasers to reduce the incidence of taxation." I am reading from the report.

Shri Tyagi : Do not read.

Shri Daji : Do not challenge it. Now you must have seen that when I speak, I speak with facts; I know the facts. There is then the scandal of the Kashmir Ceramics in which cases all things, such as cement, stainless steel corrugated sheets, machinery, etc. were given to Aminchand Pyarelal for Kashmir Ceramics, a semi-government undertaking. But all these had gone into the black market. One minister on the 11th or 13th August bemoaned here : we have been asking explanation from the Kashmir Government for two months; we have sent telephonic and telegraphic communications but there is no reply as to what Aminchand Pyarelal had done with these materials. It is with such black persons they have these black transactions. The Government should take immediate action lest people should say: action is being deliberately delayed. I want a reply to all these things.

There is also the other case where 100 kilos of gold were deposited by Mr. Goenka at Indore bank, subsidiary of the State Bank after filing a pre-dated declaration. That declaration was bogus; it has been cancelled but no action has been taken against the officials of the bank as to why they admitted a pre-dated declaration from Mr. Goenka. I want an investigation into all these affairs because by investigating and punishing the offenders the Government shall be vindicating its honesty but by suppressing and delaying, Government shall be liable to be charged that Government is supporting black money and black-marketers.

श्री बड़ें : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश पर डीवैल्युएशन का क्या असर पड़ा है, यह इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स को देखने से प्रकट होता है। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने "डीवैल्युएशन-सम इम्प्लीकेशन्ज" नाम की एक किताब लिखी है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

"One common fear is whether devaluation will increase our foreign debts. Suppose our debts before devaluation amounted to Rs. 4,760 crores in rupee terms. We contracted these debts in terms not of rupees but of units of foreign currency. This total does not get altered although the rupee measure gets changed to Rs. 7,500 crores. The change can be likened to what happened when we changed over from the foot-lb. system to the metric system. What was a mile before became 1.5 kilometres after the change. But the distance was the same."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहना देश की जनता की आँखों में धूल झाँकना है कि डीवैल्युएशन से वास्तव में देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है और केवल शब्दों में कुछ चेंज हो गया है। सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स के शुरू में ही कहा गया है :

"The Supplementary Demands in this volume involve additional expenditure of Rs. 218.94 crores of which Rs. 9.60 crores relate to Revenue and Rs. 209.34 crores to Capital."

The main items of additional expenditure under Revenue are : Rs. 6.21 crores due to increase in expenditure, in terms of Rupees, in Indian Embassies and Missions abroad as a result of the devaluation of the Indian Rupee with effect from 6th June, 1966; Rs. 2 crores on account of subsidy

payable to the Railways on the steel imported by them during the period from 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1962".

इतना ही नहीं मानेदारी फंड में इंडिया को जो डीवैल्युएशन से ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ेगा वह हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि गोल्ड में देना पड़ेगा और कुछ सिक्कोरिटी देनी पड़ेगी।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : He will continue tomorrow.

15 hrs.

MOTION RE : THIRTEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shrimati Chandrasekhar.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand) : What is the time allotted ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No time has been allotted yet. We will go up to five and then we will see.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara) : As I have to attend another meeting, I request I may be called soon ; I have already given my name to the Speaker.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया है इसके लिए ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : 2 घंटा।

श्री बाल्मीकी : 2 घंटा बहुत कम है। बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है आठ घंटे कम से कम इसके लिए होना चाहिए।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : उस रोज संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने भी माना था कि और वक्त देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री बाल्मीकी : इससे पहले कि उप-मन्त्री जी कुछ कहें मैं आपकी आज्ञा से दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। यह चार साल पहले की रिपोर्ट है। अब तक उसकी सिफारिशों पर क्या अमल हुआ है (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : I beg to move :

"That this House takes note of the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1966".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in moving this motion, I would first of all express my feeling of concern for the delay in the submission of the report and thereafter in discussing the report. The report for 1963-64 was laid on the Table of the House in the month of April, 1966. Of course, every year, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is expected to submit his report by the end of September, but in this particular year, the Commissioner was ill; he was in the hospital due to a heart attack, and so he asked for an extension of time. After that extension of time was given, and after the date which was specified for the submission of the report, he said he wanted to have certain fundamental changes brought about. So, a little more time was given and he submitted the report towards the end of January, 1965. After the report comes to us—you know the size of the report which is a voluminous one and the report comes in English—it has to be translated into Hindi. That takes more than four months for the translation to be completed. Meanwhile, the English version is sent to the printing press; it takes a longer time in printing at the Government Press; though the Government Press gives priority and tries

to do it quickly, it comes very late to us and soon after the report comes to us, we lay it on the Table of the House and even after it was laid on the Table of the House in the month of April last, we could discuss it only now.

Shri Bade (Khargone) : It requires two years. (Interruption)

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : I hope hon. Members will have enough time to raise their points about all this, after I have finished.

श्री गुलशन : हिन्दी में अभी तक नहीं मिली। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुन लीजिए पहले।

श्री गुलशन : वह गलत कह रही हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले सुनिए।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : I began my speech by saying that I am also equally concerned about the delay in the submission of the report. The Government Press takes a long time for printing and so we are also examining whether we could have this report printed in a private printing press and thereby reduce the time as far as possible.

The Commissioner in his report has made nearly 277 recommendations. As hon. Members would have seen, most of the recommendations fall within the ambit of the State Governments. On the recommendations which fall within the purview of the Central Government we have already taken action, and we are taking action wherever the action is to be taken on a long term basis. As regards the State Governments, we have written time and again and we keep on writing to them to take action on those recommendations which fall within their purview, and we are getting periodical reports on the action taken on those recommendations. This morning, I laid the report relating to the

recommendations for the year 1962-63 on the Table of the House. The State Governments themselves do take some time and they may have to take time to put these recommendations to effect.

Coming to the welfare measures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the first thing I would like to say is that we give more importance to the educational programmes, because education is one of the important and vital means where by the economic and social status of these communities can be raised. From the figures that are available in the report and also from the annual reports, hon. Members may know that the educational grants from Plan to Plan have been increasing. For example, the number of scholarships that we have been giving, particularly, the post-matric scholarships, has been increasing. In the first Plan, the number of post-matric scholarships was only 45,571; but it has increased to 2,83,244 in the third Plan. The amount also increased from Rs. 15,40,942 in the first Plan in the year 1951-52, to Rs. 4,94,63,111 in the year 1964-65. This is the way in which we are paying attention to the educational improvement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Until 1959, the scholarships were being given by the Educational Ministry alone. We thought that it would not be enough for the State Governments to carry on their educational programmes and schemes just by the grants given by the Education Ministry. Now, the Department of Social Welfare gives additional grants from the year 1959-60. With the increased additional scholarship for the backward classes, every eligible candidate from the Scheduled Tribes is able to get scholarships, and all the Scheduled Caste candidates get the scholarship, but they will have to be guided by a 'literal means' test.

Hon. Members may be mentioning about the rate of scholarships not being enough and that it has been stationary for the last so many years. The question of increasing the rate of post-matric scholar-

ships is also under our consideration, and we hope to take a decision shortly.

When we talk about the Scheduled Castes, the question of untouchability will loom large. I know hon. members will refer to untouchability. The House is aware of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 which is a legal weapon to prevent the practice of untouchability. In spite of the, we find that the question is not dealt with properly. Members know that it is not by legal measures alone that we can do away with this evil, which was practised for hundreds of years in our country. Unless a change of heart and mind is brought about in the people who practise this evil and unless the economic and social status of the scheduled castes and tribes is raised, it is not easy to have a whole sale change in the practice.

For the scheduled tribes, we started in the second Plan 43 special multi-purpose tribal blocks. Late Dr. Verrier Elwin made a study of the functioning of these blocks and recommended that for the betterment of the economic and social status of the tribal people, more such tribal blocks should be opened in the country. Later on, the Dhebar Commission, on which many Members of the present Parliament also served, suggested that tribal blocks are necessary for the effective and social transformation of the tribal people. So, in the third Plan we started 415 tribal blocks with certain criteria. One criterion was that the minimum tribal population should be 66-2/3 per cent. In the fourth Plan, we want to open tribal blocks even where 50 per cent of the population are tribal. The rough estimate for the fourth plan will be 307 such blocks. Even after opening 415 blocks in the third plan and 307 blocks in the fourth plan, many tribals will be left out of the blocks. Therefore, we are thinking of starting some sub-blocks in areas where there may be tribal concentration and for giving *ad hoc* assistance to the C.D. Department to help the tribals in those areas.

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

A study was made about the working of some of the blocks and it was felt that if we had a larger area, by bringing together contiguous tribal blocks, it would be easier to take up economic programmes like communications, irrigation, high schools etc. So, this area approach is being considered for the fourth plan. This will also help the tribal areas to receive a certain amount of funds from the district budget.

We had a meeting of the State Ministers in charge of backward classes in May, 1966. A number of programmes which are to be considered for the fourth plan as well as the working of the present programmes were put before them. A number of suggestions have been made and we are considering them.

In both scheduled castes and tribes, even after providing facilities for education, their representation in the services is not very satisfactory. I know hon. members will also refer to this. Knowing this, we started a pre-examination training centre in Allahabad for coaching students for IAS and IPS. As a result of this, a number of students have been selected in the IAS and IPS. In 1963-64, 26 candidates were selected and in 1964-65, 25 candidates have been selected. Encouraged by this, we thought we should have some other pre-examination training centres for other services—both Central and State services—and for lower grade examinations. For that, cent per cent grant will be given by the Centre. Some centres have been started by some State Governments also.

At the conference of the State Ministers, a number of suggestions were made to improve the representation in the services. One suggestion was to relax the prescribed qualification. We have taken up all these suggestions with the Home Ministry, because they are the authority concerned with the services. We hope we will come to some conclusion soon.

There will be many other points which will be raised by members during the debate and I will reply to them at the end.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved :

"That this House takes note of the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1966".

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara) :

Sir, I am very grateful to the Government for taking away this department of tribal welfare from the Home Ministry on our request because when it was with the Home Ministry, although they were sincere, they had no time to look after this work, because they had so many other important problems to see. Now it has been entrusted to the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare. We are very proud to have no less a man than Shri Asoka Mehta who has been entrusted with this sacred work. As the Planning Minister, he knows the drawbacks in the implementation and its day-to-day work.

The entire country depends on these backward communities and unless and until this section of the people are brought to the same level as other sections, the country cannot develop. Therefore Mahatma Gandhi wanted a special provision to be there in the Constitution for them and it was done. I must say, considering the backwardness, economically and educationally, before independence, these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have developed considerably. But if you compare this development in the matter of education and economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the development made by the more advanced communities, it will amount to just a drop in an ocean.

I have had the privilege to go round the country and see the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I found

that the gulf of difference between the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes and that of the advanced communities is growing wider and wider. It is the policy of the Government to develop these backward people, but these people are not able to avail of whatever privilege is given to them to develop them educationally, economically and in other spheres.

As I said, I had occasion to see the tribal areas. I find that still slavery is there, under different names in different States. People are still in debts very badly and they are unable to come out of the clutches of the *sahukar* and moneylenders. Therefore, if we want to develop these tribal people economically, there should be some provision by which they can be developed. Times without number I have suggested that through cooperatives there should be some provision to help these tribal people so that they can get away from the clutches of *sahukars* and moneylenders. But it has not been done so far.

In this connection, I want to refer to my State, Assam, because I have not had occasion to discuss this matter with the ministers of other States. I had occasion to discuss this with the Chief Minister of Assam. I suggested to him that unless there is some provision by which these people can get away from the clutches of *sahukars* and moneylenders they cannot be developed. Our Chief Minister took up my suggestion, very rightly, and wanted to do something. He realises that these people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not be indebted like this and deprived of their land. But when money was sought for this purpose, just to help them through cooperatives and improve their condition, I am told this was not granted by the Centre. I request the hon. Minister to see that through cooperatives these tribal people are helped so that they can be relieved from these exploiters.

Another thing is, I have been saying that unless these people belonging to

Scheduled Castes and Tribes become educationally forward along with other sections of our people they cannot be developed, because it is my firm belief that education is the only thing by which they can be developed and other things will take its own course. We have been urging upon the Government to provide more facilities for giving education to these people. In suggesting the giving of better education to these people, I have stated that there should be facilities for hostels, for more school buildings, for more number of schools in different places and so on. I do not know about other States, but in my State I am glad to say that we have increased the number of schools in the tribal areas. But the tribal areas are so scattered that the students who attend these schools have to walk three to seven miles to reach the schools and the same distance back home in the evening with the result that they get tired and are unable to attend their school. Therefore, we have been requesting that along with schools hostel facilities should also be provided. This has not been done and I would request the hon. Minister to see that provision for hostel accommodation is made.

Last time—the Deputy Minister is not here—when Shri Sen was the Minister, I requested him to sanction some money from the Centre and my request was granted. But what I want to stress here is, the Members of Parliament representing these people and these areas should be taken into confidence and they should be consulted before any amount is sanctioned from the Centre and earmarked for this purpose. Unless this is done, it is not possible for the State to look after this work properly. It has been my experience that when money is sent and distribution takes place in the State, they have to please everybody with the result the money given is distributed in small fractions which comes to nothing, somewhere about Rs. 50, Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 and like that. That is why we suggested that money should be earmarked from here in consultation with the Members of Parliament representing those

[Shri Basumatari]

areas and these backward people, then it should be sent to the State for the State to allocate accordingly. It was done when Shri Sen was the Minister. I want to know whether it was done only for that year, when Shri Sen was the Minister, or it has been adopted as a policy. If it has been adopted as a policy. I request that it should be taken as a policy measure and money earmarked from here for hostel accommodation.

Then I come to the services. The Deputy Minister just now said that there is an institution in Allahabad where there is facility for pre-examination training for IAS and IPS. She also said that there is one such institution somewhere in South India. We have requested that similar institutions for Class I and Class II Services should be established in every State. Unless these institutions are established, they cannot come up to the standard.

Just to avoid taking candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is often said that they are not up to the mark or suitable candidates are not available. These are misleading words. In our experience we find that this word "suitability" is a matter of opinion. One may be suitable to Shri Mathur and the same man may not be suitable to me. Just to see that justice is done, I suggest that there should be a member in the Public Service Commission in every State. Some of the States have no member in the Service Commission and some States have their members. I would, therefore, request the Government to see that there is a Scheduled-Caste and Scheduled-Tribe member in all States in the Public Service Commission.

The Commissioner also has recommended the establishment of an institution for coaching facility to S. C. and S.T. candidates for Class I and Class II services. That recommendation has been made by the States also. The Commissioner urged upon the Govt. to establish such institu-

tion without further loss of time. But it has not been done so far. I would request the hon. Minister to see that in every State, where there is a considerable percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, there should be an institution, like the one for IAS and IPS, for giving coaching for Class I and Class II services.

Another thing is about communications. Whenever discussions take place in this House about tribal areas it is mentioned that communication in those areas is very bad. Only the other day it was stated in this House that Mizos, people of Naga Hills and other Tribes are very very anti-social elements and anti-social activities are taking place there only because of lack of communication. It is not that the State Government, it is not that the Government of India has neglected those areas. Considering the vastness of the country, considering the bulk of our population, considering the location of those areas, it is not possible to develop these areas in such a short period of time. I am specially referring to the hill areas of Assam.

Every time a question comes up as to why the tribal areas are not developed, it is said that the tribals are against the Assam Government or the Assamese. It is not a fact that the tribals are against the Assam Government alone. That is a myth of the British days which is continuing even now. But if they are neglected, if their condition is not improved, it may well happen that they will become anti-Indians, as is the case in Nagaland. So, in the end, I will again refute the allegation that the tribals are against Assamese alone.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I want to make only a few observations. When the schedule of castes was drawn up, many sections of the communities did not know what it was about. So, some sections thought that they are degrading themselves by entering this Schedule. Later, when they realised that certain benefits are accruing to them by being in the Sched-

dule, they started coming forward with the request that they should be included in the Schedule.

There are also certain anomalies in the Schedule. In the former State of Travancore-Cochin a community called *Velas* was included in the Schedule. In the Malabar district of Madras State the same community was called *Vaidyas*. When the Schedule was prepared, they thought it below their dignity to get themselves included in the Schedule. But when they found that their co-brothers are in the Schedule and certain benefits accrue to them by being in the Schedule they also wanted to be included in the Schedule. So, a representation was made to the then Minister of Social Security. Since an investigating committee was going round the States, we were assured that when the report of the committee comes some of these communities will be included in the Schedule. I hope the Minister will now look into this matter.

There is another community called *kumbakas*. I do not know from where they came to our State. They speak a particular dialect. Their condition is much worse than the condition of the Scheduled Castes. There is absolutely no educated people amongst them. For the first time, this year a boy from that community has passed the school final examination. When his name was suggested for a scholarship, the officer concerned turned down the request saying that his name could not be included. This is what we are doing for the Scheduled Castes! They are speaking a dialect whose origin must be somewhere near Orissa or Andhra. They are potters, they have migrated in very large numbers to Kerala long time back and their condition is worse. I say that these people must get the same benefits which the Scheduled Caste people are getting.

Then, there are many other communities. In Kerala untouchability is so rampant that what is happening there is atrocious. There are many communities which are not only untouchables but even

unapproachable. Yet, they are not included in the Schedule for getting the benefits. Since there are no educated people in these communities to ventilate their grievances and demand their inclusion in the Schedule, nothing is being done for them. In fact, most of them are even not aware of the benefits extended to them so that they can avail of them. I hope this anomalous position will be rectified soon.

I say that more and more scholarships must be given to them. It is no good saying that they are not coming up to the mark like other communities. There is still prejudice even among the educationists and officers in the Education Department. They are kept down, if not deliberately at least in the sub-conscious mind. That comes in the way of giving more scholarships and encouragement to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes.

It is said that untouchability has been declared an offence by an Act of Parliament. It is true. Yet, these people are suffering from many disabilities because the social conscience of the people has not changed according to the needs of the time. For instance, if a harijan is arrested by the police, he is not treated in the same way as any other person. If a harijan commits an offence, the police officers seem to think that it is something abnormal and he is treated that way. So, indirectly, he is given more punishment by the police, though not by the courts. Again, the harijans cannot avail themselves of the legal facilities which are provided for the simple reason that economically they are not able to go to the court and get redress. Therefore, Government must give legal aid freely, whenever members of the Scheduled Caste are hauled up by police, rightly or wrongly. Otherwise, it is no use saying they can take recourse to the court. How can they take recourse to the law, like any other citizen, when they have not the means to take advantage of the facilities provided by Government?

[Shri Warior]

Whenever new projects are taken up, especially hydel projects, the tribals are uprooted from the hills and no schemes are implemented for rehabilitating them with the result that they undergo so much of suffering. That situation must be changed. Before sanctioning any such projects, the authorities must ensure that the tribal people living in those areas who have to be evacuated are rehabilitated elsewhere. It must be remembered that these tribal people are not idling their time in the hills. At least in the Western Ghats, they collect forest materials like spices and honey and sell them in the plains. So, Government must give proper attention to this question and provide them with employment and other facilities when they are uprooted.

In our State many new plantations, especially tea, are coming in areas where the tribals used to live all these years. The planters are driving out these tribals from these areas and recruiting new labour for the plantations. There is no reason why these tribals could not be employed profitably in the plantations. If that is done, their standards will improve, they will get employment and they will have better avenues for educating themselves. The planters now say that tribals are no good for employment. Given proper training, I am sure they will become good workmen in a short time. I hope Government will see to it that this is done.

Shri Basumatari was saying that co-operatives should be introduced to help these people.

As far as I know even co-operatives have failed. These Tribal people collecting all the forest materials and coming to the plains are exploited to the last drop of their energy. They are not given proper return for those very highly costly things which they are collecting from the forests.

I had an opportunity to visit some of them in the high ranges. As soon as they find a man from the plains, the first question the yask is, "Have you got tobacco?" Tobacco is the last word in civilisation for them

even now and if you can give them a pinch of tobacco, you can get bottles of honey in return. That is the consciousness of these people. They are kept like that and the traders at the foothills exploit all this wealth of the forests through them, give them something and keep them in the old traditional consciousness. This must be remedied by Government by opening stores. I do not believe co-operatives can function before these people have got consciousness of co-operatives. The Government must take upon itself the responsibility to open stores to collect the stuffs and to give in return a proper value either in kind or in cash. This must be done.

Over and above all these things, I must tell you that the Tribals or the backward communities or the Scheduled Castes for that matter are mostly agricultural labourers. If the Government had taken care to set agricultural labour legislations, specially the minimum wages enactments, enforced, I think, much of the redress could be done through that alone. There are Payment of Wages Act and so many Acts, by apart from all those things the Minimum Wages Acts of the different States must be enforced for the Scheduled Castes, the Backward Classes as well as the Tribals. They stand to gain very much. They cannot do it in a collective way because agricultural labour has not got the strength in many places for collective bargaining as such. They are not so much organised. So, the Government must come into the picture and must take the responsibility to see that the minimum agricultural wages are enforced everywhere so that the lot of these people is bettered much more than by so many other actions and activities of this Department.

श्री गुलशन : उपाध्यक्ष . महोदय, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की 1963-64 की तेरहवीं रिपोर्ट इस सदन में आज से बहुत समय पूर्व पेश की जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन मंत्रालय ने ऐसा

नहीं किया, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार अठारह वर्षों के उपरांत भी पिछड़े वर्गों को रोट्टी, कपड़ा, मकान, विद्या और रोजगार देने में असफल रही है और न ही वह देश में छूआछूत को खत्म कर के इन जातियों को बराबरी के दर्जे पर ला सकी है। जब भी इस सदन में या राज्य सभा में अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा होती है, तो सभी दलों के सदस्यों की तरफ से सरकार की आलोचना की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि हरिजन कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्य नहीं हो पाया है।

मच तो यह है कि सरकार बहुत चतुरता से हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए सुन्दर योजना बनाती है और जो उच्चाधिकारी अमल करते हैं, वे भी चतुरता से उन योजनाओं को धूल में मिला देते हैं। इसलिए वे भूखे लोग आन्दोलन करते हैं और पुलिस की गोली, लाठी और टीयरगैस का शिकार होते हैं, जैसे 25 मार्च, 1966 को जगदलपुर में और हाल ही में शिलांग में हुई दुर्घटनाओं में हजारों आदिवासी मरे और घायल हुए। अगर इन लोगों के बारे में सरकार की नीति साफ न हुई, तो वह समय दूर नहीं होगा, जब कि सरकार खुद इन भूखे लोगों को बग़ावत करने पर मजबूर कर देगी। पिछले अठारह वर्षों से हम 15 अगस्त को धूम-धाम से स्वतन्त्रता दिवस मनाते हैं और रंग-बिरंगी आकियां निकालते हैं, लेकिन क्या सरकार यह भी देखती है कि कितनी अभागी मातायें हैं, जिनके मासूम बच्चे रोट्टी, कपड़े, मकान और रोजगार के बिना रह रहे हैं।

सरकार ने हरिजन कल्याण के बारे में तीन प्रमुख साधन बताए हैं : विद्या, आर्थिक उन्नति और मकान, ज़मीन, सेहत आदि। मैं इस बारे में अपनी तरफ से कुछ न कहते हुए, कमिश्नर साहब ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसके उदाहरण सदन के

सामने पेश करना चाहूंगा। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री अशोक मेहता, जो कि समाजवादी हैं, इस मंत्रालय के भंवी हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्होंने समाजवाद छोड़ दिया है।

श्री गुलशन : लेकिन हो सकता है कि उन से पहले इस विभाग में जो गड़बड़ी हो चुकी है, उसको ठीक करने के मामले में वह बेबस हों।

जहां तक विद्या का सवाल है, भारत में 24 परसेंट पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स सिर्फ 10 फीसदी, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज सिर्फ 9 फीसदी और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज औरतें सिर्फ 3 फीसदी पढ़ी-लिखी हैं।

अभी मंत्राणी साहिबा ने पढ़ाई के बारे में कुछ कहा है, उससे मुझे तसल्ली नहीं हुई है और मैं समझता हूं कि सदन को भी शायद तसल्ली नहीं हुई होगी। इस बारे में सेंटर और स्टेट्स दोनों की तरफ से जिस तरह से धोमी चाल से खर्च हुआ है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। तीसरे प्लान में 3467 लाख रुपया अछूत जातियों के विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई के लिये सरकार ने निर्धारित किया। इस धन-राशि में से 1655 लाख रुपया लैप्स हो गया, जिसका मतलब यह है कि 44 परसेंट धन लैप्स हो गया, जो कि विद्यार्थियों पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिए था।

1961 की जनसंख्या के अनुसार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 7 करोड़ यानी 15 परसेंट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज 3 करोड़ यानी 7 परसेंट बताए गये हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 1961 की मर्दूम-शुमारी गलत है और वास्तव में पिछड़े लोगों

[श्री गुलशन]

की कुल आबादी 20 परसेंट है, क्योंकि टपरीवास तथा कई दूसरे हरिजनों को उस मर्दमशुमारी में पिछड़ी जातियों में शामिल नहीं किया गया। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'हरिजन' नाम की कोई श्रेणी अनुसूचित जातियों में नहीं आती है। यह शब्द अनुसूचित जातियों के साथ धोखा है और इसको उड़ा देना चाहिए।

अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि छात्रों के लिए पढ़ाई का अच्छा प्रबंध है। हमारे पास अभी कल जो यहां एक क्वेश्चन का उत्तर मिला है उसमें मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 65-66 में जो बाहर विद्यार्थी भेजे गये उन में से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के विद्यार्थी और बैकवर्ड क्लास के केवल 12 विद्यार्थी गए हैं जब कि 353 भेजे गये हैं और उनको इस साल या इससे आगे कोई वजीफा नहीं है। इस तरह आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए जो सरकार ने धन नियत किया उसके बारे में कमिशनर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पन्ना 29-30 पर लिखा है कि पहली योजना में एस० सी० (शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स) के लिए 6 करोड़ और एस० टी० (शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स) के लिए 17 करोड़, कुल 23 करोड़ यह खर्च करना था। द्वितीय योजना में ढाई करोड़ एस०सी० और साढ़े चालीस करोड़ एस०टी० पर खर्च करना था। कुल मिला कर साढ़े 58 करोड़ खर्च करना था। तीसरी योजना में एस० सी० पर 38 करोड़ और एस० टी० पर 53 करोड़ यानी 91 करोड़ कुल खर्च करना था। इस तरह पहली योजना में एस०सी० से एस०टी० पर 11 करोड़, दूसरी में 13 करोड़ और तीसरी में 15 करोड़ ज्यादा रुपया खर्च हुआ है। कुल मिलाकर 39 करोड़ एस० टी० पर ज्यादा खर्च हुआ जब कि एस० सी० पर ज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिए था क्योंकि उनकी जनसंख्या ज्यादा है। पहले तीन प्लान में कुल खर्च दोनों

का 183 करोड़ हुआ है। अभी तक लैप्स या न खर्च किया हुआ धन जो है, पहली योजना में 32 करोड़ कुल खर्च होना था, जिसमें से केवल 24 करोड़ खर्च हुआ, 8 करोड़ लैप्स हुआ यानी 25 परसेंट लैप्स हुआ। दूसरी योजना में 79 करोड़ का खर्च था, 68 करोड़ खर्च किया, 11 करोड़ लैप्स हुआ है यानी साढ़े बाहर परसेंट लैप्स हुआ है और तीसरी योजना में 47 करोड़ था, जिसमें से 42 करोड़ खर्च हुआ है, 5 करोड़ लैप्स हुआ है और 5 परसेंट वह है जो खर्च नहीं किया गया।

इसी तरह जो मंजूरशुदा काम था उन लोगों के लिए, जैसे कि वारियर साहब ने फरमाया कि पुलिस बिना वजह मुकदमे इन के ऊपर चलाती है, सरकार ने कुछ इनके मुकदमे की सहायता के लिए धनराशि नियत की है, वह कैसे खर्च हुई है, यह भी देखिए। वह कुल राशि जो कानूनी मदद के लिए सरकार ने रखी वह थी 39 करोड़ 45 लाख जिसमें से खर्च हुई 3 करोड़ 61 लाख और 35 करोड़ 84 लाख रुपया लैप्स हुआ। यानी 91 प्रतिशत लैप्स हुआ। इसी तरह और जो योजनाएं हैं, उन में भी सारा रुपया जो रखा जाता है वह इन के ऊपर खर्च नहीं किया जाता। वह धन ऐसे ही चला जाता है।

सेहत, मकान, जमीन, धरलू दस्तकारी और नौकरियों आदि में तीसरी योजना में मंजूर हुआ था 438 लाख। पहले तीन साल में खर्च किया 210 लाख। बकाया रहा 228 लाख। यानी 52 परसेंट बकाया रह गया। 1963-64 में 70 लाख मंजूर हुआ, 63 लाख खर्च किया। 7 लाख लैप्स हुआ, यानी 10 परसेंट। इसी तरह मकानों और ओसारी के बारे में है। 1961 की मर्दमशुमारी के मुताबिक 1 करोड़ से अधिक पिछले लोग थे। यदि तीन आदमियों का

परिवार मान लिया जाय तो 35 लाख मकान होते हैं। इन दो तीन प्लान्स में केवल 12 परसेंट परिवारों के लिए ही मकान बने हैं। बकाया परिवार 85 परसेंट से भी अधिक हैं। उन के लिए अगर पूरे पूरे मकान बनाये जाएं तो 18 करोड़ रुपये की उसके लिए जरूरत खास तौर पर पंजाब, बिहार और राजस्थान के लिए होगी। मैसूर में 61, 62, 63 और 64 में कोई मकान नहीं बने। बिहार में मकान सम्बन्धी सारा ही धन बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए लगा दिया। पांच सौ रुपये एक मकान के वास्ते बहुत ही थोड़े हैं। तीसरे प्लान में पिछड़े लोगों के लिए सेंट्रल सेक्टर में कोई धन आसाम, मैसूर और यू० पी० स्टेट सेक्टर को नहीं दिया गया। भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पांडिचेरी की सरकारों को हुक्म दिया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में रखे धन का 20 परसेंट पिछड़े वर्गों के ऊपर खर्च किया जाय।

जमीन के वास्ते सरकार ने कहा है कि जमीन देंगे। तो यह भी कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के 71 सफे पर कहा है कि जो तीन करोड़ जमीन पर काम करने वाले हैं लैंडलेस मजदूर हैं वह तो हैं एस० सी० के और डेढ़ करोड़ हैं एस० टी० के। इन में किसी को पौने तीन एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन अभी तक नहीं मिली है। केवल 255 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन अभी तक बटी है।

डिप्टी स्पोकर महोदय, मैं एक मिसाल और देना चाहूंगा। सेंट्रल सरकार ने कस्टोडियन की जमीन पंजाब सरकार को पिछले वर्षों में 1 लाख एकड़ के लगभग दी है। मंत्री जी ने प्रेस को बयान देते हुए कहा था कि जो पानीहीन पड़ती भूमि है उसको 5 रुपये प्रति एकड़ दिया है और जो सब से अच्छी जमीन है वह सौ रुपये एकड़ पर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को दिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट बिरला सेठ को तो हजार दो हजार एकड़ जमीन फार्म बनाने के लिए

देती है। लेकिन इसमें मुनाफा इतना कमाती है कि वह 5 रुपये और 100 रुपये एकड़ में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जमीन लेती है और वही जब खेत-मजदूर या भूमिहीन मजदूर उस जमीन को ले रहे हैं तो साढ़े चार सौ रुपये से लेकर हजार रुपये तक में वह आक्शन की जाती है। ऐसा होता है कि जो 5 रुपये एकड़ में ली है वह हजार रुपये तक चली जाती है और अगर वह ले भी लेते हैं तो बैंक उनकी पैसे नहीं देता। मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। हरिजनों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है सरकार उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में ठोस कदम उठाये।

Shrimati Akkamma D

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had submitted his Report to Government in January, 1965, the report was placed on the Table of the House in April, 1966 and today it has come up for discussion. The reasons for this delay have been explained by the hon. Deputy Minister. But I would only request the Government let there be no room for concern in the Members. Let there be at least no delay in taking action on the recommendations made in this report.

16 hrs.

Only this morning our Minister has laid on the Table of the House the action taken on the report for the year 1962-63. What about the recommendations made by the various other committees? The Central Advisory Board for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made their recommendations in their various meetings. The State Ministers dealing with this subject met in Delhi and made so many recommendations. What about the Parliamentary committees? Soon the Ilayaperumal Committee will submit its recommendations. I will only request the

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

Government most humbly—because I know our hon. Deputy Minister is very sympathetic towards the weaker sections of the community and she is also a practical Minister—to lay on the Table of the House the various recommendations made during the Third Five-Year Plan and also tell us what percentage of these recommendations has been implemented. I ask this question because Government launches many welfare schemes for the welfare of these weaker sections; huge amounts have been earmarked for this purpose; but I am very sorry to say that the benefits do not reach these sections for whom the money has been granted.

I will begin by referring first to the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the various committees in the Panchayati Raj set-up. For the information of the members, I shall quote from the report which has been placed before us. I am quoting from page 7 of Part I of the report—Chapter 2:

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH in the Chair]

“There are a number of States where no representation has been made for the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the Panchayati Raj bodies as mentioned in the previous Report. The existing pattern of concentration of social and economic power in the hands of dominant sections of the population in the rural areas may result in further consolidation of their power and may lead to more intensive exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes”.

So many years have passed since we started the Panchayati Raj set-up and still we have not succeeded in giving representations to these weaker sections in the local bodies, in gram panchayats and various other committees. I do not believe in

co-opting members for these committees. Let us give them due representation on population basis. Here I would request the Government to see that the recommendations of the Report are implemented.

Then let me come to untouchability. Leaving aside entry into temples, hotels and various other public places, I will refer only to access to drinking water. Drinking water is one of the necessities of life. We can live without food for a few days, but without water, we cannot live. Even a fasting man takes water. A survey was undertaken by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Indore, which has been functioning for the last 17 years and the findings of the survey in the case of some of the States are given. I am not going to take up all the States. I shall mention only about four States.

An. hon. Member : Madras.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi : First I will take the biggest State, namely, Andhra Pradesh. The survey covered 17 villages and one taluka town of Anantapur district. 62 public wells situated in the villages were surveyed. I will just quote to show how we have implemented:

“In all these villages, the Schedule Castes, viz., Mala and Madiga, lived away from areas inhabited by the higher castes. The habitations of these two castes also were usually separated from each other. It was noticed that 37 of the 62 wells surveyed, were situated in the areas inhabited by the higher castes, while 25 of them were located in the Scheduled Caste localities. The wells located in the areas occupied by the higher casted, were not open to the Scheduled Castes, while two wells located in the Scheduled Caste colonies were also not being used by the Sara-

rnas. Another noticeable fact was that the wells situated in the Scheduled Castes colonies were not being freely used by both the castes. Eighteen of the wells were situated in Madiga habitations and the remaining seven in the Mala colonies, and these were in exclusive use of the caste in whose colonies these were located."

It we take up Gujarat, the position is the same. They have surveyed 24 villages and the same report is given, namely, that the Schedule castes either have separate wells or are not allowed to have access to the wells of higher caste fami : Here also :

"In the remaining villages, though there were separate wells for them, the wells either did not have water at all or it was not potable."

The same is the case in Maharashtra also. I need not go into the details because the time is limited.

I now come to my own State, namely the Madras State. There also the problem is the same. They have surveyed about six villages, taking one village each from six districts. There also the position is the same. Regarding Madras, I would like to quote the following :

"Only in one village, the higher castes and the Scheduled Castes draw water from the same village pond, but the reason is exigency. In rest of the villages, there are separate wells for different communities. Where the Scheduled Castes do not have a well for their own use, water is poured in their pots by another castes. In Thiruvellarai village, a well constructed under the Rural Water Supply Scheme is not used by the other communities

because the Chakkiliyans took water from that well."

I would like to refer to one more place, namely, Delhi, the Capital of India.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member may try to conclude.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi : I have not even taken five minutes.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member has taken eight minutes. She might conclude in two or three minutes.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi : Delhi is right under our nose. Six village have been surveyed. You have not given me time to go into the details. Here also the same problem exists. The only thing here is :

"It was, however, interesting to note that they did not consider the practices like denial of the use of drinking water wells, entry into common shrines and temples and smoking and eating along with others, as untouchability. In their opinion, these practices were a way of their life."

So, with regard to even drinking water, we have not implemented it. It is really a sin to deprive these innocent people of the necessities of life, especially water.

The next point is about the tribal development blocks, about which our hon. Minister has mentioned. Even before while speaking in this august House, I had requested the Minister for this. My constituency, namely, the Nilgiris, is an area predominantly occupied by tribal population; we have all the hill tribes like Paniyas and Irulas. Even today if you see them, you will not say that they are human beings. I had requested the Government to give us a tribal development block, but the reason cited for not giving it was that 66-2/3 of the population should consist of tribals. But

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

now I am thankful to the Minister for having brought it down to 50%. What I request the Minister is this: in Nilgiris, we have got a population of 15,000 tribals. If we take the adjoining Mettupalayam also into account—though it is in Coimbatore district, it is contiguous to Nilgiris—then we have the required total number of tribals. So one block should be given for us. I would once again request the Minister either to give us a block or to give us *ad hoc* grants, about which she has made a mention.

Then, I come to the question of the housing scheme. This is most important because housing is also one of the important necessities of life. In the report we find mention about the need for provision of housing facilities for landless labourers and for labourers engaged in unclean occupations. I would like to add one more category to this list, namely the Harijans living in the cantonment areas. I come from such a place. The Harijans there are without housing accommodation. In the rural areas it is shocking to see three or four families living in a small hut without any roof. What would happen to them during the rainy season or during the hot days? Though the provision is there, not much of it has been actually spent. I can go on quoting instances from the report but that would take a long time. So, I would merely say that I find from the figures that out of the amounts allocated to the State Governments, not even one-fourth has been utilized. Therefore, at least in the Fourth Five Year Plan I would request Government to allot more funds for the schemes and also see that the funds are utilised for providing housing facilities for this section of the population.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): It has been said that we are discussing the current report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner. Many

times when we have demanded in this House that there should be a discussion on the report, the hon. Minister has told us that the latest report [has been placed on the Table of the House. I would submit that statement of the Deputy Minister was not correct. We are discussing in the House today the report for the year 1963-64. But we are now in 1966. I understand that the report for 1964-65 is still under print. This is the type of treatment that is being given to this report both by the House and also by the persons who are actually concerned with the welfare programme of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

At the outset, I want to impress upon the hon. Minister Shri Asoka Mehta to take this report more seriously than his predecessors have done. The Constitution-makers wanted that this report should be submitted to the President of India and then the President was supposed to cause the report to be placed on the Table of the House for discussion. When the Constitution-makers have placed this responsibility on the President, they did not merely want the President to act as a post office, but they expected much more than that from the President of India. I think I have got every right to speak even about the President's action in this connection, though this House is not supposed to speak about the President, because I feel that this is a special responsibility cast on the President by the Constitution. I do not think that the President at any time has asked the Ministry concerned to inform him of the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do not know what the internal arrangement between the Ministry concerned and the President is. But this House and most of us who are concerned with this problem know nothing. So far we have not

of or seen any report which has been submitted to the President about the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If this report is just going to be discussed in this House balated and then forgotten without action or recommendations, I think that the institution of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is just a waste. The country would be spending a huge amount on this institution without fruitful results.

For the last four or five months, the commissioner has not been functioning. I do not know whether the Ministry has made any alternative arrangement to make this institution work or to have another person in place of the commissioner. The present commissioner is on leave, and probably there is some hitch in the Ministry or perhaps they are still thinking of a person who could be entrusted with this responsibility or they have not yet been able to find a defeated Minister or some body else to take charge of this office; whatever it be, they have not yet decided about the commissioner who is to perform a very important function and who is supposed to collect all the grievances from the States and report to this Parliament. In this way I think the Ministry and the Commissioner have neglected their responsibility and they have not been acting up to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. I am sure the present Minister in charge, who is new to this portfolio will take some pains and see that the recommendations which have been made by the Commissioner right from the beginning are gone into and see also whether they could be implemented, and in case there are any recommendations which are difficult to implement, this House should be informed of them.

Just now, the lady Member who spoke had mentioned that the hon. Deputy Minister while she was making the opening speech had given some information about

the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. We would like to know what action has been taken on the various recommendations made by one of the very important committees headed by no less a person than Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, namely the Weaker Sections Study Team; that committee had also made very important recommendations, and every year the Commissioner also brings up a lot of grievances before this House and he also makes many recommendations. But I believe that in the Ministry some deputy secretary must be going through these recommendations and if he thinks that it is impossible to implement these recommendations, these recommendations are shelved. I have been speaking about the various committees. I must say here that committees are constituted by a person who himself is not competent to take any action or who is afraid of taking certain responsibilities. This has become the pattern of the day. Anybody who does not want to take the responsibility or who wants to shirk the responsibility simply appoints a committee or a commission. That should not be the case with a Ministry which is dealing with this problem. This problem has been made known to this country by almost every great man who has taken birth in this country. Mahatma Gandhi had said many things and he had discovered many more things than what any committee could find out or what any committee could recommend. People like Shri Motilal Nehru have headed special committees which have gone into the problems of Scheduled Castes when the Congress was not in power. There is, therefore, an enormous amount of information available with the Government and with the organisation. If we keep on appointing committees to find out the different problems and to suggest remedial measures, that would only make the Scheduled Castes feel that we are not honest in implementing the recommendations made by very important people. Even after such a long period,

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

if the Commissioner were to tell us that in some places the Scheduled Castes are not allowed to take water, we should really feel ashamed of it.

We try to give money to certain organisations and ask them to carry on propaganda against untouchability. I know what type of report they submit to the Ministry and what type of people they appoint. I have dealt with all those things. I would like to say here that if the Harijan welfare programmes have suffered in this country, it is mostly because these programmes have been entrusted to Ministers belonging to these untouchable communities. They may be very efficient Ministers, but the moment you entrust them with the responsibility of Harijan welfare, they become untouchables in the Cabinet. I am not speaking about the Deputy Minister because she is not a member of the Cabinet, but I know what is happening in every State. Even if the Minister is a full-fledged Minister who can ably talk and who can deliver very fine lectures, yet, when he has to go before the Cabinet with certain recommendations or programmes in the interests of the Scheduled Castes, he would be feeling diffident and he would be feeling that everybody would be thinking that he is an untouchable. Therefore I would strongly plead that if Government really want to do any service to the Scheduled Castes, they should not entrust this responsibility to a person who is suffering from this disability. I would very much like any other. . . .

Mr. Chairman : His time is up.

Shri M. R. Krishna : I have hardly taken 5 or 7 minutes.

Mr. Chairman : 9 Minutes (*Interruption*).

Shri M. R. Krishna : My trend of thought has been disturbed. Probably my friend did not like that I should entrust this responsibility to a non-scheduled caste,

because he is also interested in their welfare. I know that excepting at the time when Pantji was handling this affair in the Centre, there was some kind of better treatment of the Scheduled Castes and the recommendations which have been made by the Committees which have gone into this affair were shown some respect by the Central and State Governments, thereafter this problem was forgotten, I do not think the same amount of interest was evinced by any other Minister. Now I hope that Shri Asoka Mehta, a pronounced socialist whose speeches and writings have inspired the have-nots, will really take a very active interest in this and will not allow things to be done by his Deputy who is also a poor scheduled caste person who, though very much interested in the problem and its solution, has her limitations and will not be able to do much justice.

Instead of quoting figures from the Commissioner's Report—which are very clear and I am sure almost every Member will be making a mention about them—I would say this. The Supreme Court has decided that there should be reservation in promotions. I was not very much enamoured about that decision because I had anticipated many hardships due to the court's decision and that has come true. But ever since this decision, the departmental heads, some of them—I do not think it is a general thing—have spoiled the confidential reports of the scheduled castes. The result is that neither are they getting any benefits as a result of the Court's decision nor can they further their promotions etc. in the normal channel.

Even after so many years, the Defence Ministry is still treating this community in a different manner. The Ministry for reasons not known to this House do not observe the reservations which have been guaranteed by the Constitution. Even in the educational institutions run by the Ministry, they are not willing to give any reservation. In the fighting forces, the Maharatta regiment has proved to be much

superior to many other regiments; they are not inferior to anybody in fighting. But still the reservation, and encouragement, is not given to them. I would particularly lay stress on reservation in the defence institutions which are almost like special schools for persons to get training and get into the defence forces—I mean the sainik schools.

The Planning Minister knows that to elevate any community, it is economic benefit which has to be given to them. If you go through the rules and regulations or conditions laid down for one to start a small scale industry, they will not allow any scheduled castes man, any have-not, to start one. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission under Dhebarbhai spends crores of rupees. I thought it would be helpful to these people. But when I asked him whether there is any programme to help these have-nots in the rural areas, he said he was not aware of it; he considers that there is no such programme. If there is no scheme even under the Khadi and Village industries programme to help these people, I wonder how anybody could think that these people have been benefited. There was a committee appointed by the Home Ministry. That committee, called the Lokur Committee, has spent a lot of money. But it has brought out a mischievous publication. It says that certain communities should be eliminated from the list of scheduled castes. The basis on which the Committee has arrived at this conclusion is that some people have told them that particular communities have benefited enough. When plans are implemented or schemes adopted, it is not done on a caste basis; some states want a particular programme for housing or for land cultivation, distribution and so on. They do not adopt caste as the criterion for the purpose; it is not done on a caste-wise basis. But here is a committee which suggests that whole castes or communities should be eliminated from the list of sche-

duled castes because they have been sufficiently benefited. This seems to be a little curious. I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry not to take any notice of this Committee's report I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

श्री श्रीकार साल बेरवा (कोटा) :

सभापति महोदय, आज हम अनसूचित जातियों तथा अनसूचित जन-जातियों के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। इस पर मैं सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस महकमे को आपने ऐसा महकमा समझ रखा है कि जिसका कोई बारिस नहीं है। जिस तरह से कोई लावारिस बच्चा होता है, उसको कभी किसी की गोद में और कभी किसी दूसरे की गोद में डाल दिया जाता है, उसी तरह से इस महकमे को कभी किसी की गोद में और कभी किसी दूसरे की गोद में डाल दिया जाता है। इसका कोई संरक्षक नहीं है। इसके जो कमिश्नर हैं उनको गये हुए भी चार पांच या छः महीने हो गये हैं लेकिन उनकी जगह पर अभी तक कोई नहीं आया है। शायद वह भी इस महकमे को देख कर डर गये हैं। आप क्या करेंगे? तीन साल हो गये हैं, इस पर चर्चा चले हुए। जो कमिश्नर है उसको गांव गांव जाना पड़ता है और जा कर जो स्थिति है उसका अध्ययन करना पड़ता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो सर्वेक्षण किया गया है वह भी एक कमरे में बैठ कर किया गया है और कमरे में बैठ कर ही रिपोर्ट लिख दी गई है। यह बहुत गलत चीज है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनसूचित जातियों तथा अनसूचित जन-जातियों का विकास होना चाहिए और उसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज तक आप ने बिल्कुल उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उनके साथ नौकरियों के अन्दर, पीने के पानी के अन्दर, रहने सहने के अन्दर, हर क्षेत्र में भेदभाव बरता गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस भेदभाव को मिटाने के लिए सरकार

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

क्या उपाय कर रही है ? बीस साल के अन्दर श्री गवर्नमेंट उनको ऊपर नहीं उठा सकी है। उनके पैरों पर खड़ा हो कर उनके पैरों पर आग कुल्हाड़ी मार रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही गलत चीज है। यह चीज आपको शोभा नहीं देती है। जिनके वोटों से चुन कर आप यहां गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं उनका तो आपको खयाल करना चाहिये। उनकी आबादी पंद्रह करोड़ है। उनके लिए गांवों में तथा शहरों में मकान बनाने के लिए, उनकी नौकरियों के लिए, उनकी सफाई के लिए कोई व्यवस्था आपकी तरफ से नहीं की गई है। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। राज्य सरकारों ने भी इन जातियों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उनको ध्यान देना चाहिये था।

कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं जिनसे यह सिद्ध हो जायेगा कि किस प्रकार से उनके साथ भेदभाव बरता जाता है। ये आंकड़े इस रिपोर्ट में दिये गये हैं। ये सरकारी नौकरियों के बारे में हैं। 1956 में केन्द्रीय सरकार की पहली श्रेणी की नौकरियों में अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिशत 0.58 था। 3600 कुल इन नौकरियों की संख्या थी जोकि 1963 में बढ़ कर 8830 हो गई। 1956 में जहां अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या इन नौकरियों में 21 थी, 1963 में वह बढ़ कर केवल 151 हुई। जहां तक दूसरी श्रेणी का सम्बन्ध है 1956 में 6103 में से इनकी संख्या 108 थी। 1963 में नौकरियों की संख्या बढ़ कर 13,981 हो गई और इनकी संख्या बढ़ कर केवल 391 हुई। जहां तक तीसरी श्रेणी का सम्बन्ध है 1956 में कुल नौकरियों की संख्या 4,53,042 थी और इनकी संख्या 32,130 थी। 1963 में नौकरियों की कुल संख्या 6,57,572 हो गई और इनकी कुल संख्या केवल 57,626 ही हुई। अब आप चौथी श्रेणी को देखें। 1956 में कुल नौकरियों की

संख्या 5,42,906 थी और इनकी संख्या 1,17,787 थी। 1963 में नौकरियों की संख्या 7,16,366 हो गई और इनकी संख्या 1,21,211 हो गई। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो सबसे छोटी श्रेणी की नौकरियां हैं, जिन को सर्वर्ण जाति वाले नहीं कर सकते हैं, वहां पर इनका परसेंटेज तो बहुत बढ़ गया लेकिन बाकी नौकरियों में इनका परसेंटेज बहुत कम बढ़ा। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। संविधान की धारा 335 के अनुसार प्रमोशन के द्वारा इनको मिलेक्ट नहीं किया जाता, इनको तरक्की नहीं दी जाती। इनका नम्बर कई सालों तक भी नहीं आता है। इसका कारण यह है कि इन जातियों के लोग अभी अभी नौकरियों में आये हैं और जो पहले से लगे हुए हैं उनको प्रमोशन मिल जाते हैं। इनको परसेंटेज के हिसाब से प्रमोशन मिलने चाहियें। गांधी जी जो कह गये हैं, उस पर आप अमल करें।

अस्पृश्यता को कानूनन अपराध माना गया है। यह कहा गया है कि इस कानून के बन जाने पर अब कोई किसी को छत्रछूत की वजह से किसी मंदिर में दर्शन-पूजन करने से मना नहीं कर सकता है।

किसी को कोई ग्राम कुओं पर पानी भरने से और किसी धर्मशाला या सराय में सबके साथ ठहरने से भी मना नहीं कर सकता।

हरिजन चाय आदि की दुकानों और होटलों में सब के समान जल-पान व भोजन कर सकते हैं और मनोरंजन के सभी स्थानों में आ-जा सकते हैं।

अस्पतालों व शिक्षा संस्थाओं में कोई किसी व्यक्ति के साथ भेदभाव का बरताव नहीं कर सकता।

छत्रछूत के कारण कोई किसी का किसी भी तरह का बायकाट नहीं कर सकता।

ऐसे अपराधों को जो करेगा उसे छह महीने तक की कैद या पांच सौ रुपये तक के जुर्माने का दंड या दोनों ही दंड दिये जायेंगे।

इसके बारे में मैंने एक सवाल भी पूछा था। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के तहत कितने आदिमियों को सजा और जुर्माने हुए हैं। इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि सिर्फ़ तीस आदिमियों को दंडित किया गया और 101 आदिमियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के ये पंद्रह करोड़ आदिमों रोजाना गोली और बरछे का शिकार होते हैं। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि इस तरह सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

इसी महीने की 4 तारीख को भरतपुर के एक गांव में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के एक आदिमी को सिर्फ़ इसलिए मार दिया गया कि उसने डेढ़ रुपया रोज से कम मजदूरी पर काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया, जब कि गजर ने कहा कि वह एक रुपया देगा। वहां पर एक आदिमी को मार दिया गया, एक का हाथ काट दिया गया और एक के पैर में बरछा मार कर घायल कर दिया गया। जो थानेदार इस घटना की एन्क्वायरी करने के लिए गया, उसको तीन दिन में बदल कर भेज दिया गया।

आप को याद होगा कि पिछले साल श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल के सगे सम्बन्धियों के नाक और कान पंचायत में वोट न देने के कारण काट दिये गये। इन बातों के बावजूद सरकार कहती है कि हम ने हरिजनों का बहुत उद्धार कर दिया है।

पिछली तीन योजनाओं में राजस्थान में 3 करोड़ रुपये की निर्धारित राशि में से केवल 75 लाख रुपये—एक रुपये में चार आने—खर्च किये गये। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को पानी के लिए दस करोड़ रुपया दिया था, जिस में से 2.78 करोड़

रुपया पानी के लिए खर्च किया गया। अब्बल तो कोई ज्यादा कुछ बनाये ही नहीं गये हैं और जो बनाये भी गये हैं, उनमें पानी नहीं दिया जाता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप हरिजनों का गन्दी नालियों और गड्डों में से पानी लेना पड़ता है।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, विदेशों में जाने वाले कितने विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति दी गई है? मैं ने रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि एक भी अनुसूचित जाति का छात्र उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विदेश को नहीं भेजा गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये विद्यार्थी आई० ए० एस० और आई० ए० एस० में जा सकते हैं, विदेशों में जा कर विशेषज्ञ बन सकते हैं, तो क्या उनमें से एक विद्यार्थी भी इस योग्य नहीं है कि उसको उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विदेश भेजा जाये, जब कि सवर्ण जातियों के तीस विद्यार्थी विदेशों को भेजे गये हैं।

होस्टलों में यह स्थिति है कि वहां पर विद्यार्थियों को दस पैसे का नाश्ता दिया जाता है। आप स्वयं ही विचार कर सकते हैं कि आ—कल दस पैसे क्या होते हैं। उनको एक छात्रों का और डेढ़ पाव जवार या बाजरे का आटा दिया जाता है। एक मिनिस्टर साहब की कुतिया को नहलाने के लिये 45 रुपये का साबन लग जाता है और वही छात्रावास में विद्यार्थी को दिया जाता है। राजस्थान में बारह छात्रावास हैं। उनमें रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या झूठी बताई गई है। उन छात्रावासों में कौन रहेगा? वहां पर खटमलों के गुच्छे के गुच्छे होते हैं। चूहे वहां पर सोने नहीं देते हैं। ऊपर से चारपाई पर पानी टपकता है, जिसके कारण वे बाहर जा कर पड़ते हैं। ऐसी हालत उन होस्टलों की है।

जहां तक मकान बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, 5000 गांवों में मकान बनाने की योजना थी और उनका सर्वेक्षण किया गया, लेकिन केवल 2754 गांवों को मकान बनाने के लिए

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

चुना गया। जहाँ 42,100 मकान बनाये जाने थे, वहाँ केवल 18,900 मकान बनाये गये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की 45 करोड़ जनता में से 15 करोड़ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं और उनके लिए सिर्फ़ अठारह हजार मकान बनाये गये हैं। गवर्नमेंट के लिए यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि जिन पैरों पर वह खड़ी होती है, उन्हीं पर वह कुल्हाड़ी मार रही है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए बनाये जाने वाले एक मकान के लिए 750 रुपये का प्राविजन किया गया है और काली मिट्टी वाले मकान के लिए 1600 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जब कि मिनिस्टर की कोठी पर 750 रुपये के कांच और परदे लग जाते हैं।

अब आप दिल्ली का नजारा देखिये। यहाँ पर जितनी कालोनीज बनी हैं, उनके बारे में खन्ना साहब कहते हैं कि कारपोरेशन की जिम्मेदारी है और कारपोरेशन कहती है कि खन्ना साहब का जिम्मेदारो है। यहाँ पर एक जे० जे० कालोनी है, जहाँ पर न तो पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था है और न डाक-तार और ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था है और जहाँ पर घुटने तक कीचड़ रहता है।

एक कालोनी का नाम नेहरूनगर रखा हुआ है। क्यों यह सरकार नेहरू जी का नाम बदनाम करती है? अगर वह किसी छोटे-मोटे नेता के नाम पर इस कालोनी का नाम रख दें, तो अच्छा होगा। उस कालोनी में घुसना भी मुश्किल है। वहाँ की गलियाँ बहुत गन्दी हैं। चारों तरफ़ कीचड़ है और मच्छरों की भिनभिनाहट है।

इसी तरह निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन के पास एक गांधीनगर कालोनी है। वहाँ पर गांधी जी का एक स्टैचू चौकादार बाँध कर बिठा रखा है। उसके इर्द-गिर्द जो बागीची है, उसमें चारों तरफ़ गन्दा पानी भरा हुआ है। गाड़ियाँ भर कर कूड़ा-कचरा गांधीजी के स्तंभ के

आस पास डाल दिया जाता है, मानों उनको बताते हों कि दिल्ली से कितना कूड़ा-कचरा इकट्ठा होता है।

इस जाति को इतनी नीची दृष्टि से देखा जाता है कि इसके लोगों को नौकरियों में प्रमोशन नहीं दी जाती है। कहा जाता है कि प्रमोशन सीनियारिटी के बेसिस पर दी जायेगी। अगर इस आधार पर प्रमोशन दी जायेगी, तो ये लोग तो अगले साठ साल तक प्रमोशन नहीं पा सकते हैं। हाई कोर्ट में लड़ने के बाद भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का प्रमोशन नहीं बी जाती है। इसलिए इन लोगों की डायरेक्ट भर्ती कर के इनका अनुपात पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा 335 पर अमल करना चाहिए।

अगर यह सरकार वास्तव में हरिजनों का कल्याण करना चाहती है, तो उसका राज्य सरकारों से कहना चाहिए कि इन लोगों के उत्थान के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है, अगर वह खर्च नहीं किया जायेगा, तो मंत्रियों की तन्त्राहों से कटौती की जायेगी।

राजस्थान में समाज कल्याण विभाग में साल में 85,000 रुपये मेंशन होते हैं। मिनिस्टर के छोरे-छोरी 85,000 रुपये का सिनेमा देख जाते हैं। राजस्थान में समाज-कल्याण विभाग में 85,000 रुपये इस साल मन्जूर किया गया, पिछले साल 60,000 रुपये और उससे पहले साल 45,000 रुपये खर्च किया गया। यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि राजस्थान में समाज-कल्याण विभाग के लिए केवल 85,000 रुपये रखा जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि उसका मिनिस्टर हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठा रहता है।

अगर इस जाति का उद्धार करना है तो इसके बिड़ अधिक राशि देनी होगी और

जितनी राशि मंजूर की जाये, उसको खर्च करने के लिए बाध्य करना होगा। इन लोगों के लिए शिक्षा, पानी, होस्टल, मकान और विदेशों में शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। अगर सरकार का उद्देश्य अपने गुणों को बढ़ाना है, अपने नेताओं को भरपूर करना है, तो चाहे उनको बोर्ड का चेयरमैन आदि बना दिया जाये। वे लोग तो पनपते जायेंगे और उनका खर्च समाज-कल्याण विभाग के खाते में लिखा जायेगा।

राजस्थान में किशनगंज और शाहाबाद में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए दो सौ कुएं खोदे गये, लेकिन उनमें से केवल दो में पानी है और बाकी में कीचड़ भरा है। वहां के सहकारिता के नेता उन गरीबों से साठ रुपये की शहद की पीपी दम रुपये में लेकर ब्लैंक में बेच देते हैं।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के प्रति अन्याय किया जाये।

Mr. Chairman : Shri Sadhu Ram.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East) : Nobody from my group has spoken.

Mr. Chairman : You will get a chance.

An hon. Member : Mr. Warior has spoken.

Shri Dasaratha Deb : Mr. Warior is not from our group.

Mr. Chairman : I am not speaking about Mr. Warior. I have called a Member from the Opposition. Now I am calling a Congress Member. You will get your turn.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने सब से पहले अपना नाम दिया है, लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया है।

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर) : चेयरमैन साहब, आज काफी सालों के बाद यहां हिन्दु-

स्तान में बसने वाले शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बाबत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने का मौका इस हाउस में आया है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर 45 करोड़ आदमी सारी आबादी में गिने जायें तो उन में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, जिनको गवर्नमेंट कुछ सहायता देती है, की तादाद लगभग 22 करोड़ बनती है। अब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कि आबादी अगर हिन्दुस्तान की एक चौथाई आबादी बन सकती है तो इतने सालों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आबादी क्या घट सकती है। सन् 1951 की मर्दमशुमारी में ये साढ़े छः करोड़ गिने जाते थे। लेकिन 1961 की मर्दमशुमारी में भी इनको साढ़े छः करोड़ ही रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मर्दमशुमारी गलत है। गलत इस लिये है कि मर्दमशुमारी करने वाले लोग इनको और लोगों में दर्ज कर देते थे। जैसे हमारे धन्ना सिंह जी गुलशन हैं, जो सिखों में चले गये, लाखों करोड़ों आदमी इधर से उधर होने से हिन्दुस्तान में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की आबादी घट जाती है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि 15 करोड़ के लगभग शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में अदर-बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को डाल कर इन की तादाद 22 करोड़ के लगभग बन जाती है।

अब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स तथा अदर-बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की अप्रिफिट के लिये जो रकम रखी जाती है, वह बहुत थोड़ी है। अगर 20 करोड़ आदमी एप्रोक्सिमेटली गिन लिये जायें और पांच करोड़ रुपया फी साल खर्च हो, तो फी आदमी कितना बैठता है, आप इस का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। यह रुपया बहुत नाकफी है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : दुबन्नी-बीवन्नी पड़ेगी।

श्री साधू राम : हमारा चीथा प्लान आने वाला है, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर मौजूद हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इन के लिये ज्यादा रुपया रखेंगे। हमारी आशा समाजवाद आने की है, समाजवाद के लिये हमारा एक मुक़रिर टाइम नहीं है, उस के लिये नारा जरूर है कि समाजवाद हम लायेंगे, लेकिन समाजवाद लाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान का जो वीकर सैक्शन है, जो शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स और अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं, अगर उनको अच्छी सट्टलियतें नहीं मिलेंगी तो मेरा ख्याल है कि समाजवाद का नारा झूठा हो जायगा। 18-19 साल की हुकूमत के बाद, आजादी आने के बाद, देश में इन का कुछ भी भला नहीं हो सका है। बेशक मैं गवर्नमेंट साइड की सीट पर बैठा हूँ, लेकिन इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इन के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ है और समाजवाद के आने की जो आशा थी, जो उम्मीद थी, उस के आने में बड़ी मुश्किल हो रही है। लेकिन अब समाजवादी ख्यालात के मिनिस्टर श्री अशोक मेहता जी प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर बने हैं, इस लिये मेरा ख्याल है कि वह इस में ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे और इन को जल्दी से जल्दी ऊपर लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

सर्विसिज के बारे में जो फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स इस रिपोर्ट में दी गई हैं, मैं उनकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 में कितने लोग सर्विस में आये हैं, वह सब इस में दर्ज है और हर एक मेम्बर इस बात से वाक्फ है कि जिस का कुछ मतलब नहीं निकलता है। तने सालों में सिर्फ ये थोड़े से लोग सर्विसिज में आ मके हैं, लेकिन इन में भी कुछ बेइन्साफी हुई है, खास तौर से कुछ महकमों में रिजर्वेशन और प्रमोशन के मामले में ऐसा हुआ था। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, होम मिनिस्टरी की तरफ से, मैंने सूना है कि उस सुविधा को विद्वष्ट कर लिया गया है, शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को प्रमोशन नहीं मिलेगा, इस का

नतीजा यह होगा कि वे दूसरे लोगों के बराबर नहीं आ सकेंगे और इस तरह से ये और पीछे रह जायेंगे। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस वक्त देश में खाने का मकट है, खाने-पीने की चीजों की तकलीफ है। इस वक्त हमें दूसरे देशों से अनाज मंगवाना पड़ता है और हम बड़ी डिफिकल्टी में मुबतला हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में इतनी जमीन इस वक्त खाली पड़ी हुई है कि अगर उसको लैण्ड-लेस लोगों को दे दी जाय तो हमारे देश की खाने की तकलीफ दूर हो सकती है और अनाज ज्यादा पैदा हो सकता है। शेड्यूलड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के चैप्टर 9 में लैण्डलेस और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के मताल्लिक लिखा है, जिस को पढ़ कर मैं हाउस का वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन उसमें लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी जमीन इस वक्त अवैलेबिल है जिसको इन लैण्डलेस और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को दिया जा सकता है और इन लैडलेस लेबरर्स में शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की मेजोरिटी है। लाखों एकड़ जमीन देश में बेकार पड़ी हुई है, उसको हम तकसीम न करें और कहते रहें कि अनाज पैदा नहीं होता, ओ मोर फूड, ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करो, तो प्रोडक्शन कहां से होगी। लोगों को जमीन मिले तभी तो प्रोडक्शन हो सकती है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों पर एक्शन क्यों नहीं लेती, स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों पर उस जमीन को सही तौर पर तकसीम करने के लिये एक्शन क्यों नहीं लेती? मैंने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा है, मैं दूसरों के कहने की बात नहीं करता हूँ, आज हर एम०पी० अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में जाता है और इस बात का तकाजा करता है कि कितनी जमीन फालतू पड़ी है, जिसमें कोई खेती-बाड़ी का काम नहीं होता है, उधर मुल्क भूखा मर रहा है, दूसरे देशों से अनाज मंगवाना पड़ता है, लेकिन जमीन तकसीम नहीं होती। हम यदि अनाज चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि पैदावार बढ़े, तो

हमें इन लैंडलेस शोडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शोडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को फ़ौरन ज़मीन देनी चाहिये, ताकि ज़मीनों की काश्त हो सके। उनको जो सहाय्यतें और पैसा मिलता है उस में उनके लिये पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाय, उन के लिये फ़र्टिलाइज़र का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, उनको कुछ और रियायतें दी जाय, उनको इम्प्लीमेंट्स दिये जाय, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हम बहुत जल्दी खाने के मामले में सैल्फ सफ़िशेंट हो सकते हैं। हमारा देश फिर भूखा नहीं मरेगा। लेकिन हमारी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट कवर्नमेंट्स इस तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देती हैं और वे ज़मीनें वैसे की वैसे पड़ी हुई हैं।

मैंने पंजाब में देखा है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने रिहेबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की एक लाख एकड़ ज़मीन खरीदी थी, वह पांच रुपये के हिस्साब से खरीदी थी और अब वह ज़मीन हरिजनों को अक्वेशन कर के दे रहे हैं जिसकी बोली डेढ़ या दो हजार रुपये एकड़ तक पहुंच जाती है और वह उनको भ्रदा करनी पड़ती है। अगर गवर्नमेंट की मन्शा उनकी भलाई करना है, तो फिर ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। जितनी कीमत पर वह ज़मीन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से ली थी, उसी कीमत पर उसको लैण्ड-लैस शोडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को दी जानी चाहिये।

वहां पर एक और झगड़ा पड़ा हुआ है और वह यह है कि जो इवैक्यू लैण्ड वहां पर थी, और जिन आदमियों को वह पहले एलाट हुई थी वे उसको छोड़ कर चले गये क्योंकि वह बड़ी इन्फ़ीरियर लैण्ड है, 20 साल से वनज़र पड़ी हुई है, उस ज़मीन को अगर हरिजन ले लेते हैं तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि उसकी पूरी कीमत भ्रदा करो। अगर वह 10 हजार की है, तो दस हजार दो, साठ हजार की है तो साठ हजार दो। अगर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट बाई-इन्स्टालमेंट उसका पैसा ले ले, तो वह ज़मीन हरिजनों को और लैण्ड लैस लोगों के कब्जे में चली जाय और फिर उस में

काश्त हो, पैदावार की जाय और फिर वह अनाज देश के काम आ सकता है। लेकिन इस पर किसी ने गौर नहीं किया। गवर्नमेंट अगर चाहती है उनको काम देना, अन-एम्प-लायमेंट को दूर करना, बेरोज़गारी को दूर करना और देश की खाली ज़मीन में काश्त कराकर देश को सैल्फ सफ़िशेंट बनाना, तो ज़मीन को इन लोगों में तकसीम करे। लेकिन बुनियादी बात की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में आज तक कोई मैम्बर शोडयूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं लिया गया ताकि उनके रेक्यूमेंट में उनकी सर्विसिज़ में पूरा हिस्सा उनको दिया जाय। दूसरे स्टेटों में भी ऐसा ही हो रहा है। स्टेटों में ऐसी बेइन्साफी हो रही है कि वहां जो मिनिस्टर्स बनते हैं, वे अपनी बिरादरी की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देते, वे अपनी कुर्सी को थामने की ही कोशिश करते हैं कि मैं किसी तरह से बच जाऊं इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखा जाये।

इसी तरह से मैं तालीम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जो स्कालरशिप दिये जाते हैं, वह बहुत कम हैं। इस मंहगाई के ज़माने में जिस वक़्त की लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं उनका पूरा नहीं पड़ता।

Mr. Chairman : There is a long list of names of Members who want to participate in this debate. It is difficult to accommodate all of them. Hon. Members should take the time factor into consideration. Please try to conclude now.

श्री साधू राम : मेरी अर्ज़ सुन लीजिये। मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता, सिर्फ़ एक अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। मेरा यह एक प्रोटेस्ट है कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट 20 करोड़ लोगों को अपने ख्यालात रखने के लिये टाइम भी नहीं दे सकती है। इसके लिये दो चार घन्टे नहीं बल्कि एक या दो दिन मिलना चाहिये, ताकि हम अपनी बात आपके सामने रख सकते।

[श्री साधू राम]

बड़ा अजीब तमाशा है, हर दफा ऐसा होता है कि जब शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का मेम्बर अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करने को खड़ा होता है उसको पूरा मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेइन्साफी का यह भी एक नमूना है कि वह उसको वक्त नहीं देना चाहते हैं कि वह अपने देश के इतने करोड़ आदिमियों की जो तकलीफें हैं वह हाउस के सामने पेश कर सके, इस वक्त चलने वाली पालियामेंट में हम अपने ख्यालात का इजहार कर सकें। अगर वह अपने ख्यालात का इजहार नहीं करेगा तो उसकी तकलीफों का तस्फिया कैसे होगा, इन चीजों पर ध्यान दिलाने के लिये टाइम मिलना चाहिये। मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट और चाहूंगा, अगर आप इजाजत नहीं देंगे तो बैठ जाऊंगा।

इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में इनके लिये रकम मुर्कारर करनी चाहिये, ताकि जो लोग जमीन का काम न कर सकें, उनको काम मिल सके और वह भूख न मरे। आज देश में इनकी हालत क्या है? अगर आप गांवों में जायें, हरिजनों के घरों में जायें, उनकी हालत को देखें तो रोना आता है। उनके पास पहनने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं है, रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है, खाने के लिये कोई चीज नहीं है। जिन लोगों को आजादी आने से आज तक खाने के लिये रोटी, पहनने के लिये कपड़ा और रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिला, वे आजादी को चाटेंगे क्या? फिर वे सोशलिज्म की उम्मीद में क्या सैकड़ों सालों तक मुंह उठाकर आसमान की तरफ देखते रहेंगे, यह नहीं होगा। मेरे ख्याल में इस तरफ आप को जल्दी ही ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जमीनें कई किस्म की होती हैं—श्रीलिंग मुर्कारर होने के बाद जो जमीनें निकली हैं, वह उन लैण्डलेस लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए, दूसरी जमीन शामिलता देह की है, वह बेकार पड़ी हुई है, वह शड-

यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को दी जाय, उस में भी पैदावार हो सकती है। तीसरी किस्म की जमीन वेस्ट-लैंड है जो दरियाओं पर बांध बांधने से निकली है, वह भी इन के हवाले की जाय तो उस पर भी करोड़ों मन अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। इसी तरह से फारेस्ट की जमीन है, जिसमें स्टेट का फारेस्ट का महकमा कोई काम नहीं करता, वहां पर कोई दरख्त नहीं लगाता कोई पदावार उस जमीन पर नहीं करता ऐसी हजारों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। अगर कोई हैवान उस जमीन पर चला जाता है तो उसका चालान कर देते हैं, अगर वह जमीन भी इन लोगों को दी जाय तो उसमें फारेस्ट भी लग सकता है, जंगल लगाये जा सकते हैं, ये लोग उस में दरख्त भी लगायेंगे और पैदावार भी करेंगे।

इस देश में इन गरीब आदिमियों को कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के सुपुर्द नहीं करना चाहिए। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कुछ रुपया मुर्कारर करे प्लानिंग में और वह एक कारपोरेशन मुर्कारर कर दे जिसकी हर एक स्टेट में ब्रांचिज हों और वह रुपया जो गरीब सेक्शन है उन के ही ऊपर खर्च किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट का टार्गेट और महात्मा गांधी का स्वप्न पूरा हो सकता है।

दूसरी चीजें मकानों आदि के बारे में हैं लेकिन मैं उन पर सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

श्री बाल्मीकी : सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के आयुवत की रिपोर्ट पर सदन में विचार हो रहा है। मैं भी अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

यद्यपि प्रत्येक वर्ष यह रिपोर्ट विचार के लिए सदन में आनी चाहिए और उसकी सिफारिशों पर अमल होना चाहिए लेकिन अमल कितना किया जाता है यह इसी से प्रकट होता है कि चार सालों के बाद इस सदन में इस पर विचार होने जा रहा है ।

आज भी देश के अन्दर अनेक योजनाओं के बाद और योजनाबद्ध विकास कार्यक्रम के बाद भी उनकी समस्या विकट रूप धारण किये हुए है, आज भी उस का हल निकालने के लिये गम्भीरता से प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहे हैं । मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि देश के अन्दर आज भी इन तथाकथित वर्गों का हृदय दुःखित है, मर्म छिदा हुआ है, उन की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका देश के अन्दर विद्यमान है, आर्यवत्त ने अपने रिपोर्ट के अन्दर इस बात को माना है । कहीं यह भी कहा गया है कि यह कुछ कम हो रही है, बेनिग हो रही है, लेकिन वह समझ सकते हैं कि आज भी जो उन पर बीतती है वह कथायें और कहानियां नहीं हैं, हृदय के विचार हैं । मैं रामनाथपुरम की घटना को नहीं दोहराना चाहता, सिरस गांव की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जहां कि हमारी देवियों को नग्न किया गया । अनेक प्रकार के अत्याचार, कत्ल व गारत-गिरी, आगजनी, बहिष्कार की घटनायें होती हैं । क्या वह रुकी हैं? आज 19 साल की आजादी के बाद भी, योजनाबद्ध विकास कार्यक्रम के बाद भी और समाज-वाद का नारा और नाम लेने के बाद भी कत्ल होते हैं, बहिष्कार होता है, वह गांवों से निकाले जाते हैं, मारपीट की जाती है और पुलिस के द्वारा अत्याचार होते हैं । बलशाली जातियों से रक्षा देने की बात पैदा ही नहीं होती है, इस लिए कि वह पूरी की नहीं जाती है ।

मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि समता अभी राहों में भटक रही है । मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि माननीय मंत्री श्री अशोक मेहता यहां विराजमान हैं, हमारी उपमंत्री श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर भी यहां विराजमान हैं, उन्हें चिन्ता है । वह चिन्तित भी हैं । हमारी चिन्ता उन से अलग नहीं है और उनकी चिन्ता हमसे अलग नहीं है, लेकिन जिनकी चिन्ता होनी चाहिए उन की चिन्ता नहीं की जाती है । इस प्रकार की असमानतायें, विषमतायें और अयोग्यतायें देश के अन्दर फैली हुई हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिये प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता है । समाजवाद प्रकट होता है अशोक मेहता जी के नाम से, लेकिन जो समाजवाद मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से आना चाहिए वह कैसे आयेगा यह स्वप्न मालूम होता है जब कि उस के सामने अस्पृश्यता की विकट धारा है, जब उस के मार्ग में असमानतायें हैं । विषमतायें हैं और साम्प्रदायिक भावनायें हैं । जब तक इन को दूर नहीं किया जाता तब तक वह राह मिल नहीं सकती है ।

मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि हम तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम चरणों पर खड़े हैं, चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भिक चरण दिखाई दे रहे हैं, लेकिन यह चरण ऐसे हैं जहां हमें अब भी कोई आशा नहीं दीखती वह आशा जो कि हम करना चाहते हैं । मैंने समता की राहों की बात कही है, आज देश को बचाना है, देश के लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करनी है, गांधी जी के स्वप्न को पूरा करना है, लेकिन हम गांधी जी का स्वयम् भूल गये, गांधी जी का स्वप्न तो उत्पन्न ही नहीं हुआ । मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि यदि गांधी जी के विचार को सामने रखा जाता, हृदय परिवर्तन और पश्चाताप की बात को, तो आज यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता । आज भी देश के अन्दर देखते देखते यह विचार चलते हैं ।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

योजनायें तो चल रही हैं लेकिन ना यह चाहिए कि उनके लिए कुछ हुआ भी है या नहीं हुआ है। योजनाओं के अन्दर उन के लिए कुछ होना चाहिये। मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि योजनाओं में पैसा तो निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है, धनराशि तो निर्धारित कर दी जाती है लेकिन वह खर्च नहीं होती है। राज्य सरकारें उदासीनता दिखाती हैं। जिले के स्तर पर कोई प्रेरणा नहीं होती है। यही कारण है कि काम आगे नहीं बढ़ता है। आज भी उन धनराशियों को लेकर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे वे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। वे पूरे होने चाहिये थे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ....

Mr. Chairman : Order, order, The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

17 hrs.

MEDIA FOR UPSC EXAMINATION*

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur) : Mr. Chairman, the question of the media of UPSC examinations which came up in the starred question referred to in the Order Paper has been agitating the minds of all people, especially the people from the non-Hindi-speaking areas. There is long-drawn inaction and silence on the part of the Government which often is mystifying and sometimes menacing, to all the people of our parts. Therefore on this question, at least in this discussion, I want a categorical, clear and just answer from the Minister concerned.

Coming to the discussion, in the answers given to Starred Question No. 64 of the 27th July, 1966, Shri Shukla, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, seems to have stated, because it is reported in this—

“There was a secret communication from the UPSC to the Govern-

ment.....and it would not be in public interest to disclose it.”

Then the question was raised by Shri Azad and others that the Speaker should go into the Communication and satisfy himself whether it is genuine or not and the speaker promised that he would go into this. On that point I want a clarification.

Secondly, during the questions and answers I quoted a categorical statement made by the Chief Minister of Madras that the UPSC has finalised a scheme for introducing all the fourteen languages in the UPSC examinations. Pointing to that categorical public statement made by the Minister, I questioned the veracity of the statement made by the Deputy Minister that it is a secret document. This point was acceded to by the Speaker also and he drew the attention of the Minister. The Minister of Home Affairs Shri Nanda, said this on that day :—

“If it is so, then I will have to check it up. If it is so, it certainly goes beyond the limits which are imposed on revealing certain information.”

There was a decision taken ; there was certain information. The Chief Minister of Madras has inadvertently disclosed it in a public speech. Shri Shukla said the other day that the Chief Minister had not made that statement. Therefore, I want a categorical answer from him as to whether such a statement was made or not.

Further, though the Minister was fighting shy here and was refusing to acknowledge that open statement, three days later—this question came upon 27th July—on 30th July the Home Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, was addressing the Hindi Advisory Samity and he is reported to have informed the Hindi

*Half-an-hour discussion.

Advisory Samiti that the Union Public Service Commission was making preparations to introduce all the fourteen languages listed in the Constitution as the media for competitive examinations. What he was denying three days earlier in Parliament he had informed the Hindi Advisory Samiti in a separate meeting. Therefore it is no longer a secret or confidential matter but has come out in the papers as said by the Home Minister himself.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बैरवा (कोटा) :
सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman : The bell is being rung.....now there is quorum.

Shri Sezhiyan : While replying to the No-Confidence Motion in the Madras Assembly, the Chief Minister, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, stated :

"The details of the scheme for making all the 14 regional languages as the media for U.P.S.C. examinations were being worked out".

So, on principle, it has been accepted and it is also being worked out. But this House has not been taken into confidence in view of what has been said by the Chief Minister and what has been said by the Home Minister in the Hindi Advisory Committee. It is nothing new for the Minister to come forward and give an assurance, at this stage, that all the 14 languages, all the regional languages, will be allowed as media for U.P.S.C. examinations. This is not a new assurance nor a new decision taken by the Government. This decision has been there in our books for the past twelve years.

On May 2, 1955, while answering a question, the then Home Minister, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, gave an assurance to this House as :

"The Government have decided to
by guided by the principles

ntained in the Resolution entitled "Examinations for all India Services" which was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 5th April, 1954".

What is the Congress Working Committee Resolution dated 5th April, 1954? it said :

"The Working Committee recommend that progressively examinations for the all-India Services should be held in Hindi, English and the principal regional languages and candidates may be given the option to use any of these languages for the purpose of examinations."

This Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee in the year 1954 and accepted as the Government directive in the year 1955. Therefore, a clear decision has been taken ; a categorical assurance has been given by the Government. But still they have been wavering.

In May, 1957, I think, the Working Committee reiterated the original decision. But in the middle of 1964, when the time for the introduction of Hindi as the official language was nearing there were reports in the papers that the Government was going to introduce Hindi only as the alternative medium for the U.P.S.C. examinations. That resulted in many apprehensions in the minds of the people of the non-Hindi area and there was a huge agitation, a momentous agitation, in January, 1965. When the Chief Ministers met in February last year, the original stand was taken to allow all the 14 languages as the media for the U.P.S.C. examinations.

So, I want a categorical assurance on this. For the past twelve years, they have been repeating it day in and day out and whenever there is a agitation, whenever there is a "misapprehension" in the minds of the people, as they call it, they have been coming out with the Congress Working Committee's Resolution. . you take the whole language question, you

[Shri Sezhiyan]

will find a big bibliography of assurances only. There is a saying : If you write sugar on a piece of paper, it will not sweeten your tongue. Just like this, all the assurances have been on paper but in practice they have never been implemented.

I want to know whether on principle they have accepted the position that all the regional languages should be allowed as the media for U.P.S.C. examinations, whether they are serious enough to implement it and how they are going to implement it. Are they going to have a phased programme under which examinations are to be restricted to certain languages only. Just like saying, "We will give an opportunity to all the regional languages", they may say, let us experiment with Hindi only. That was a view taken by Government in the middle of 1964. I want categorically to be told whether they are going to implement the Resolution of the Congress Working Committee, accepted by the Government as its own directive, whether they are going to introduce all the regional language or they are going to introduce one or two languages.

Also I want a further clarification whether they are going to introduce all the regional languages into all the subjects given in the UPSC or they will restrict it to only one or two. If they introduce only Hindi as an experimental one excluding other languages, it will be a very grave and disastrous start, because even in the Constituent Assembly whenever the question of official language came, this medium of U.P.S.C. was agitating the minds of all non-Hindi speaking people ; I am not talking about Tamils or Malayalis or South Indians ; even those coming from Orissa, from West Bengal, from Kashmir, were all agitated about this. Here I shall give a quotation from a person coming from Orissa because he was far removed from the agitational attitude taken by the South Indians.

Mr. B. Das, a Congress member coming from Orissa, said, while speaking in the Constituent Assembly on the question of official language :

"I am not willing to reconcile myself to the position that after the next fifteen, twenty or thirty years, sons of the Hindi-speaking people, whether they belong to U.P. or to the C.P., will preponderate in the All-India Services."

Therefore, whenever the question of Hindi comes, whenever the question of official language comes, the minds of the non-Hindi speaking people, whether they belong to Orissa or Kashmir or West Bengal or Tamilnad or Kerala, are agitating with this fear. Therefore, Government should make a categorical statement in this regard.

Also, even now, Hindi is given as an optional subject along with the other subjects for I.A.S. and I.P.S., examinations, but the other languages are not given the same status and opportunity. There are 27 optional subjects from which a choice can be made for IAS and IPS examinations; so many subjects are given like Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics Indian History, World History, International Law, General Economics, etc., and along with these, Hindi is also offered as an optional subject. For a person coming from Tamilnad, there is no optional subject like Tamil; for a person coming from Kerala, here is no optional subject like Malayalam, but Hindi alone is given the favoured position. What will happen if Hindi alone is given this status? We can judge from the average marks scored in each of the subjects: for the year 1963, I have got the statistics with me; the average percentage of marks scored by the candidates in Pure Mathematics was only 29; in Applied Mathematics it was 25; in Indian History it was 33; in Political Science it was 37; in statistics it was 29,

and so on and for Hindi it was 44. That means, if an average student coming to the UPSC examination happens to come from an area where Hindi is spoken and is well-versed in Hindi, then he has got a decided advantage over the non-Hindi speaking students. I may be a better mathematics student still on an average. I will be scoring only 29% whereas an average person from a Hindi-speaking subject, will be able to score 44%. Therefore, the discrimination will enter. If they are going to introduce only Hindi as the alternative one, it will be a very grave disaster to unity and to the little united feeling that we have been able to create throughout the country.

Therefore, on these four issues, I want categorical, clear and just answers and decisions from the Government:

on the point of decision on principle, whether they are going to introduce all the regional languages or only a very few languages, whether they are going to restrict the subjects only to certain subjects and to certain languages; also even after introducing all these things, whether there will be a compulsory paper in Hindi for anybody who wants to enter into government service. In this connection, Government should give us a categorical clear and just assurance because, we want to know where we stand in relation to Hindi, whether the non-Hindi-speaking people also will have an equal status and equal opportunities as the Hindi-speaking people or whether they will be relegated to the position of second class citizens in this country. That question should not be allowed to linger any longer and whatever decision is taken should be clear. Government should not give a dubious decision or resort to double-talking because so far they have said one thing here but when the Chief Minister of Madras goes to his state he says Tamil will have a place though we do not find any place for it here. So, this kind of dubiousness should end; this kind of suspension should not

be allowed to persist any longer and the air should be cleared by a clear and just decision taken by the Home Minister

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode) :

This question of language has been agitating the minds of the non-Hindi speaking people for a very long time and this has come up in this House on many occasions. I would like to have one clarification from the hon. Minister particularly on one point. I do not know where to pinpoint it, because there were so many assurances given and repeated on so many occasions, but I would only say this that often they have said that no action will be taken which would hamper the development of other languages and they have repeated in this House time and again that all the administrative work, as far as the Central Government departments are concerned, will be carried on in English and even while permission is given to communicate with the Centre in Hindi, such communication will inevitably be followed or accompanied by a translation in English. But I find that Government have given permission to Madhya Pradesh and some other Hindi-speaking States to communicate with the Centre only in Hindi without their being required to send any accompanying translation in English.

An hon. Member : What is the harm in that ?

Shri S. Kandappan : I think there is a lot of harm. This would mean that a secretary who does not know Hindi or a top official who does not know Hindi and who may have to handle this communication has to seek the help of some lower division clerk or upper division clerk or some other chap who knows Hindi and get it translated into English; it may create lot of administrative difficulties, because the officer may not be able to deal directly with the communication in original.

Pending the decision to use all the languages as media for the UPSC examination and for all Central administrative pur-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

poses, I would like to have from the Government a categorical assurance that they would not indulge in any kind of perpetuation of this type of propagation of Hindi by fair or foul means.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli) :

In view of the confusion that has already been deliberately created by the Government spokesman who wanted to prefer Hindi to other languages and treat the non-Hindi speaking people as second class citizens, may I have the assurance that till such time as the UPSC decides on the moderation formula in valuing the answer-papers in all the regional languages, the present system of examination in English would continue and no single Indian language would get superiority over the other thirteen national languages in India.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon) :

In view of my information that the secret communication sent by the UPSC was to the effect that Hindi alone could now be experimented upon and the regional languages could not be experimented upon, may I know whether Government are contemplating to introduce Hindi imperialism in India.....

Shri S. Kandappan : It has already been introduced.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair :which will ultimately fritter away the little national integration and the little unity that has been achieved during these years of Independence and will force the people in the non-Hindi-speaking areas to demand secession from the Centre or the Union ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore) : Is it a fact that the UPSC have stated that it is not possible to introduce the 14-languages formula for their examinations, and may I know whether they have made a recommendation that only English and Hindi are the two languages that will continue as the media ? If so, why is it so impossible for the entire

talents of India to produce a few examiners in all the 14 languages of the Indian Union and why can a system of moderation not be brought about on that basis ? If it is so difficult for them to find professors and teachers for the purpose, we will tell them how to do it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair : It is because the Bengali and other languages are not developed like Hindi !

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha) : In spite of the fact that a decision in principle was taken on the introduction of all the regional language for examinations in UPSC, in actual practice nothing is being done. Also as regards the introduction of a modern non-Hindi Indian language in the Hindi-speaking States, we have the same experience—I am not referring to a South Indian language only but also other languages like Bengali, or some other non-Hindi languages.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Bengali is easy for them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : In view of this experience, can the Minister give an assurance that this principle will be implemented in practice and a target date will be fixed by which time it will be implemented ?

Mr. Chairman : Shri Shukla.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair : On a point of order. The Home Minister, who is responsible for the Ministry, was here at the beginning of the discussion. Now he is remaining somewhere outside, making this poor Dy. Minister a cat's-paw.

Mr. Chairman : He is neither poor nor a cat's paw; he is one of the Minister's in the Ministry and is competent to answer.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**) : I must disabuse the mind of the hon.

Member and say that all Ministers belonging to a particular Ministry are equally responsible. He need not have any inferiority complex on account of the

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair : I do not have ; only he has.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : Before I go over to the main discussion, I would like to inform the House that after we took the plea of public interest regarding the secret communication received from the UPSC, the Speaker did call for me and saw the papers and was satisfied that it was a proper plea made by Government not to disclose the information to the house at the present juncture.

Before I proceed to give answers to the points raised by the hon. members, I would like to say that it is not right, as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Sreekantan Nair said, that the UPSC's advice is that except for English and Hindi, no other regional language can be the medium of UPSC examinations. It is not their advice at all ; that can be firmly denied.

As you know, this question of media of examination of UPSC has been considered. One hon. Member did quote the late Home Minister and the Working Committee resolution. I would say that the late Home Minister, Pandit Pant, said that 'a detailed scheme will be prepared by the Government, if necessary, after consulting the Hindi Commission which is to be appointed shortly'. A Committee of Parliament for official language was appointed and it made more or less unanimous recommendation in 1959 that while English may continue to be the medium of competitive examination, Hindi should also be admitted an alternative medium after sometime, both Hindi and English being available thereafter as media of examinations at the option of the candidate. This was again put to the Chief Ministers for their consultation. They also approved of this arrangement.

Shri S. Kandappan : Does that report preclude other languages.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : The report of the Parliamentary Committee on official language mentioned only Hindi and English ; it did not recommend about other languages. After that, the Chief Ministers also confirmed this recommendation which was accepted by the Government. After that, as you know, this introduction of the medium of examination in the UPSC was deferred for one reason or other. Later on, the Congress Working Committee took other decision that all the principal 14 languages of the country which are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should be used for the examination purpose by the UPSC, and the Government accepted this recommendation, and I must assure this hon. house that Government stands by this assurance, and all the 14 languages will be used as the examination media in the UPSC.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair : In a century ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : It will move in the same manner as introduction of Hindi has moved, with the same speed, not slower than that.

I would again say that any assurance that has been given by the Government and every assurance that has been given by the Government has been honoured by it. Nobody can point out here in this House any assurance which has been given by the Government and which has not been honoured by this Government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : [Sabotage in practice.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : Mention has been made about the statement which the Chief Minister of Madras made. There is some confusion about this matter. When I said in this House that a certain communication from the UPSC could not be divulged because it would hurt the public interest, I was not touching upon the arrangements that

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

were being made by the UPSC for conducting this examination in all the 14 national languages of the country. It was only about a particular advice on a particular matter about which they had sought some clarification and had addressed a communication to the Home Ministry, and that particular communication was treated as secret by us.

The two statements of the Chief Minister of Madras have been printed in the *Hindu*, and I am quoting from it. He said on 7th March :

"The Government of India had accepted the suggestion of the Congress Working committee that all the 14 national languages be made the media of UPSC examinations."

Again, he said on 7th May :

"The Central Government had agreed in principle to allow candidates appearing for UPSC to write answers in 16 (it was actually 14) recognised languages, but legislation to this effect had yet to be enacted".

This is public information which we did not want to deny to this House. Of course, this information has been given, and I am again saying that this is clear, and this is the Government's position.

It is also a fact that in order that the 14 languages of the country are used as media of examination, an Act of Parliament is not necessary. It can be done by an executive order, and I can assure the House that as soon as the UPSC has finalised its arrangements about moderation and about all other connected matters which are necessary, all the 14 languages will be introduced as media of examination by the Public Service Commission.

Shri Nambiar : Till such time, what will be the position?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : Till such time, the present arrangements will continue.

I must again say this, that it is not a fact that we are or the UPSC is contemplating to introduce Hindi before other regional languages. This is also not correct. We want to introduce all the 14 languages.

Shri Nambiar : Simultaneously

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : That is our intention, but there are certain representations, certain difficulties that have been pointed out by various university authorities. They have been pleading that certain languages, four or five languages, which have been used as media of instruction for a long time in various universities, may be introduced first, and the other languages may follow. We have not made up our mind. Our inclination is that we should be able to introduce all the fourteen languages simultaneously and not four or five languages to begin with and later on the other languages. But a decision to this effect will be taken a little later. This categorical assurance can be given to this House that it would not be that Hindi alone would be introduced as medium in the UPSC and other languages would follow ; that is not the intention of the Government..... (Interruptions.) Let him.

Shri Nambiar : Let us extract as much as possible.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : Mention has been made about letters which have to be written by Hindi-speaking States to Centre. The original provision was that translations in English should accompany these letters when they are sent to the Central Government. This was done for some time but as soon as we were able to make satisfactory and good arrangements for translation this became a superfluous thing. The non-Hindi-speaking government servants have had no trouble in dealing with Hindi communications to the Centre because of the arrangements we have made in every Ministry for translation facilities.

Shri S. Kandappan : Will he allow communication in Tamil—without a translation?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : From Madras? Yes. We have never told that we shall not answer or honour any letter received by us in Tamil.

If they write to us in Tamil....

Shri S. Kandappan : It is not a national language ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : It is a national language ; if you know your Constitution, you will know that it is a national language. Sir, I do not think that I should go into the political slogans that had been mentioned in the form of questions.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Does the Minister know any other Indian language than Hindi or propose to learn any other Indian language ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : Yes, Though Mr. Vasudevan Nair's point does not fall within the ambit of this discussion, I will still say that the various Hindi-speaking States in the beginning introduced Hindi or Sanskrit or something like that under the three-language formula ; but now

he would be happy to know that this position has changed. Now the Hindi-speaking States have started teaching other modern Indian languages, spoken and written languages, under the three-language formula. There could be no objection of Tamil or Telugu is taught in the schools of Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh under the three-language formula.....
(Interruptions.)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : The Punjab University at Chandigarh is today selecting a lecturer in Tamil and I was a member of that committee but I could not go as I am here.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : I think, Sir, I have covered most of the points that have been raised by the hon. Members and if further questions are there I shall answer them.

Shri Sezhiyan : I have to ask for two clarifications.

Mr. Chairman : Questions have already been asked ; there cannot be questions any more now.

17.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 19, 1966/ Sravana 28, 1888 (Saka).