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NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 23—Thursday, August 25, 1966/Bhadra 3, 1888 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 659, 660 and 662 to 665	6915—50
Short Notice Question No. 17	6950—52
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 661, 666 to 677 and 679 to 688	6953—70
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3291 to 3299, 3301 to 3367, 3369 to 3371, 3373 to 3378 and 3380 to 3387	6970—7037
Re. Question of Privilege Against the Minister of Home Affairs (<i>Query</i>)	7037
Re. Question of Breach of Privilege	7038—62
Re. Question of Privilege Against <i>Aiyana</i> , Urdu Newspaper of Srinagar	7062—69
Papers laid on the Table	7069—73
Committee on Petitions Minutes	7073
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 517 <i>Re.</i> M/s Bird & Co.	7074—76
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1965— <i>Considered and passed</i>	7076—82
Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Bill	7082—7164
Motion to Consider	7082—7164
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	7083—86, 7091—7104
Shri Shinkre	7104—05
Shri Sanjiva Reddy	7105—23
Clauses 2 to 21 and 1	7124—63
Motion to Pass as amended	7163
Shri Sanjiva Reddy	7163
Motion <i>Re</i> : Recent Railway Accidents	7265—7216
Shri A. P. Sharma	7165—71
Shri Sheo Narain	7171—74
Shri Alvares	7174—79
Shri Nambiar	7179—95
Shri K. N. Tiwary	7186—90
Shri D. C. Sharma	7191—95
Shri Warior	7195—99
Shri S. K. Patil	7199—7216

*The sign + marked above the name of Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

6915

6916

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 25, 1966/Bhadra 3,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विदेशों से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी

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* 659. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री रा० बरुआ :

श्री जिनमूर्ति स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों से लिये
गये ऋणों की अदायगी शीघ्र करने के लिये
कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) उन सभी ऋणों की, जिनके
बारे में अब तक करार किये जा चुके हैं,
कब तक अदायगी कर दी जायेगी ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri
Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir;
each loan is to be repaid in accordance
with the agreement under which
it was contracted.

(b) Varying periods of repayments
ranging from 3 to 50 years are appli-
cable to the foreign loans. Of our
existing debt, the loans are repayable

as under:

Term of the Loan	Percentage of the total
10 years & less	10
11—20 years	29
21—30 years	16
31—40 years	29
41—50 years	16

TOTAL : 100

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि भारत पर कितना विदेशी ऋण है और
कितना प्रत्येक वर्ष हमको उसका सूद देना
पड़ता है ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Each
contract is based on its own terms
and, therefore, I cannot say that this
is

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने यह पूछा था कि
कितना हमारे ऊपर ऋण है और प्रति वर्ष
हमको कितना सूद देना पड़ता है ।

Mr. Speaker: He is enquiring
about the total debt today and the
annual interest that we have to pay.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I can
give that information. So far as
interest is concerned, each particular
loan has got its own interest, and
that will have to be worked out.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total capi-
tal amount?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am
going to give this to you, if I may.
As on 31st July 1966 the value of
the agreements signed in the three
categories, on Government account—
I am not talking of private account—
is Rs. 4,715.62 crores, Rs. 1,286.01
crores and Rs. 1,045.97 crores, depend-
ing on what type of loans they are.
The first type of loans are those which
we have got to pay in foreign ex-
change out of our free foreign ex-
change. The second type of loans

are loans which have got to be paid in rupee exchange and the third type of loans are loans in rupees but, at the same time, the lending government has the right to buy goods to that extent.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the devalued rupee or the previous rupee?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, it is as on 31st July. I am not talking with certain knowledge of it, but as far as I can make out, it is certainly the devalued rate. I wish to make it quite clear that I am presuming this from the fact that these figures have been given to me as on 31st July. From that I am presuming this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि 1960 का यह आंकड़ा है। 1960 से 1966 तक छः वर्ष हो गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1966 की 25 अगस्त तक हमारे ऊपर कितने विदेशी ऋण का पावना है। चाहे जितने तरह का ऋण हो, उस सब का टोटल क्या है, और इतने दिनों का सूद, जो कि हम नहीं पे कर सके हैं वह कितना बढ़ गया है। दोनों का टोटल मिला कर कितना हुआ। यह फ्राइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री है क्या यह इतना हिसाब नहीं बतला सकती है। हम लोग किसी का कर्जा लेते हैं तो हिसाब जोड़ कर रखते हैं।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have already said that this is the position as on 31st July 1966 and not 1960. Therefore, this is the very recent position. So far as our debt repayments are concerned, we have paid our obligations up to date.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर साहब यू० एस० ए० और यू० के० जा रहे हैं इसी सम्बन्ध में वर्ल्ड बैंक से बात करने के लिए। आज के पेपर्स में यह बात आई है कि अभी तक जो ऋण का सूद नहीं दिया गया है, या ऋण वापस नहीं किया गया है इस लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक

से जो ऋण का फ्लो होना चाहिए हिन्दुस्तान में वह नहीं आ रहा है और इसी के बारे में वह वहाँ पर बात करेंगे।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The information is incorrect.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): May I answer this about me? As far as I am concerned, I am not going to meet either the World Bank representatives or the representatives of the International Monetary Fund, because the Finance Minister will be going for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. If discussions are to be held, he will be there. Any report to that effect in the press is baseless.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर इसके सम्बन्ध में बात करने जा रहे हैं और उन्होंने इस को रिफ्यूज किया कि वह जा रहे हैं। तब फिर क्या फ्राइनेन्स मिनिस्टर जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अब आप दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं?

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : जिस ऋण की वापसी हमको विदेशी मुद्रा में करनी है, और जो 1966 में देना जरूरी है उसके सम्बन्ध में यू० के० सरकार ने कहा था कि अगर दूसरे ऋण देने वाले पेमेंट की तारीख को आगे बढ़ा देंगे तो हम भी उसे बढ़ा देंगे इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई प्रगति हुई है?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: These are matters for the different governments. They have got to make up their minds whether they would or would not be able to re-schedule or re-finance the repayments. They have got to make up their minds. I have got no further information on that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: From the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister it is quite clear that the amount of loan that we have taken is quite huge. So, the interest will also be quite huge. Is it not a fact that the Government of India have

asked the parties concerned for a moratorium on the payment of interest?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No, Sir, no moratorium has been asked for. Re-scheduling and moratorium are two different things altogether. Re-scheduling merely means this, that we take into account the interest that we have got to pay and then we say: out of the loans we are going to pay you this, this will be taken or this will not be taken, those things have got to be considered. A broad principal has been made out. But there is no question of there being any re-scheduling or moratorium or anything until the concerned governments make up their minds.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know how much interest was paid by India in 1965-66 and how much is still due to be paid on the various types of loans.

Mr. Speaker: He has stated that it has been paid up to date.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: No, he has mentioned only the figures of the loans, not the interest.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What about the amount of interest?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Indian Government has expressed its views to any of the international agencies, from which it has taken loans, that the interest rate is very high and that it should be reduced? If so, what was the reply?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have said, we have already paid whatever were our obligations. I think I made it clear.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the amount which you have paid? What is that amount?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I can answer questions only one by one. I cannot go on answering streams of questions that would be coming one after the other. What I am saying is

this. For the purpose of mentioning what is the exact amount, I am afraid I will have to ask for notice to find out the exact amount.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The simple answer requires notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since long we are asking only one question. He is mentioning Rs. 4,000 crores, 1,000 crores etc. But what is the interest that we have paid?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Such a simple question.

Mr. Speaker: It is very simple, I agree. But the Minister wants notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He cannot give that information even when we ask questions one by one?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether part of the loan assistance that we have raised during this time of devaluation and thereafter has been utilized, or is going to be utilized, for meeting our obligations for payment of the principal as well as the interest? If that is so, and if the Government is experiencing such hard financial stringency, why is it that the Government leaves it to the goodwill of the various governments concerned and does not take the initiative in re-scheduling payments, both on account of principal as well as interest?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The answer is fairly simple. So far as we are concerned, we have got commitments from the other countries as to the amount of loans to be raised for projects and non-project work. We have not drawn the whole amount; we have drawn certain amounts. If the House is interested, I will give this amount also. After that, the question of re-scheduling always comes in. If I am in a position to pay, still I would like to have a certain amount of elbow room. In any event, there cannot be any question of initiative from us. We cannot press our will on the foreign countries who

are our creditors. We have got definite agreements with them. We cannot break those agreements. What I am saying is, we have found it possible to pay and as decent, honest debtors we propose to go on paying. But, at the same time, naturally we would like to have some elbow room, if it is possible. For that purpose, I discussed the matter in Europe, as I have already informed the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question was very simple, namely whether part of the loan assistance was used or is going to be used for repayment obligations.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been answered already. Whatever detailed answer is possible has been given already.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question has not been answered. There is no point in asking a number of questions without getting answers to any of them.

Mr. Speaker: He has tried to answer it.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: What is our creditworthiness in the world market as compared to that of China and Pakistan? I am asking this question because there was a news item published that our creditworthiness was much less than that of China. May I know the comment of the Finance Minister on this matter?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I think it is undignified of me to compare the creditworthiness of this country with that of any other country. All that I can say is that our creditworthiness is very good, particularly having regard to the fact that we got 900 million dollars worth of loans from different countries.

Shri Hem Barua: Since every Indian today is under foreign debt to the tune of almost Rs. 100 per head, may I know whether the devaluation of the rupee is likely to have any impact on the future pattern of loans

and whether there has been any evidence of improvement, so far as the balance of payments position is concerned, due to the devaluation of the rupee?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The first part of the question merely invites an opinion and does not ask for a fact. As regards the second part of the question, it is too early yet to say what the balance of payments position will be after devaluation.

Public Sector Undertaking in Rajasthan

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*660. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Karni Singhji:

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

(a) whether any major public sector undertaking is proposed to be established in Rajasthan during the next five years;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The information about the industrial and mineral projects in the Central public sector, together with their locations where these have been decided upon, will be indicated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan which will be placed before the House during this session. The projects for which no decision about their location has yet been taken will also be indicated in the document. Projects to be included in the State Plan will be determined after detailed discussions with the State Government on their Fourth Plan proposals are held.

(c) Does not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Am I to understand that so far no project has been determined to be established in Rajasthan in the near future and that everything is being left to be decided

when the Plan outline is to be discussed? What are the suggestions in this respect from the Government of Rajasthan, and what is the reaction to those suggestions made by the Government of Rajasthan?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as Central projects are concerned, that is, as far as industrial and mining projects are concerned, they are roughly of the order of 126. The locations of most of them, almost 90 per cent, have already been decided upon. A large part of these projects are already there and they are being expanded, and there are some new projects whose locations have already been decided upon. There are only a limited number of projects whose location is still to be decided. First, we have to decide about the inclusion of these projects, and then the question of location would come up. The Rajasthan Government have made certain proposals, but those proposals are not relating to what one might call major industrial or mineral projects, and, therefore, there are certain industries which the Rajasthan Government will have to take up, and these will have to be considered when the State plans are discussed.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have considered the fact that there are increasing regional imbalances with backward States getting more backward with greater industrialisation elsewhere, and in that view of the matter, whether Government would tell us the proposed outlay on the various public sector projects in Rajasthan and whether any heavy industries in the field of engineering or cement are proposed to be established in Rajasthan in the public sector?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as engineering is concerned, I am sure the hon. Member knows that a decision was taken some time back that a machine tool plant would be set up in Ajmer. Cement is not dealt with in these major industries that I have

before me in the list. I would only point out....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I referred to cement particularly because raw materials are available there.

Shri Asoka Mehta: But cement would have to be taken into account in the State plan.

As far as Rajasthan is concerned, so far there is the Khetri copper project which is going ahead, which will be expanded; there is the zinc smelter at Udaipur; there is the precision instruments factory at Kotah. These are all under construction. There is the question of a machine tools plant at Ajmer and there is the question of a salt washery-cum-sodium sulphate plant at Sambhar. Then there is the question of the expansion of the Jawahar mines at Udaipur.

In the State sector, the Rajasthan Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 575 lakhs for large and medium industries in the Fourth Plan. Out of this, about Rs. 500 lakhs are proposed to be earmarked for projects to be implemented by the State enterprises department and the balance of Rs. 75 lakhs will come under schemes relating to industrial estates. No details have yet been furnished by the State Government.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know the reasons why Government are hesitating to set up a fertiliser factory in northern Rajasthan in the public sector and making use of the large quantity of gypsum deposits in that area instead of the costly practice of sending these to Sindri as at present? Also why is large-scale exploitation of the lignite deposits at Palana not being undertaken by the open cast mining system in the public sector?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as lignite deposits are concerned, the question of their exploitation is under consideration. As for fertiliser factories, two are expected to come up in Kotah.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is understood.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I know. Technologically, it has been decided that

we push ahead with naphtha-based fertiliser because technologically that is the most economic. We are not going in for coal-based fertilisers. Even the coal-based fertilisers thought of have been given up and we are concentrating just now on naphtha-based fertilisers.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्राजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, देवरिया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजस्थान का ही पूछ सकते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश का नहीं।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं राजस्थान के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत देर से उठे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ओरिजन तो मेरा राजस्थान से ही हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत भर्सा हो गया है निकले हुए। ओरिजन बहुत देर से याद आया है।

Mahalanobis Committee's Report on National Income

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*662. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kinder Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahalanobis Committee's report on the distribution of National Income has been accepted by Government;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living headed by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis has so far submitted only Part I of its report. This has already been placed on the Table of the House. Part II of the Committee's report has yet to be received by the Government. Until this is available, the Government cannot take a total view. Government has already initiated action in the form of the Monopolies Commission whose recommendations are being considered. The conclusions arrived at in Part I of the Mahalanobis Committee Report have, naturally influenced the formulation of policies in this field.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह चर्चा सदन में पिछले पांच सालों से चल रही है और महलनबीस कमेटी भी बंटी थी और उसके बाद मोनोपोलीज कमीशन भी नियुक्त किया गया। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अमीर ज्यादा अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब बिल्कुल मिटते जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महलनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में या मोनोपोलीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में क्या कोई इस तरह का प्राविजन है कि यह प्रक्रिया जो है गरीबों को चूसने की यह बन्द हो जाए ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा कि पहला भाग जो है रिपोर्ट का और जिसको यहां पर रखा जा चुका है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई ऐसा कनक्लूसिव एबीडेंस नहीं मिल सका है जिससे यह पता चले कि इनकम का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन अनईवन हुआ हो। यह जो उन्होंने कहा है वही मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। जहां तक मोनोपोलीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है माननीय सदस्य ने उसको भी देखा होगा और उनका यह भी पता होगा कि उसमें नोट आफ डाइसेंट मि० दत्त का है और उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन ग्राफ वैल्यू हो रहा है। लेकिन जब तक दूसरा भाग न आए महलनबीस कमेटी

की रिपोर्ट का, कोई फैसला लेना मुश्किल है। इसका कारण यह भी है कि पहली रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने लिखा है कि सरकार का चाहिये कि हमारी रिपोर्ट का जो दूसरा भाग है उसका वह इंतजार करे और दोनों को मिला जुला कर किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : महलनबीम कमेटी तो एक गैर-सरकारी कमेटी है, जिस को सरकार एड देती है। आखिर सरकार कब तक उस पर डिपेंड करेगी? पिछले अठारह सालों में एग्रीकल्चर की पैदावार घटती जा रही है और उस के लिए सरकार कोई भी सुविधा नहीं दे रही है, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। क्या सरकार महलनबीम कमेटी पर डिपेंड करने के तजवीय अपनी किसी कमेटी के सुपुर्द यह काम करेगी, जो कि अपनी रिपोर्ट वक्त पर दे सके?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह गैर सरकारी कमेटी कहां है। नान-आफिसर लोग भी हैं, लेकिन इसकी स्थापना सरकार ने की थी और इसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई है। जहां तक खेती का सवाल है उसका इस कमेटी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह कमेटी तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ वैल्यू के बारे में है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय बताया है कि समिति ने अपना प्रथम प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिया है और उस की ओर से दूसरा प्रतिवेदन अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक दूसरे प्रतिवेदन का सम्बन्ध है, क्या समिति ने कोई मध्यवर्ती प्रतिवेदन दिया है। समिति के प्रथम प्रतिवेदन में राष्ट्रीय आय के वितरण में असमानता का उल्लेख किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारतवर्ष के बहुत से अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने सरकार को एक स्मृतिपत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि महलनबीम कमेटी ने अपने प्रथम प्रतिवेदन में राष्ट्रीय

आय के वितरण में असमानता को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ लिखा है, उस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल इतना लम्बा है कि मैं पहला हिस्सा भूल गया हूं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं भी भूल गया हूं, लेकिन मैं जवाब देने की कोशिश करता हूं। समिति की प्रथम रिपोर्ट को करीब दो साल पहले—फरवरी या मार्च, 1964 के करीब सदन के सामने रखा गया था। माननीय सदस्य ने उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा होगा। उन्होंने लिखा था कि देश में आर्थिक विषमता के बारे में दो तरह की रायें हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि कोई कान्क्लूसिव एविडेंस नहीं मिल सका कि देश में राष्ट्रीय आय का अनईवन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हुआ है, लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने कहा है कि कान्सेंट्रेशन आफ वैल्यू हुआ है। उन्होंने इस बात को माना है और मानोपलीज कमीशन के श्री दत्त ने भी यही राय दी है। मुझे इस बात का इल्म नहीं है कि अर्थ-शास्त्र के विद्वानों ने कोई मेमोरेंडम दिया है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा स्थापित इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का दूसरा भाग आज तक सदन में इसलिए नहीं आ सका है, क्योंकि इस देश के पैसे वालों और उन पैसे वालों के समर्थक सरकार के व्यक्तियों का इस बारे में दबाव है, अगर यह झूठ है, तो आज तक यह रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं आई है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : दबाव तो कुछ है नहीं और कमेटी को पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उन को निकाल बाहर कीजिए।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस कमेटी के सदस्य बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे के लोग हैं। यह कहना उन के साथ ज्यादाती होगी—यह अनफेयर होगा—

कि इतने बड़े-बड़े लोग किसी दबाव के नीचे काम कर रहे हैं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why are they not submitting if they are so big?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक रिपोर्ट में देरी होने का सम्बन्ध है, हम इस बारे में उनसे बात करते रहे हैं और हमने आग्रह किया है कि रिपोर्ट जल्दा दी जाये, लेकिन वे नहीं दे सकें, क्योंकि समिति के कुछ सदस्य ऐसे लोग हैं, जो देश में अपने काम में लगे हुए रहते हैं और हमेशा विदेश भी जाया करते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि सैंकड़ रिपोर्ट मिलने में देरी हुई है। लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि धनी या अमीर लोगों के दबाव के कारण यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है। सरकार इस बात के लिए बहुत आतुर है कि रिपोर्ट जल्दी आए और हम उस पर अमल करना चाहते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know if it is a fact that today even after 19 years of independence this country has become a country of poverty and plenty, both. After the submission of the first part of the report by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, another commission was appointed, known as the Monopolies Commission, just to sidetrack the first one. I would like to know whether the Government is likely to implement any recommendation of any commission concerning the concentration of wealth. Apart from that, what are the steps taken by the Government to remove this disparity in incomes?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Members must have studied the first report of the Mahalanobis Committee. There were three terms of reference. The first report referred to the second and third, what you call disparity in distribution of income and other concentration of wealth. The first part deals with these two subjects. The second part is about review of standard of life during the Second Plan. We are awaiting the report on that subject.

About the implementation part, the Monopolies Commission's recommendations are under consideration, and I believe more concrete action in that connection would be taken very soon, not before long at least.

Mr. Speaker: We should not take so much time on one question. The answer has come.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not taking so much time but I seek your guidance. My question was this. The commission was appointed but the recommendation has not been implemented. Then the other commission was appointed to sidetrack the first one which was announced by T. T. K.

Mr. Speaker: These are comments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is that recommendation to be implemented at all? I am afraid that they may not be implemented at all.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Are the Government aware that concentration of economic power in the hands of a few might lead to misdirection in investment and if so is there any proposal before the Government to take steps to curb concentration of such economic power for equitable distribution of national income to the common man?

Shri L. N. Mishra: About the evils there is no dispute. Concentration of economic power in a few hands has got many evils. About the steps to prevent this, it is the objective of our plan. We are opposed to concentration of wealth in a few hands. We are moving in that direction.

श्री तिहासन सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि महलनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आए या न आए—कमेटी और न कमेटी, रिपोर्ट आए तो रिपोर्ट—, क्या गवर्नमेंट खुद यह नहीं जानती है कि देश में धनी और धनी हो गया है और सब धन कुछ घरों में ही निहित हो गया है ; अगर वह इस बात को जानती है, तो क्या उस ने स्वतः इस बात पर विचार किया है और स्वतः कोई स्कीम निकाली है कि धन को केवल कुछ स्थानों में एकत्रित

न होने दे कर उस का ठीक वितरण किया जाये ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद ने कहा है, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दिमाग में यह बात आई थी और उन्होंने इस समिति की स्थापना की थी । उस का कारण यह था कि सरकार के सामने यह बात आई थी और देश में यह हवा थी । यह सत्य भी है कि धनी और धनी हुए हैं । मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि गरीब और गरीब हो गए हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि धनी और धनी हो गए हैं । समिति की रिपोर्ट आई है । मैंने अपने आन्तर में कहा है :

"The conclusions arrived at in Part I of the Mahalanobis Committee Report have, naturally influenced the formulation of policies in this field."

इसलिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के आब-जकिटव्ज और उद्देश्यों में इस बात का ख्याल रखा गया है ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether it is not a fact that the party in power has already in a party way taken a decision on the monopolies commission and that is why the recommendations including the dissenting note are not implemented?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no question of anything not being implemented; it is being considered; it is in fact before the Cabinet and in a few days time the decision will be announced.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Government aware that the hundred wealthy families of India are today wealthier than at any time in the history of India, Puranic, Muslim, British, Congress and now, and also that these firms control two-thirds of the total advance of the banks of India? Is the Government aware of the existence of the monopolies commission in U.K.,

on the pattern of which we have built out organisation and that there in U.K. the monopolies commission is sitting regularly and firing even the biggest companies; in a recent case they fined the tyre company a big sum? Why not Government take some measures and do something quick?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The evil is there. The commission was appointed and the report has come. The hon. Member knows the recommendations; some of the recommendations are very radical and drastic and Government will consider it and will try to implement it as far as possible.

Shifting of Government Offices

*663. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3379 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in shifting Government Offices in view of congestion in Delhi area;

(b) whether some Ministries/Attached Offices are reluctant to move away from the central location; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagwati): (a) Three offices out of the sixteen proposed to be shifted outside Delhi have so far moved out. They are:—

(i) The Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing) to Faridabad.

(ii) The National Sample Survey Directorate (Bulk portion) to Faridabad.

(iii) The Fertilizer Corporation of India (part only) to Gorakhpur.

(b) Yes.

(c) The reasons are mainly administrative and functional inconveniences resulting from a shift outside Delhi.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I would like to know whether the Government has made any survey in some of the cities in our country where at least some of the offices from Delhi can be shifted and accommodated?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The position in the beginning was a little helpful, but now we do not find accommodation in any one of the important cities on account of the growth of population as well as the increase in the number of offices required by the local Governments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि गांधी जी ने देश के साथ विकेंद्रीकरण का वादा किया था और आज सरकार इसलिए टाल रही है कि किसी भी इम्पार्टेंट सिटी में जगह नहीं है तो क्या लाखों देहात ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जहाँ इन दफ्तरों को शिफ्ट किया जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पास कम्प्लेंट्स में जगह नहीं है तो गांवों में इन दफ्तरों को भेज दीजिए ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बिल्कुल जगह हम देंगे ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दफ्तर तो वहाँ चलेगा जहाँ सुभीता होगा

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुफ्त जमीन आप को देंगे ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : ठीक है, मैं जानता हूँ लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के आफिस वहाँ से नहीं चल सकेंगे ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: With regard to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister has answered it in

the affirmative. I would like to know what steps are being taken so that these offices and their attached offices may not be reluctant to move out.

Shri Bhagwati: We have tried to persuade them to shift to Faridabad and other places where we have given them accommodation but they refused.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a movement launched by the employees regarding the shifting of the offices from Delhi to other places, the reason being that they would have lost the benefit of Delhi being a Class I city, and whether any assurance will be given to them that if they shift to Faridabad or any other place which is not a Class I city, their total emolument will be protected there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That has been one of the causes which created a certain amount of diffidence on the part of the Government servants leaving Delhi and going to places like Faridabad.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the Government's decision?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance and they feel that once we raise the status of Faridabad or some of the adjoining towns, it will create a very big problem for them. In that context, so far they have not agreed, but they have given some partial relief; but relief to the extent of the compensatory allowance as is being given in Delhi has not been agreed to by them yet.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कुछ नये कार्यालय बनाने के लिए गाजियाबाद के पास भी कुछ जमीन ली है, तो जो जमीन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के माध्यम से वहाँ ऐक्वायर की है क्या उस जमीन के दाम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेज

दिष्टे हैं, यदि हां, तो कितना और उन किसानों को कब तक वह दाम मिल जायगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे भी चिट्ठी लिखी और प्रधान मंत्री को भी । पांच दस दिन हुए उनको मैंने तफसील में जवाब दिया है । जहां तक जमीन का ताल्लुक है, ऐक्वीजेशन होता है तो उसमें कम्पेन्सेशन तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट असैस करती है . . .

श्री प्रकाश चोर शास्त्री : आप ने दे दिया या नहीं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हमें जो कम्पेन्सेशन देना है, जिस वक्त भी रिक्वीजेशन आयेगा, तो मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि हमारे यहां कोई देरी नहीं होगी ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any proposal to shift the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development from Delhi, as far away from Delhi as possible and, if not, are the Government prepared to consider this proposal?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any proposal to shift the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development from Delhi, and, if not, whether they are prepared to consider such a proposal.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If it will give some satisfaction to the hon. questioner, if I get some share in Chandigarh, I might consider that proposal.

आदिवासियों का सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्तर

* 664. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद .

श्री रिशांग किशोर :

श्री मे० क० कुमारन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने आदिवासियों के

सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्तर को समाज के अन्य वर्गों के स्तर के बराबर लाने के लिये कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ;

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

(ग) उन वर्गों का पिछड़ापन कब दूर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). उत्तरोत्तर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण की सभी योजनाओं का अभिकल्पना अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठा कर शेष आबादी के स्तर तक लाने के लिये किया गया है । समस्त देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिये योजना के सामान्य क्षेत्र में की गई व्यवस्थाओं की ये योजनायें पूरक हैं ।

(ग) इस समस्या का स्वरूप इस प्रकार का है तथा इसका विस्तार इतना अधिक है कि उन्हें शेष आबादी के बराबर लाने में कुछ समय लगेगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई समय-सीमा नियत करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि जो पिछली तीन योजनाएं बनीं उनसे उन्हीं वर्गों को अधिक लाभ हुआ जो आगे थे और जो पिछड़े हुए थे उनको उतना लाभ नहीं मिला और आदिवासियों को और भी कम लाभ पहुंचा, तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए और पिछले अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार चौथी योजना में इसके लिए कोई विशेष उपाय करने जा रही है ?

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

There are various programmes both in the central sector and State sector. I would not take the time of the House by referring to all the programmes. But one important programme is the programme of tribal blocks. The special tribal blocks are about 150 to 200 square miles with a population of 25,000 of whom 66-2/3 per cent have to be tribals. We found that this would not provide benefit to quite a sizeable section of the tribal people, because such concentration may not always be available. Therefore, we are now proposing that there should be sub-tribal blocks of the size of 60 to 100 square miles with a population of 10,000 of whom the tribal population may be only 50 per cent. Even then, there will be left-outs who may be scattered in other parts. For them also certain programmes should be drawn up. For the left-outs, for every 1000 tribal population a programme of 10,000 would be provided during the plan period.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन क्षेत्रों में आदिवासियों की आबादी विशेष है जैसे छोटा नागपुर, बस्तर या आसाम वहाँ यातायात का उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, डाक्टरों का उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और शिक्षा का उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है तो ट्राइबल ब्लॉक बनाने के अतिरिक्त यातायात व्यवस्था करने के लिए, डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: While there is special provision for the tribal people and for tribal areas,—this provision has been increased from plan to plan—it is also expected that these areas will have their fair share from the general provision that is made for the State as a whole. Therefore, the provision made for tribal areas and tribal people is of a supplementary character and when these two amounts are taken together, we believe

a considerable amount of progress will be achieved.

Shri Swell : Is the Government aware that there is a prevailing feeling amount the tribal people that the Government is slow, tardy and derelict in implementing its professions, and its professions are more for propaganda purposes rather than from a genuine concern for the tribal people. I would like to know what specific steps Government propose to take in the matter of implementation to get the confidence of the tribal people in the professions of Government?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am sure the hon. member knows that as far as the hill districts of Assam are concerned, only recently a competent team visited all the districts and drew up a detailed programme, which I am sure the hon. member has seen. Perhaps Mr. Tarlok Singh, who led the team, has discussed it with him. This is the kind of specific, detailed and concrete programme which has been drawn up for that area in consultation with the Government of Assam. We hope to finalise it soon. This is not a question of profession; this is a question of concrete time-bound programme. If the hon. member has any suggestions to make on that subject, I am sure when the out-line is discussed, we shall have the benefit of his advice.

Shri Swell: I say this because.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might send his suggestions to the hon. Minister or give them at that time when it is discussed and they will consider them.

श्री सा० ला० बर्मा : माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डेवर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो अभी माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक खोले गये हैं और जो अपने उसका दायरा बताया है, उसको देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ब्लाक नहीं खोले

गये और अब चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना शुरू होने वाली है, क्या आप इसके बारे में सम्माल करेंगे।

श्री अशोक मेहता : जहां न खुले हों उसके बारे में इसीला दें। कितनी बार हमारा कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग होती है आपने कभी नहीं बताया, यदि बतायेंगे तो उसके ऊपर विचार करने को तैयार हूं।

Shri Hem Barua : Sir, there are welfare schemes for the tribal people of Assam which, unfortunately, do not cover the adivasis who constitute the labour force in the tea garden areas. May I know, in this connection, whether Government are contemplating to bring these adivasis working in the tea garden areas within the ambit of the welfare schemes meant for the tribal people in Assam?

Shri Asoka Mehta : Sir, without notice it would be impossible for me to give a definite answer to this question, but I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that I said even where the tribals are left out, which means they do not constitute a large number or a sizeable proportion of the population anywhere, there also we are providing for certain schemes of welfare. Whether these tribals are, what you might call, "left outs" or they are really working as labourers in the tea gardens, that is a matter I would like to find out.

Shri Jaipal Singh : Sir, all the three Plans have been very impressive as far as figures are concerned, how many crores of rupees Government has set apart for the welfare of Adivasis. But all the three Plans have failed because in the implementation of various schemes, whether in the tribal blocks or in the general scheme, the work has not been done through the tribals themselves. I have nothing to say against some of the dedicated voluntary workers. They are few and far between. But, by and large, the Adivasis have been hostile because

they have not been part of these schemes. I want to know whether in the Fourth Plan, now that we have had education on a very wide scale and the Adivasis are no longer as primitive or backward as they used to be—they can participate in their own development in the Fourth Plan....(Interruptions). Now that they can participate in the Fourth Plan, will a definite step be taken, first to strengthen the administrative machinery which is very weak and, secondly, to see that the tribals themselves participate in their development?

Shri Asoka Mehta : As far as administrative machinery is concerned, the proposal is that there should be some cadres created in the tribal areas. These cadres would be given the right kind of orientation and would be expected to work in the tribal areas for a considerable period. I hope that with the panchayati raj programme that we have accepted in a number of States it should be possible, perhaps in all the States it should be possible, for districts where tribal population predominates to have district councils, district panchayats, which would be able to look after a great part of their own development programme. Here I would say that the hon. Member should try and see that the programme of decentralised administration is put forward in Bihar more rapidly than it has happened so far.

श्रीमती जशबेन शाह : यह जो ट्राइबल पोपुलेशन की बात कही गई है, यह अच्छी स्कीम है, मगर जो ठोस बातें करनी चाहियें, वह नहीं हो रही हैं, जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं, बनवासी लोग वहां से बाहर निकाले गये हैं। नये डैम बनें, कारखाने लगें, लेकिन उनके धन्यों का, आक्यूपेशन का सब से बड़ा सवाल है, उसके लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? श्रमक सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ बतायें, ऐसी मेरी विनती है।

Shri Asoka Mehta: The question of the rehabilitation of tribals and displaced persons.....

Price of Urban Land

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*665. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the sky-rocketting urban land values;

(b) whether Government are aware that black money investments in real estate is further pushing the prices up;

(c) if so, whether any comprehensive plan to take over these lands is being prepared during the Fourth Plan in cooperation with the State Governments and local bodies and if necessary by amending the Constitution; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagwati): (a) Government is aware of the problem.

(b) Appreciation in land values in the urban areas is largely due to the increased demand for land following the rapid growth of urban population and influx of new population.

(c) and (d). In order to regulate effectively the land use in urban areas, the State Governments are getting Master Plans prepared for all cities and towns having a population of over 50,000. They are enacting suitable town planning legislation to enable them to enforce the provisions of the Master Plans. Simultaneously they are undertaking large scale acquisition and development of land for allotment of house sites to persons of low and middle income groups at reasonable rates. The Central Government is providing them funds for meeting the expenditure on the preparation of Master Plans and acquisition and development of land. These measures are expected to curb land prices in course of time.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : नोट ऑनली रिहैबिलिटेशन । जो लोग वहां रहते हैं उनके लिये घन्टा कम होता जा रहा है, जो लोग जमीन पर लगे हुए हैं, वहां भी मश्किल हो गई है । उनको कैसे काम दिया जाय इसके बारे में क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, इसके बारे में बताइये ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : दो सवाल उठाये गये हैं । फारेस्ट में जो लोग रहते हैं और वहां काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या हो । ग्रानरेबिल मेम्बर जानती हैं कि महाराष्ट्र-गुजरात में फारेस्ट कोओपरेटिव्स का काम बहुत अच्छा बड़ा है । हमारी कोशिश यह है कि इसी किस्म की फारेस्ट कोओपरेटिव्स और फारेस्ट इण्डस्ट्रीज का काम दूसरे सूबा में भी चलायें । जो आदिवासी उखड़ जाते हैं नई इण्डस्ट्रीज आने की वजह से, उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिये चौबीस पंच वर्षीय योजना में अलग प्रोजेक्शन किया गया है ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: As a large number of tribals from non-tribal block areas, in the scattered areas, now constitute landless labour, I would like to know whether the Fourth Plan has got any scheme whereby they may be rehabilitated on land and fit into a wide scheme wherein the tiller of the soil will become the owner of the land?

Shri Asoka Mehta: When the Plan document is placed before the House, I shall be very happy to receive the comments and observations of the hon. Members.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am asking for information.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I cannot carry everything in my mind.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जमीन किसानों से ली जाती है उसकी कीमत और फिर बसामत के लिये सरकार उसकी जो कीमत वसूल करती है, उसमें कितना अन्तर है, पांच साल का, यह मंत्री महोदय बतायें ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : जो जमीन किसानों से लेते हैं, उसका बाकायदा मुआवजा दिया जाता है, फिर उस जमीन को डवेलप किया जाता है और मास्टर प्लान के मुताबिक उसको प्लॉट-आउट किया जाता है। मेरा अपना ज्ञाती ख्याल है कि 50-60 परसेन्ट जगह छोड़ी जाती है और उन तमाम चीजों का खर्च 30 या 40 परसेन्ट बिल्ट-अप एरिया पर डाला जाता है। उसको हम दो तरह से देते हैं, जहां तक लो-इन्कम ग्रुप का ताल्लुक है, उनको रिजर्व्ड प्राइस पर देते हैं, उसमें थोड़ा सा एप्रोप्रियेशन हां सकता है, जहां तक अमीरों का ताल्लुक है, उसको नीलाम कर के देते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह असलियत नहीं है कि सरकार किसानों से जमीन अपनी मर्जी पर कोड़ियों के दाम पर लेती है और वही जमीन सैकड़ों रुपये गज के हिसाब से नीलाम करती है या बेचती है, जो कि मुनाफ़ाखोरी का एक तरीका है। जब सरकार खुद बीस-बीस गुना ज्यादा पैदा करती है तो उसके मुकाबले में कम्पनियां भी अपने दाम बढ़ाती हैं और इस तरह से जमीन की कीमत बढ़ती है। तो क्या सरकार खुद इस मुनाफ़ाखोरी को रोक कर आम मुनाफ़ाखोरी को रोकने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने यही तो जवाब दिया है जमीन लेते हैं, बाकायदा मुआवजा देते हैं, उसको डवेलप करते हैं . . .

श्री बागड़ी : मुआवजे के रूप में एक रुपया गज, दो रुपया गज या पांच रुपया गज देते हो, लेकिन 5 साल या 10 साल में उस जमीन का

सोने का भाव हो जाता है। गाजियाबाद की जमीन को आप देखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी साहब कहते हैं कि जमीन के मामले में गवर्नमेंट बहुत मुनाफ़ाखोरी करती है जबकि आप ने सिर्फ कहा कि हम जो खर्च आता है उसको डवेलप करने में और जो जमीन छोड़नी पड़ती है 40-50 परसेंट बाक़ी फ़ैसिलिटीज और कन्वीनियेंसिज के लिए वह सब छोड़ कर बाक़ी कीमत 30-40 परसेंट वह सारा का सारा मुआवजा पड़ता है तो क्या इमका मतलब यह समझा जाय कि गवर्नमेंट कोई मुनाफ़ा नहीं लेती है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहां तक जमींदारों का ताल्लुक है मैंने अर्ज किया कि हम मुआवजा देते हैं या जो कम्पेंसेशन देते हैं वह क़ायदे और कानून के मुताबिक है। जमीन विकती है पार्लिसी के मुताबिक अगर कहीं कीमत एं प्रीशिएट होती है तो वह जनरल रेवेन्यूज में आती है गवर्नमेंट क्या प्राफ़िट करती है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने सवाल शुरू में किया था कि पांच साल की ख़रीद का क्या हिसाब हो गया है। पांच साल की ख़रीद जिसका कि आप ने मुआवजा दिया और पांच साल के बाद उस जमीन को आप ने बेचा तो उसमें सरकार ने कितना मुनाफ़ा उठाया है और उस जमीन की कितनी कीमत चढ़ाई। जो जमीन सरकार ने कीड़ी के मोल ली उसी को बेचने में वह सोना लेगी तो फिर यह कीमतें बढ़ने का चक्कर सब जगह बढ़ेगा या नहीं यह मेरा बुनियादी सवाल है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : पांच साल में हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी जमीन खरीदी गई और कितनी बेची गई उस सब का धीरा देना तो मेरे लिए मशक़ल होगा बाक़ी अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी ख़ास जगह के मताल्लिक सवाल करें तो मैं जवाब दूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद के बारे में मंत्री जी उत्तर दे दें।

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister is not answering the question which is put to him; I will therefore, rephrase the question. The hon. Minister has said:

“क़ायदे, कानून के मुताबिक हम कीमत देते हैं।”

The law says that the market price of the land taken by the Government must be paid to the owners. Is it being done? This is the question. Answer this question straight. They pay Re. 1/- or Rs. 2/-, while the market price sometimes is Rs. 50, Rs. 100 or Rs. 200.

Shri Shinkre: Rs. 500.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The compensation is assessed through the agency of the State Government and whatever compensation....

Shri Kapur Singh: Is that the reply, I want to know, Sir.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Please listen to me . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; let me hear.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him make a reply straight.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am replying straight.

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली का बतलाइये . . .
(व्यवधान)

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : शोर मचाने से जवाब दूसरा नहीं बदल जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली आप की है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दिल्ली किसकी है ? दिल्ली हमारी है, रही है और आगे भी रहेगी। दिल्ली नहीं छोड़ने वाले हैं। दिल्ली हमारी रहेगी।

Shri Maurya: Wait till the general elections . . . (Interruption).

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have answered this question in a very precise manner. There are compensa-

tion laws. Compensation is assessed in accordance with the laws laid down. It is assessed by the State Governments. The Collector gives the award. There are even remedies available under that award. Once the award is finalised the compensation is paid by the Government of India . . . (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री को कुछ पता नहीं है

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; not in this manner.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री कैसे कहते हैं कि हम शोर मचा रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि मंत्री को कुछ पता नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The excitement is over the fact that under the present laws when compensation is being fixed after the land has been taken over from the farmer or any other owner, at that time only on the basis of the transfers that have taken place as agricultural land the amount is fixed by the Collector or whoever he might be and, naturally, at that time according to those assessments it is only Re. 1, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, or Rs. 7 per yard.

Shri Kapur Singh: But the law says “market value”.

Mr. Speaker: The law says “market value on the date when that notification was issued”. There is a limitation also.

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, after the notification the land lies for five or six years and it appreciates. That the owner cannot get. But at that time the assessment is made by the acquisition officers on the basis of lands nearby that have been sold as agricultural lands or open lands. Therefore the excitement is about that factor, that afterwards the same lands are sold at a very high price.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You know it, Sir. When the land is purchased and compensation is paid....

Mr. Speaker: I have suffered myself.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We take water; we have sewage; we have the Master Plan; then large areas are left out as open spaces. All these things have to be taken into consideration in fixing the price of the land. If these factors are taken into consideration, to accuse the Government that they are making undue profits would not be correct. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please tell us, Sir, how you have suffered.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is the law of the land and, therefore, members have to find some other ways. I will just relate to the Minister my story.

I had 3,000 yards of land on the Mathura Road and that might be worth at this moment about Rs. 6 lakhs, but I have got a compensation of only Rs. 28,000. But that is the law of the land. What can I do? I have been fighting the case in courts also; my appeal is pending; that has been going on for the last four years. This might be the case with many others also. Now the law is such. What can the Minister or others do in that respect? (*Interruptions*).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Does the law allow black-marketing and profiteering in these transactions?

Mr. Speaker: I have just stated....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I do not think that law can allow that.

Mr. Speaker: There are two Notifications: one is under section 4 and the other is under 6 or 7.

Some hon. Members: Under 6.

Mr. Speaker: When the first Notification is made, then it is only the intention of the Government whether they want to acquire it. When the Notification under section 6 is made, the price that has to be determined

is the market price on the date of that Notification plus 15 per cent, I suppose. That is the law. But during the time that has been taken, that has lapsed, the prices have very much appreciated in Delhi and there is a great disparity. That is why the Members feel excited. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question relates to acquisition of land in Ghaziabad which is in U.P. I have full faith in the fair approach to the problem of payment of compensation by the Government of U.P.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order.

Shri Kapur Singh: You have just now been pleased to say that this being the law of the land, Government are helpless. I want to clarify your observation by saying that this law has been in existence for the last one hundred years and never in my experience has this kind of day-light robbery been committed on the land-owners except after the Partition. We have raised this point on the floor of this House a number of times and every time they are evading it. Why do they not come to grips with the real problem? If it is the law of the land, why are interpreting it in a way different from the interpretation placed on it before?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Banerjee was rising on a point of order.

श्री के० ब० मालवाय : मैं सर्वांग प्रश्न चाहता हूँ लेकिन आप इधर देख कर फिर उधर को मुखातिब हो जाते हैं तो मैं बहुत मायूस हो जाता हूँ ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मायूस मत होइये अगर आप को सरकार में रहना है ।

श्री बागड़ी : इधर आ जाओ ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. A pertinent question was put by Mr. Kapur Singh whether the compensation was made according to the market rate and we expected a straight reply from the hon. Minister; he should have replied 'yes' or 'no'. I submit that we have discussed in this House the Land Acquisition Bill, the most controversial Bill, where the Attorney-General was consulted and so on. Ultimately a decision was taken in the case of Arora Vs. Ram Rattan Gupta; that was the case in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court also ruled. Is it open to the Minister to evade the main question and reply to some other questions?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order here.

Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is your ruling on this? He is evading the main question.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot evade it. That is all that I can say.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय: चूँकि ला का नाम कई दफे लिया गया और कहा गया कि जो रूलिंग पार्टी है उस पर यह मजबूरी हो जाती है कि वह ला पर ध्यान दिलाये, क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि कानून बनाने वाला जो यह सदन है उसको ज्यादा चिन्ता होनी चाहिये उन कानूनों के बारे में जिनके कारण आज बड़ी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। इस पण्ड भूमि में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना भी चाहता हूँ कि क्या वक्त नहीं आ गया है कि इन बढ़ते हुए दामों को देखते हुए, और सरकार को मुनाफा-खोरी का हक देते हुए कि मुनाफाखोरी कुछ तो होनी चाहिये, जो चैन रिऐक्शन प्राइम राइज का हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार स्टेप ले और कानून का मौलिक संशोधन करे ताकि आदमियों को सस्ते दामों पर सामान मिले।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह जो रिऐक्शन माननीय सदस्य का है मैं उस को बड़ा अच्छा

समझता हूँ और जो प्रापर मिनिस्ट्री है उसका मैं यह सजेशन फॉरवर्ड कर दूंगा।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Cylinder Burst at Talwara (Beas Dam)

+

SNQ. 17. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons were killed and many were injured on the spot when a cylinder burst at Talwara (Beas Dam, Punjab) on the 7th August, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of persons who were killed or injured; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). There was an outbreak of fire on the 7th August, 1966 during the course of welding operations in one of the tunnels at Beas Dam. Three persons died as a result of suffocation due to smoke in the tunnel. No other persons were injured. It is reported that there was no case of a cylinder bursting.

(c) The General Manager of the Project has constituted an Enquiry Committee of the Officers to go into the details of the accident and to report its findings. Also we are requesting Government of Punjab to investigate and report about the accident.

श्री बिदवानथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है, जब यह विस्फोट हुआ और टनेल के अन्तर्गत हुआ तब वहाँ पर पांच सौ कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस टनेल के और सिलेंडर के विशेषज्ञ और टैकनिकल इंजीनियर

जो ये क्या उन्होंने उस स्थान की पहले से परीक्षा कर ली थी, और अगर कर ली थी तो उस स्थान पर इतने कर्मचारियों को जाने की इजाजत कैसे दी गई, यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

श्री फख्रुद्दीन अहमद : उन्होंने जो सवाल पूछा है उसके बारे में मैंने इन्फोर्मेशन तो उनको दी, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो फर्स्ट शिफ्ट वहाँ काम कर रहा था जब वह सुबह पांच बजे आया था तब उस को यह मालूम नहीं था कि वहाँ आग लग गई है, क्योंकि आस पास बहुत सी मशीनरी काम कर रही थीं जिनसे धुआँ निकलता है। जिस वक्त दूसरा शिफ्ट वहाँ गया उसने देखा कि जिस जगह वह काम करने गये हैं वहाँ इस कदर धुआँ है कि वह वहाँ नहीं रह सकते। उसी वक्त उन लोगों ने वापस आने की कोशिश की। 11 आदमी वापस आये जिन को सब को हॉस्पिटल पहुँचा दिया गया उनमें से तीन आदमी मरे बाकी सब अच्छे हो गये।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : यह जो सिलेंडर फटने की घटना है, ऐसे सिलेंडरों के सम्बन्ध में गत वर्ष भी वहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने अफसर्तों से शिकायत की थी कि यह कमजोर है और पता नहीं कब विस्फोट हो जायेगा और फट जायेगा। जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो टैकनीकल इंजीनियर थे या उच्च अधिकारी थे उन्होंने इस के सिलसिले में क्या कार्रवाई की।

श्री फख्रुद्दीन अहमद : सिलेंडर तो फटा ही नहीं है वहाँ आग लगी हुई थी जिससे धुआँ का सफोकेशन हुआ। इसकी वजह से तीन आदमी मरे। हमने जो कहा है उसमें दो तरह की इन्क्वायरी हो रही है उनकी रिपोर्ट जब आयेंगी तब पूरे हालात मालूम पड़ेंगे।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : जब सिलेंडर फटने के मामले में गत वर्ष शिकायत हुई थी तो उस को उस वक्त क्यों टाल दिया गया। उनकी मरम्मत क्यों नहीं की गई।

श्री फख्रुद्दीन अहमद : इसमें मरम्मत का सवाल ही नहीं आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिलेंडर तो फटा ही नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Evidently, this unhappy accident is due to two reasons. In the first place, it is due to the negligence of the staff in not giving the warning in time. In the second place, it is due to the lack of supervision so far as the repair and maintenance in regard to their work is concerned. May I know what efforts Government are going to make in the future to see that both these defects which have been noticed not only now but from time to time are removed and that the workers do not lose their lives for nothing?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: As I have already pointed out, this accident did not take place due to any defect; it took place because there was some welding going on at the tunnel as a result of which some of the timber caught fire. It was not a fire due to a conflagration, but slowly smoke was coming out. Therefore, this was not due to any defect in any machinery. In any case, we are further making an inquiry and if any facts are found out, we shall see what further action can be taken.

श्री हेम राज : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि आग लगी थी तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जब चार पांच जगहों पर काम हो रहा था तो जो आग बुझाने का इक्विपमेंट होता है वह वहाँ था या नहीं। अगर नहीं था तो वह कहाँ से लाया गया और उसमें कितनी देरी लगी।

श्री फख्रुद्दीन अहमद : जिस वक्त यह मालूम हुआ कि आग लगी है और बहुत धुआँ है उसी वक्त और वहाँ आग बुझाने का सामान लाया गया और दो या तीन घंटों में आग बुझा दी गई।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मकान किराया भत्ता

* 661. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा और रेलवे मन्त्रालयों तथा डाक व तार विभाग के तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को जो 'क', 'ख' और ग' श्रेणियों के शहरों से मित्र नगरों में तथा ग्रामों में रहते हैं, कोई मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मकान किराया भत्ता देने के प्रयोजन के लिए नगरों के वर्गीकरण के सम्बन्ध में जनसंख्या की कमीटी पहले और दूसरे वेतन आयोगों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अपनायी गयी थी । देहाती क्षेत्रों और छोटे कस्बों में किरायों का स्तर देखते हुए कोई वजह नहीं है कि मकान किराया भत्ते के रूप में कोई उपदान दिया जाये ।

Foreign Investment in India

* 666. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether American and other foreign investors have begun to show greater interest in setting up industries in the field of petro-chemicals, fertilizers and electronics in India since the signing of the Madras Fertilizer Project agreement;

(b) if so, the number of enquiries received by the Indian Investment Centre with the name of countries which made enquiries since then from such entrepreneurs;

(c) how many of them have materialised and how many have fallen through; and

(d) the quantum of investment made since 1st April, 1966 from each country, separately?

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

(a) The Madras Fertilizer Project agreement was formally signed on the 14th May, 1966 and as yet, it is difficult to say whether American and other foreign investors have begun to show greater interest in setting up these industries than before.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). The enquiries are still under discussion.

STATEMENT

The number of enquiries received by the Indian Investment Centre since April, 1966, in the fields of fertilisers, electronics and petrochemicals are as follows:—

Fertilisers:

U. S. A.	6
Canada	1
Holland	1
TOTAL	8

Electronics:

U. S. A.	9
West Germany	1
TOTAL	9

Petro-Chemicals:

U. S. A.	2
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GRAND TOTAL 19

ब्रिटेन से सहायता

- *667. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हुंदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन द्वारा राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों को वचन दी गई सहायता को, उसकी अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति नाजुक होने के कारण, पूरा न किये जा सकने के कारण, भारत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस अवधि के बारे में, जिसमें घटाई गयी सहायता जारी रहने की सम्भावना है, कोई अनुमान लगाया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में ब्रिटेन की सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार किया है और यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) इस बात की पूरी आशा है कि सहायता के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटेन ने भारत को जो वचन दिये हैं, उन्हें वह पूरा करेगा । दूसरे राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों के साथ ब्रिटेन के सहायता सम्बन्धी लेन-देन के बारे में भारत सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Business Transacted by L.I.C. in 1966

- *668. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that business of the Life Insurance Corporation is going down during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any proposals under consideration to reduce the amount of the premium of Life Insurance to encourage more people to take to Life Insurance Corporation policies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) No, Sir. The volume of business introduced in the first quarter of the current financial year was about 5 p.c. more than during the corresponding period last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal at present to reduce L.I.C.'s premium rates. The Corporation will, however, review premium structure after the results of investigation into the mortality experience of the assured lives covering the period 1961-64, which is currently in progress, become available.

Death Rate among L.I.C. Policy Holders

- *669. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 328 on the 3rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the study of death rate among the Life Insurance Corporation policy holders from 1961-64 has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether the death rate is on the decrease; and

(c) if so, whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to lower the premium rate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Nagarjunasagar and Sharavatty Projects

- *670. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the stage at which the execu-

tion of the Nagarjunasagar and Sharavatty Projects is at present;

(b) their estimated costs and power potential and when they will be completed; and

(c) whether any special finance will be made available for their early completion with a view to make the country self-sufficient in food?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6908/66].

Release of PL 480 Funds

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

(a) whether the likely impact of the release of PL 480 funds on the economy of India has been examined;

(b) if so, the result of such an examination; and

(c) the safeguards that are proposed to be taken to prevent adverse effects of the release of PL 480 funds?

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

(b) and (c). Since the PL 480 funds are acquired by the sale of imported agricultural commodities and since the level of expenditure from these funds is in accordance with budgetary policies, there is no adverse effect on the economy.

कैंसर रोग के कारण तथा उसका इलाज

***672. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कैंसर अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, बम्बई ने कुछ चमत्कारी औषधियों का आविष्कार किया है जिनसे

कैंसर का कारगर है इलाज किया जा सकता है; और

(ख) क्या कैंसर के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई निश्चित जानकारी इकट्ठी की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) जी नहीं। सर्प विष से निकाला गया अंश, जवाहरिन जैसे किसी प्रतिजीव पदार्थ तथा ऐसे वनस्पति पदार्थ जिनमें निरोधी प्रभाव बढ़ गये हों, जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के पदार्थों के (रसायन चिकित्सीय तथा जीव चिकित्सीय प्रभाव की जांच के लिए प्रयोग चल रहा है।

(ख) जहां विभिन्न प्रकार के कैंसर के कारणों का पता लगाने के प्रयोग अभी चल ही रहे हैं, वहां जो कुछ सामग्री उपलब्ध है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि :—

- (1) मुंह के कैंसर में तम्बाकू चवाने का निश्चय ही कुछ है कुछ हाथ है।
- (2) पेट की त्वचा के कैंसर में कश्मीरियों द्वारा कंगड़ी में जलाई जाने वाली चिनार की पत्तियों का विशिष्ट हाथ है।
- (3) छाती के कैंसर में अण्डाशय से निकलने वाले रासायनिक तत्वों (हारमोनल) के कतिपय असन्तुलनों का प्रमुख हाथ होता है।

Banks in India and Pakistan

***673. Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian banks who had their branches in Pakistan immediately before the last War between India and Pakistan and the number of Pakistan banks in India at that time;

(b) the total assets of the Indian banks in Pakistan and that of the Pakistan banks in India at that time;

(c) the present condition of the Indian banks and their employees in Pakistan and the condition of Pakistan banks and their employees in India; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken by either Government for regularising the activities of these banks?

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

(a) and (b). Prior to September 1965, 17 Indian Banks had branches in Pakistan with assets amounting to Rs. 22.79 crores and liabilities amounting to Rs. 21.48 crores.

Two Pakistani Banks had branches in India with assets amounting to Rs. 1.99 crores and liabilities amounting to Rs. 1.96 crores.

(c) In September 1966, the management of all the Indian banks in Pakistan was taken over by the custodian of enemy property in Pakistan. All India based employees with one exception have since returned to India. The two Pakistani Banks in India were initially granted moratorium under Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in September, 1965 and their management was vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India in February, 1966. All Pakistan employees of the two banks have left India for Pakistan.

(d) The resumption of the activities of these banks is linked with the general question of the normalisation of Indo-Pak. relations.

M/s. Bird & Co.

***674. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) why the matter pertaining to the manganese ore and other gunny

shipments of Orissa Minerals and Becker Grey, subsidiaries of M/s. Bird & Co., are not being taken up for investigation; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all the relevant documents are in the Customs House, Calcutta?

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

(a) It is not correct to say that matters pertaining to manganese ore and other shipments of M/s. Orissa Minerals and Becker Grey have not been taken up for investigation. Necessary investigations are in progress.

(b) All the seized documents relating to export of manganese ore and other gunny shipments are still with the Calcutta Custom House.

Payment of Compensatory Allowances to P.&T. Staff

***675. Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the payment of the compensatory allowance to the Posts and Telegraphs Staff posted in the Hilly Areas; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The existing scheme of hill compensatory allowance covers all the Central Government employees, including the P. & T. Staff.

Increase in Bank Rate by U.K.

***676. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rise in the bank rate by U.K. from 6 to 7 per cent

would have any impact on India's payment obligations and the flow of investments and commercial credits from U.K. to India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) The rise in the U.K. bank rate will not affect India's outstanding payment obligations and the flow of official loans from the U.K., which since October, 1965 are free of interest. Interest payable on future draws of loans from the unutilised portions of the authorisations prior to October 20, 1965, would however increase. Flow of commercial credit and private foreign investment does not exclusively depend on the bank rate.

(b) No action on the part of Government of India's is called for.

विश्वविद्यालयों में परिवार नियोजन विभाग

*677. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालयों में परिवार नियोजन विभाग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Voluntary Organisations for Scheduled Castes, Welfare

*679. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Report of the Commissioner for

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1963-64, and the comments on page 43 thereof, it has been observed that the State Government of Bihar have not furnished any details of the work done by voluntary organisation;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have now furnished the details called for;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there have been a number of public complaints against the various irregularities in respect of these funds and the personnel administering the funds; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check the irregularities?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information received about the working of non-official agencies for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes with grants from the Government of Bihar has since been incorporated by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report for the year 1964-65, which is at present under print.

(c) No such complaints have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Facilities to Scheduled Castes

*680. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the facilities meant for the Scheduled Castes are mainly utilised by the developed section and thereby the most backward sections among them are deprived of the facilities provided; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). It may be that in some areas certain castes are deriving more advantage than others from the schemes intended for the Scheduled Castes as a whole. But this does not mean that they are depriving other sections of all facilities.

कृषि कार्यों के लिये बिजली की सप्लाई

- *681. श्री सिंहासन सिंह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री महादेव प्रसाद :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि उपज को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को अपना यह निर्णय बता दिया है कि बिजली तथा डीजल से चलने वाले नलकूपों के लिये बिजली की दरों को कम करने के हेतु आर्थिक सहायता दी जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और कितने प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता दी जायेगी और क्या सरकार इस पत्र की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ;

(ग) क्या सभी राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार की उपरोक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बिजली से चलने वाले नलकूपों को बिजली की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कृषि सम्बन्धी कामों के लिये 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक बिजली की दरें

में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें 50 : 50 के अनुपात से उपदान देंगी । सिंचाई व बिजली मन्त्रालय के पत्र सं० ई० एल०—2—24 (5)/66, दिनांक 11-2-1966 को एक प्रतिलिपि जिसमें उपर्युक्त निर्णय प्रेषित किया गया था, सभा पटल पर रखी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखी—देखिये संख्या LT—6909/66]

(ग) और (घ). जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या LT —6909 /66]

बाढ़ों के कारण हानि

- *682. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ों के कारण भारी नुकसान हुआ है

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में फसलों को अत्यधिक हानि पहुंची है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद जिले के हसनपुर तहसील में प्रायः हर वर्ष गंगा नदी में बाढ़ आने के कारण काफी नुकसान होता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां पर तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में सहायता देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) देश के कुछ भागों में बाढ़ों से चालू वर्ष के दौरान काफी हानि हुई है ।

(ख) प्राथमिक अनुमान के अनुसार हाल ही को बाढ़ों से उत्तर प्रदेश का लगभग 35,000 एकड़ कृषि अधीन क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है। क्षति के विस्तृत अनुमानों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से विस्तृत व्यौरा मंगवाया जा रहा है। सूचना मिली है कि चालू बाढ़ ऋतु के दौरान हसनपुर तहसील में 20,000 एकड़ भूमि में स्थित 150 ग्राम बाढ़ द्वारा प्रभावित हुए हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों और मवेशियों को भी निकालने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है। मिट्टी का तेल, नमक, दीयासलाइयाँ आदि मुक्त बांटी जा रही हैं तथा अन्य सहायता कार्य भी प्रगति कर रहे हैं। 15 निम्नस्तरीय ग्रामों के लोगों को उच्च स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है। अन्य बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भी राज्य सरकार राशन वितरण, मुक्त धन सहायता, गृह निर्माण के लिए उपदान, आपातकालीन तत्काली सहायता उपायों को अपना रही है।

T.B. and Stomach Troubles among Residents of Ravidas Nagar

*683. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Elayaperumal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the people living in Shri Guru Ravidass Nagar (Amrit Kaupuri Prasad Nagar), Delhi are very much affected by T.B. and stomach troubles due to spreading of stone powder dust by the stone crusher Mill which is in the heart of the locality;

(b) whether two children of M.E. Primary School which is very close to the above Mill died due to stomach

troubles created by the stone powder dust;

(c) whether this matter has been brought to the notice of Government by the people of the locality, and

(d) if so, the action taken to shift the Mills from the place?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No survey has been carried out to find out the cause or exact incidence of T.B. in this area.

The number of cases registered in the T.B. Clinic for treatment are as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| (1) Amrit Kaur Puri | 40 cases |
| (2) Prasad Nagar | 106 cases |

No death due to stomach trouble created by stone powder dust has been registered in the 'Births and Deaths Registration Office' of the area.

(c) No representations about this matter appear to have been made by the people of the locality either to the Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities or to Government.

(d) As it is an unlicensed and unauthorised stone crushing mill in a non-conforming area, prosecution against the owner of the mill has been launched. The proprietor of the Mill has however brought an injunction order from the Civil Court.

Team to USSR to study Insurance of Plant and Machinery

*684. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian team went recently to U.S.S.R. to explore the possibilities

of cooperation on wider scale in the field of insurance of plant and machinery;

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

(c) how they are going to be implemented?

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

(a) An Indian Team, with Chairman, LIC, as Leader went to the U.S.S.R. to discuss fresh arrangements for insuring equipments and materials shipped from that country for the Soviet-aided projects in this country;

(b) and (c). A Scheme of integrated insurance cover for equipment and materials shipped to India under Inter-Governmental Agreements is still under consideration. A final agreement on the scheme is expected to be reached after the visit of a Russian Team to this country.

Beggary

***685. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri S. Kandappan:**

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the extent to which employment has been found for beggars in the country;

(b) whether any survey has been made to find out the extent of beggary in the country;

(c) whether any steps are devised under any schemes for the total abolition of beggary in the country within any specified period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No special arrangements as such have been made for finding employment for beggars.

(b) No survey beyond that required for the census has been undertaken so far.

(c) and (d). At the present stage of socio-economic development in the country, it is difficult to fix any time schedule for total eradication of deep rooted and extensive social evils like beggary. The first aim of Government policy is to root out beggary from selected centres e.g. places of pilgrimage, tourist centres and big cities. An indication of the methods proposed to be adopted will be available as soon as the fourth plan schemes are finalised.

Study Team to Study Working of Customs Department

***686. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:**

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

(a) whether a study team to examine the working of the Customs Department has been set up;

(b) if so, the personnel and its terms of reference; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Government's order setting up the Study Team, which gives its personnel and terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6910/66].

(c) The Study Team's Report is due by December, 1966. Government has not yet received any proposal from the Study Team for extending the time.

Transfer of Central Schemes to States

***687. Shri P. C. Boroah:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have decided to transfer Central schemes worth Rs. 900 crores to the States;

(b) if so, the outlay of the schemes to be transferred to each State and the nature thereof;

(c) Government's decision thereon; and

(d) reasons for such transfer?

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

(a) There is no such decision.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Grievances of C.H.S. Doctors

***688. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parashar:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

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

(a) whether the C.H.S. doctors staged a march to the Health Minister's residence on the 7th August, 1966 to have their grievances redressed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the broad features of the grievances of the doctors;

(d) the reasons for the delay in looking into the grievances; and

(e) how long it will take to give relief to the C.H.S. doctors in view of their essential services?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6911/66].

Welfare Centres in Bihar

3291. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees and workers working at various Welfare Centres in Bihar under the Central Social Welfare Board are not being paid timely and regularly; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A general complaint to this effect has been received. The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Kerala House, Courtallam

3292. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have decided to sell the Kerala House at Courtallam to the Madras Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that popular Governments of Kerala in the past had repeatedly refused to sell it away; and

(c) if so, the reasons which motivated the present State Government to part with this valuable property?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) and (c). In March, 1963, the Council of Ministers of the State Government of Kerala decided that a list of building belonging to Kerala Government at different places in India should be prepared and the question of their disposal examined. The Travancore House at Courtallam (mentioned as Kerala House in the question) is one of these properties. As the maintenance of this property was providing to be uneconomic, it was advertised for sale, but the two tenders, which were received, were rejected being too low. The Government of Kerala also enquired from the Government of Madras whether they were interested in the purchase of this property. The final reply of the Government of Madras has not so far been received by Kerala Government.

Smallpox Eradication in Kerala

3293. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 600 Vaccinators of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme in Kerala State were retrenched in February, 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Vaccinators were not served with due notices of retrenchment; and

(c) the steps taken to provide them with alternate employment?

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

(b) Formal notices of retrenchment were not served, because it was

clearly mentioned in their letters of appointment that their appointment was purely temporary and was likely to be terminated at any time without previous notice. They had, however, been informed that their services would not be required after the end of February, 1966.

(c) All the retrenched vaccination staff have already been provided with suitable alternative employment.

Community Development Projects in Delhi

3294. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started two Community Development Projects in the capital to make people improve their living conditions;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the people to be covered thereby; and

(c) whether such measures have been adopted in other parts of the country.

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

(b) The projects started functioning with effect from 20th April, 1966 after training of the project personnel (one project officer and 14 Community Organisers) for two months. Beginning with a population of 45,000 people, it is proposed to increase the coverage to 1,00,000. The four colonies selected for this purpose are Mehrauli and Madangir in South Delhi and Seelampur and Geeta Colony in Shahdara. The people covered belong to lower income group and lower middle class.

(c) This scheme has been started on an experimental basis. It provides for the starting of 20 pilot projects all over the country. 13½ projects

are already functioning in the various states/Union Territories, 4 projects have been allotted but their personnel are yet to be trained and the remaining 2½ projects remain to be allotted.

Accommodation to Government Employees owning Houses in Delhi

3295. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants owning their own houses in Delhi and New Delhi are allotted Government accommodation while the same is denied to the needy employees; and

(b) if so, whether any specific steps have been taken to rectify this injustice?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). It was decided in December 1955 that government officers owning houses in the stations of their posting should not be eligible for government accommodation. This position was reviewed from time to time and when the matter was last reconsidered in April 1966 it was decided that there should be no discrimination in the matter of eligibility of government servants for government accommodation and all government servants should be eligible, whether owning houses or not. In respect of officers of the Defence Services, the rule as framed earlier declaring house owning officers ineligible for allotment, was found to be against their terms and conditions of service. Since the non-application of the rule to the Defence Services and its application to civil Services would amount to 'discrimination between these two groups of Services, it was decided to abrogate it and to revert to the original position.

Water Supply in Trivandrum

3296. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Trivandrum City, with its rapid increase in population, is likely to experience water scarcity in the immediate future; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to further develop and ensure water supply in the City?

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

(b) A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 516 lakhs for augmentation of water supply in that State has been submitted to the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation for technical clearance. It is under examination.

Changing of Names of Hospitals in Delhi

3297. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change in the near future the names of Willingdon and Irwin Hospitals and a few roads in the capital named after the then English Governor Generals; and

(b) if so, the new names proposed to be adopted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

P.W.D. Wood Working Workshops, Trivandrum

3298. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by the Kerala Government to transfer

the P.W.D. Wood Working Workshops at Trivandrum to an Ex-servicemen's Cooperative Society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation against this move; and

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

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

(b) The Wood Working Workshop, is running uneconomically.

(c) Yes.

(d) The representation is under consideration.

Loans from Rehabilitation Finance Administration

3299. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Rehabilitation Finance Administration's loanees in Tripura and the total amount of loans including interests standing in their name;

(b) whether it is a fact that in very few areas, these loanees could utilise these loans for the purposes for which they were issued due to various adverse circumstances; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering about writing off these loans without further delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Of the original 255 loan-accounts 203 accounts are still outstanding involving an amount of about Rs. 15 lacs inclusive of interest calculated upto 31-12-1965.

(b) It is a fact that in some cases the borrowers have not been able to utilise the loans effectively, for the purposes for which they were granted, due to various adverse circumstances.

1502 (ai) LS-3.

(c) At present each loan account is reviewed on its merits and relief is given wherever justified by either compounding or writing off.

Training of Income-tax Officers in U.S.A.

3301. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Income Tax Officers have been sent to U.S.A. for training income-Tax methods in recent years;

(b) if so, the necessity of such training; and

(c) the details of the officers deputed for training during the last five years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) 14 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax were sent to U.S.A. for training during the last 5 years.

(b) It was considered necessary to train the officers in the latest methods of detection of tax evasion, and other important aspects of the administration of direct taxes.

(c) The names and designations of the officers, at the time of their deputation are given below:—

1. Shri S. Narayan, Deputy-Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), New Delhi.
2. Shri Avtar Singh, Deputy Director of Inspection (Income-tax), New Delhi.
3. Shri C. C. Ganapathy, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (Training), Income-tax Officers' Training College, Nagpur.
4. Shri M. D. Varma, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), New Delhi.

5. Shri R. D. Saxena, Deputy Director, (O & M) O & M Division, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.
6. Shri R. V. Ramaswamy, Deputy Director of Inspection (Investigation), New Delhi.
7. Shri S. C. Verma, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta.
8. Shri T. A. Balakrishnan, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay.
9. Shri R. L. Malhotra, Deputy Director of Inspection (Research Statistics and Publication), New Delhi.
10. Shri P. S. Bhaskaran, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay.
11. Shri S. R. Jha, Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow.
12. Shri D. N. Pande, Authorised Representative, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta.
13. Shri F. G. Jilani, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.
14. Shri S. Bhattacharyya, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta.

Fuel Briquetting Plant in Kallai

- 3302. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2308 on the 17th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter of setting up a fuel briquetting plant in Kallai (Kerala).

(b) the quantity of saw dust available from the 73 saw mills in Kozhikode; and

(c) when the plant will commence working?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The Project Officer, Rural Industries Project, Kozhikode has collected information regarding the setting up of a Fuel Briquetting Plant in the Project area. A Model scheme for the proposed Plant has been prepared by the Rural Industries Planning Committee and supplied to the Project Officer, Kozhikode. According to the information of the Project Officer, Kozhikode, about 23,000 m. tonnes of saw dust are available from the 73 saw mills in the area. The plant will be located within the Kozhikode Rural Industries Project area and not at Kallai, which is outside this area. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when exactly the plant will commence working.

Rural Industries Projects in Kerala

- 3303. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to sanction a Rural Industries Project in the Cannanore District of Kerala; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Proposals for two additional rural industries projects were received from the Government of Kerala whose locations were not indicated. The Planning Commission has not taken a decision as yet regarding an increase in the number of rural industries projects.

**Representation from Compounders
of Kerala Hospitals**

3304. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Compounders of Kerala Hospitals during the period from January, 1965 to June, 1966;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

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

(b) (i) To promote all eligible Grade II compounders to grade I

(ii) To publish the seniority list.

(iii) To post a compounder instead of a clerk at Store Keeper in S.A.T. Hospital.

(iv) To start a Diploma course in pharmacy.

(v) To start a condensed course in Pharmacy equivalent to Diploma for those in service.

(vi) To grant different higher scales of pay to compounders.

(c) Demands (i), (iii) and (iv) under (b) above have been sanctioned. Demand No. (ii) is under consideration while demand No. (v) will be considered in due course. Demand No. (vi) has not been accepted. However, proposals to provide compounders with promotion chances are under consideration.

Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes

**3305. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the eve of his giving up the charge as Director of

Investigation sometime in 1960, the present Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, decided several cases involving large sums of money in a hurry;

(b) whether a large number of trunk calls were made by the Officers of the Directorate to obtain essential information like shares from various firms; and

(c) the total expenditure on these calls as compared to such trunk call bills during the same period in the previous two years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The files relating to cases disposed of in the Directorate during March and April, 1960 are being collected for scrutinising whether there was any case of the type referred to.

(b) It is not possible to say what if any information was collected through the trunk calls.

(c) The expenditure on trunk telephone calls in 1958-59, 59-60 and 60-61 was respectively Rs. 684.86, Rs. 743.66 and Rs. 716.86.

विदेशों से ऋण

3306. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री गुलशन :

डा० श्रीनिवासन :

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 जुलाई, 1966 तक भारत को विदेशों से कितना ऋण प्राप्त हुआ और जिन देशों से यह ऋण प्राप्त हुआ, उनके क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितना व्याज दिया गया और उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिनको यह व्याज दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). एक विवरण जिसमें मांगी गयी सूचना दी गयी है सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल० टी—6912/66]

Smuggling of Goods from India to China

3307. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the smuggling of goods from India to China;

(b) if so, whether the Central Intelligence Agencies have made any inquiry into these activities;

(c) the results thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to combat this smuggling?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Intelligence agencies investigated into certain complaints of such smuggling, but so far no specific case has been detected. As far as the Government are aware there is no smuggling of goods from India to China on any significant scale.

(d) Officers in the border areas continue to be vigilant.

Irrigational Facilities

3308. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes drawn up for providing irrigational facilities to the 320 million acres of the total of 384 million acres of agricultural land in the country which still remains unirrigated;

(b) the area and extent of unirrigated land in each State at present; and

(c) the special allocations for the provision of irrigation facilities in each State for these schemes for 1966-67?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Of the total sown area of 384 million acres, it has been estimated that irrigation can be extended to only 187 million acres through major, medium and minor irrigation projects. The total area irrigated by the end of Third Plan is expected to be about 86 million acres i.e., 46 per cent of the irrigable area. It is proposed to exploit the balance potential in another 20-25 years. No specific programme has, however, been drawn up so far.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the unirrigated land in each State and allocation made for the Plan Projects for 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6913/66].

इन्दौर में जल की कमी

3309. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की छेद करने वाली मशीन इंदौर में काम नहीं कर सकी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हालैण्ड से विमान द्वारा दो बॉयिंग मशीनें मंगाई जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इंदौर में पानी की कमी के बारे में विदेशों में टेलीविजन पर प्रचार किया और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार इंदौर के लिये नर्मदा से जल प्राप्त करने के बारे में व्यवस्था कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) वह स्थान जहाँ भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने से मंगाया गया खनक (रिंग) प्रयोग किया गया था, पथरीला था और वहाँ पर यह मशीन उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हुई।

(ख) हालैंड और अमरीका से "एक्शन फार फूड प्रोडक्शन आर्गनाइजेशन (एफप्रो)" नामक एक स्वयं सेवी निकाय ने एक एक कूप खनक (बेल ड्रिलिंग रिंग) मंगाये हैं। हालैंड से आयात की गई मशीन हवाई जहाज से लायी गई थी और वह 30 मई 1966 से इन्दौर में चल रही है। उस मशीन का मूल्य 1,10,970 डालर है जिसमें भाड़ा सम्मिलित नहीं है अमेरिका से आने वाला खनक अभी तक नहीं पहुँचा है और उस का मूल्य भी सरकार को ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). क्षिप्रा, चम्बल, काली सिन्ध अथवा नर्मदा नदियों से इन्दौर की जल पूति को बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकार का विभिन्न संभाव्य स्रोतों का पूरा सर्वेक्षण और जांच करने का विचार है। इस सर्वेक्षण को पूरा करने के बाद ही आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

प्रतिरक्षा लेखा विभाग में स्थानान्तरण

3310. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा लेखा विभाग के तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को कारण बताये बिना ही दण्ड के तौर पर दूर के स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरण कर दिया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गो व्यक्ति इन स्थानान्तरणों के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन करते हैं, उनको कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) प्रतिरक्षा लेखा विभाग में तबादले प्रशासनिक कारणों से किये जाते हैं दण्ड के तौर पर कोई तबादला नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

लेकिन यहाँ यह उल्लेख कर दिया जाय कि प्रतिरक्षा लेखा विभाग के कर्मचारियों के सभी अभ्यावेदनों पर कार्यवाही केन्द्रीय असैनिक सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियमावली, 1965 में निर्धारित कार्यपद्धति के अनुसार की जाती है।

Smuggling of Goods into Madras From Singapore

3311. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Shri Rishang Keishing:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to reports of smuggling of luxury consumer goods into Madras from Singapore;

(b) if so, how it is flourishing; and

(c) the steps being taken to check it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhri): (a) Government is aware of the existence of smuggling of luxury consumer good into Madras from Singapore.

(b) According to Government's information the smuggling of consumer goods into Madras from Singapore is under check;

(c) The following are the principal measures adopted to check smuggling:—

(i) systematic rummaging of suspected vessels and aircrafts;

- (ii) regular as well as surprise patrolling of vulnerable sections of coast-line and land borders;
- (iii) close follow-up of information;
- (iv) imposition of heavy penalties under the Customs Act including confiscation of contraband;
- (v) prosecution in course in appropriate cases;
- (vi) setting up of a Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at the Centre to co-ordinate anti-smuggling activities of the various field organizations;
- (vii) setting up of the Economic Offences Wing in the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate economic offences; and
- (viii) acquiring powers under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) for
 - (a) enhancing the term of imprisonment as a result of prosecution where the market price of goods seized is more than 1 lakh of rupees; and
 - (b) placing the burden of proof on the person from whom they are seized, that they are not smuggled goods, in respect of watches and certain other specified goods seized in the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods.

Quarters for L.I.C. Employees

3312. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are practically no quarters for the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether the Corporation has not taken any decision to have quarters for its employees;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether house-building loans have also not been given to its employees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The L. I. C. has at present nearly 1,100 quarters for the use of its employees and another 100 quarters are under construction. The Corporation proposes to construct quarters for its employees in places where there is acute shortage of accommodation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. The employees can get loans for house-building either individually or as members of Co-operative Societies, under the specific Schemes framed by the Corporation.

अफीम का तस्कर व्यापार

3313. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सूच है कि मई, 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह में डेढ़ मन अफीम पकड़ी गई थी, जो फिरोजपुर क्षेत्र से पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा भारत में चोरी-छिपे लाई जा रही थी;

(ख) भारत में अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करने वाले पाकिस्तानी तस्कर व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) इस मामले में निरुद्ध किये गये व्यक्तित्व कितने समय से यह कार्य कर रहे; और

(घ) क्या कार्य में कुछ भारतीयों का भी हाथ है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) पाकिस्तान से चोरी-छिपे लायी

(क) पाकिस्तान से चोरी-छिपे लाई जा रही 54,032 किलो अफीम मई 1966 के पहले सप्ताह में पंजाब में फिरोजपुर जिले के ममदौत थाने पर पकड़ी गयी थी, लेकिन वे चारों व्यक्ति जिन पर चोरी-छिपे माल लाने का आरोप लगाया गया है भारतीय हैं, न कि पाकिस्तानी ।

(ख) से. (घ). इस मामले से सम्बन्धित सब व्यक्ति भारतीय हैं । कहा जाता है कि वे अमृतसर पाकिस्तान सीमा पर 1960 से ये गैर-कानूनी काम करते रहे हैं । भारत में गैर-कानूनी रूप से आने वाले पाकिस्तानी तस्कर व्यापारियों के खिलाफ, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत विभागीय कार्यवाही करने तथा न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाने के अलावा फारेनर्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई करने की व्यवस्था भी है ।

दिल्ली अस्पताल संस्था

3314. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली अस्पताल संस्था के सचिव ने कुछ मांगें मनवाने के लिए अनिश्चित काल के लिए अनशन शुरू कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब तक उन की मांगें पूरी नहीं की जाती हैं तब तक एशोसिएशन का एक सदस्य प्रतिदिन अनशन करेगा; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) सिलवर जुबली टी. बी. अस्पताल में कुछ कर्मचारियों ने रात्रि ड्यूटी के समयोपरिमत्ता के प्रश्न पर भूख हड़ताल की । यह हड़ताल 28 जुलाई 1966 को पहले ही समाप्त हो गई है । चौथी श्रेणी के सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी अपने काम पर वापस आ गये हैं ।

(ग) व्यवस्थापकों ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अघारिटी के निर्णय के अनुसार कार्यवाही कर ली है ।

Smuggling of Watches in Bombay

3315. Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to large scale smuggling of watches in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether any watches and other foreign made goods were seized by the Excise Officials during May, 1966;

(c) if so, the total amount of the goods seized; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Government are aware that there is some smuggling of watches in Bombay.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) During the month of May, 1966, 748 watches valued at about Rs. 77,155/- and other foreign goods valued at about Rs. 20,47,299/- were seized by Customs and Central Excise Officers in Bombay.

(d) Some of these cases of seizure have already been adjudicated and some watches and other goods confiscated. Other cases are in the process of adjudication.

Health Units and Hospitals

3316. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the number of Health units and Hospitals in the country till the end of the Third Plan period; and

(b) how many of them have doctors and how many do not have them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6914/66].

Urban Community Development

3317. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) the number and names of places where Urban Community Development Blocks are introduced;

(b) how they are working with the outlay incurred and the results achieved;

(c) whether some more Blocks are proposed to be started in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, how many and in what places?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6915/66].

(b) The Urban Community Development Scheme was approved by the Government of India in July 1965. The allotment of the projects on the basis of requests received from the States/Union Territories, selection of personnel and their training at various Schools of Social Work took

time and the projects actually started functioning from February, 1966 onwards as and when the training of personnel was over. The Project in Agartala was started only in June 1966. It is too early to assess the results achieved.

(c) and (d). The expansion of the programme will be considered in the light of results achieved. Necessary action to allot the unallotted projects is in hand.

Irrigation and Power Schemes in U.P.

3318. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of Irrigation and Power schemes of the Government of Uttar Pradesh pending at present with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and the benefits likely to be accrued from them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6916/66].

Power Generation in U.P.

3319. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state;

(a) the present capacity of Uttar Pradesh for generating electricity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power in that State during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The present installed generating capacity in Uttar Pradesh is 910 MW.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following Power Stations are expected to be commissioned dur-

ing 1966-67:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (i) Obra Thermal Power Station. | 50 MW (1st Unit) |
| (ii) Panki Thermal Power Station (Kanpur). | 64 MW (2 Units of 32 MW each) |

Total : 144 MW

Smuggled Gold recovered from a Passenger at Delhi

3320. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Railway Police arrested a young man of Etawah (U. P.) and recovered 120 tolas of smuggled gold from his possession on the 13th May, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 12th May, 1966 the Customs staff in collaboration with the Government Railway Police apprehended one person of Etawah (U. P.) at Delhi Railway Station and recovered from him 120 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings.

(b) The person was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under adjudication.

Income-tax Arrears in Gorakhpur Division

3321. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears in the Gorakhpur Division of Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st March, 1966;

(b) the number of years for which they have not been realised;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of cases during the year 1965-66 for which appeals have been filed and have not been decided so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Rs. 35.10 lakhs.

(b) The above arrears are in respect of demands raised during the financial years 1949-50 to 1965-66.

(c) The main reasons for the non-realisation of the above arrears are:

(i) Part of the demand is due from companies under liquidation.

(ii) Arrear demand includes disputed demand, part of which has been 'stayed till disposal of appeals.

(iii) The remaining part of the arrear demand is pending recovery with the T. R. Os to whom certificates have been issued.

(d) During the year 1965-66, 472 appeals were filed in the Gorakhpur Division. Out of these, appeals in 67 cases had not been decided till 31-3-66.

Contraband Gold seized in Darbhanga

3322. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 kilograms of contraband gold was seized in Darbhanga in May, 1966;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the total amount of contraband gold seized during 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. During the month of May, 1966 approximately 25 Kilograms of gold including gold ornaments, was seized at Laheriasarai by the Central Excise authorities. One person was also arrested and later released on bail.

(b) The cases are being adjudicated departmentally and prosecutions will be launched in a court of law if after examining the records, adequate evidence becomes available.

(c) The total quantity of gold seized as smuggled in India by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during 1965-66 was about 1895 kilograms.

National Buildings Construction Corporation

3323. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation has improved since the submission of the report of the Committee on Public Undertaking;

(b) if so, whether the loss or profit position has improved in 1965-66; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to rectify the defects in the Organisation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. The percentage of losses on the turnover is expected to come down from 9.72 per cent during 1963-64 to 4 per cent during 1965-66.

(c) Yes. Some measures have been taken to rectify the defects.

Able-bodied Blind Men in Delhi

3324. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that able-bodied blind men in Delhi have planned to run a Workshop in Delhi to earn their livelihood and they have approached Government for help;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon;

(c) the manner in which Government propose to help these blind persons; and

(d) whether the able-bodied blind men in other cities have been given any such incentives to earn their livelihood?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The possibility of setting up a Work Adjustment Centre and a Sheltered Workshop during the 4th Plan is being explored.

(d) A small Sheltered Workshop has been set up by the Government of India at Dehra Dun and 9 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped with the task of placing in employment physically handicapped persons including the blind have been set up in different parts of the country.

Currency Notes

3325. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints were recently made by clients about disorder in the serial numbering of the fresh currency notes of several denominations drawn by them from certain banks in Calcutta and its suburbs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is not always possible to maintain consecutive numbering in note packets made out of good notes selected from sheets in which some notes may have been defectively printed. In issuing such packets the Reserve Bank advises commercial banks not to use them as full packets but to use them only in transactions involving less than hundred pieces.

Gold seized at Madras Airport

3326. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Dighe:

Shri Sonavane:

Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Officials at Meenambakkam Airport, Madras seized two thousand pieces of gold bars from three passengers who arrived from Bombay during the second week of July, 1966; and

(b) the reasons why the seizure was not made when the passengers arrived at or embarked from Bombay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 13th June, 1966, the Customs and Central Excise authorities seized as smuggled two hundred bars (not two thousand pieces) of goldweighing 2,000 tolas at Meenambakkam Airport from three passengers who arrived from Bombay.

(b) The persons did not arrive from a foreign port as Bombay; nor did the Bombay Customs authorities have any prior information of their being in possession of gold before their embarkation for Madras.

Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board

3327. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board constituted in 1961 under the Wakf Act, 1954 has been abolished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new Wakf Board for Andhra Pradesh has been constituted;

(d) if so, when; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Wakfs Board was suspended by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 29th November, 1965, on the grounds that it was unable to perform, and had persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed on it under the Wakf Act, 1954, and had also exceeded and abused its powers. In fact that Board itself agreed to its supersession when a show cause notice was served on it by the State Government under proviso to Section 64(1) of the Wakf Act, 1954.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As the State Government felt that it would take some more time for reorganizing the administration of Wakfs on proper lines, it has since extended the period of supersession of the Board till 3rd September, 1966.

Exports during Fourth Plan

3328. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether two high-power groups have been constituted to study the export prospects during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the requirements of maintenance imports over this period;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of these groups; and

(c) when they are likely to submit their reports?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). In connection with the preparation of Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, two informal study groups were set up by the Planning Commission at the official level in the second half of June, 1966 to prepare respectively: (a) estimates of the likely export earnings during the Fourth Plan

period; and (b) the requirements of maintenance imports during this period. The tentative estimates of export earnings and of the requirements of maintenance imports, as worked out by the two working groups, have been taken into account in preparing the Draft Outline, which will be presented to both Houses of Parliament in the current session.

Treatment of Kesari Dal

3329. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical research has suggested a method of treatment of "Kesari Dal" to remove its toxic element and make it fit for human consumption without the risk of getting "lathyrism";

(b) if so, the details of the method; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the suggestion of the Indian Council of Medical Research?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad, have suggested a method of treatment of Kesari (*Lathyrus Sativus*) seed to remove toxic factors present in the native seed prior to human consumption.

(b) Details of the method for removing toxic factors are given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. No. LT-6917/66].

(c) The method is based entirely on laboratory experiments, and is still under consideration of the experts of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation Loans

3330. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the granting and ad-

vancing of Agricultural Refinance Corporation's loans to the land-owners under the Nagarjunasagar Project through Co-operative Mortgage Banks for levelling and preparing the land for irrigation have been stopped;

(b) whether the loans were stopped after advancing one instalment;

(c) the reasons for stopping the loans;

(d) whether the peasants who have taken the first instalment are asked to repay the amount;

(e) the loans granted upto the end of June, 1966 in Nagarjunasagar project;

(f) the amount of loans advanced; and

(g) the number of instalments for advancing the loans?

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

(b) 3,193 applicants have been paid the second instalment as well.

(c) The grant of loans has not been stopped. Wherever the loans already advanced have not been utilised for purposes of reclamation of land, the payment of further instalments has been postponed, pending proper utilisation of the earlier advances.

(d) No notices for the repayment of the instalments have been served but the agriculturists have been warned that if the loans already availed of by them are not properly utilised soon their repayment would be demanded.

(e) Rs. 563.33 lakhs to 27,814 applicants.

(f) Rs. 285.86 lakhs to 23,019 applicants.

(g) Generally loans are disbursed in two instalments.

Housing Subsidy to Harijans in Delhi

3331. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are giving housing subsidy to Harijans in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the total amount allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether any increase in the total allocation has been effected recently; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Delhi Administration Rules for the grant of housing subsidy to Harijans, a subsidy equivalent to 75 per cent of the cost of a house, excluding the cost of land, or Rs. 900.00 whichever is less, is granted for the construction of a house in the rural area of Delhi on the following broad conditions:

(i) The applicant belongs to a Scheduled Caste and is engaged in an unclean occupation provided that 20 per cent of the total subsidy shall be earmarked for giving grant to Scheduled Castes other than sweepers and scavengers.

(ii) That the applicant possesses at least 60 sq. yards of land in the rural areas of Delhi where he proposes to construct a house.

(iii) That the applicant or his wife or any dependent member of his family does not possess a pucca house anywhere in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iv) That the applicant is agreeable to contribute at least

one third of the total subsidy granted to him towards the construction of the house, either in cash or building materials or by way of voluntary labour.

The amount allocated for this purpose during 1966-67 is Rs. 4.00 lacs.

(c) and (d). During the Third Plan the amount allocated for the above scheme was Rs. 12.00 lacs. The allocation to be made during the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. It cannot, therefore, be said whether there will be any increase in the total allocation for the scheme in view.

Appointment of Shri J. N. Ganju as Consultant on External Affairs in Washington

3332. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri J. N. Ganju has been appointed in Washington D.C. as Consultant on External Affairs;

(b) if so, on what remuneration; and

(c) whether he had ever been employed by Government previously?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The services of M/s Public Relations Attaches International, Inc. Washington D.C. were engaged by this Department as public relations consultants for the Economic Section of our Embassy in the U.S.A. Shri J. N. Ganju was the principal of this firm;

(b) The firm was engaged for one year from the 9th August, 1965 for \$60,000 (sixty thousand dollars only);

(c) He worked as Public Relations Officer in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. He also worked as Press Attache to the Embassy of India, Washington on contract basis and resigned from Government service with effect from 1st February, 1965.

**मैसर्स औरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन
और मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड**

3333. श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स औरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड तथा बम्बई की कुछ और फर्मों ने कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कम राशि की बीमा की पालिसी ली है ताकि उन्हें प्रीमियम के रूप में अधिक राशि न देनी पड़े;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि आयकर विभाग को प्रीमियम के बारे में गलत आंकड़े बता कर अधिक छूट प्राप्त की जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है और उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि नियोजकों द्वारा बीमा पालिसियां लेना आवश्यक हो। नियोजक स्वेच्छा से ऐसा करते हैं। कितनी रकम की पालिसी लेनी है यह बीमा करने वाले और बीमा कराने वाले के आपस की बात है। सरकार का इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

(ख) इन दो कम्पनियों पर किये गये निर्धारणों से यह पता नहीं लगता कि बीमा किस्तों के बारे में कटौती के लिए किया गया दावा बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर बताया गया था।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

**Health Officer's Status in Delhi
Municipal Corporation**

3334. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**

Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 18th July 1966 under the caption "Stalemate over Health Officer's status";

(b) if so, the nature of the dispute between the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(c) the action taken to resolve their differences?

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

(b) The Commissioner took over the direct administrative control of the 7 hospitals of the Corporation in Delhi to which the Municipal Health Officer has objected.

(c) The Mayor of Delhi discussed this matter with the Group Leader and the Commissioner of the Corporation. It was explained to the Municipal Health Officer that the stand taken by him was untenable as the step taken by the Commissioner was on administrative grounds.

Indifference of a New Delhi Hospital

3335. **Shri Buta Singh:**

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Report appearing in the March of the Nation Weekly dated the 9th July, 1966 captioned "Hospital's Indifference leads to Death"; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Officer concerned?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Shrimati Trishla Devi Jain was admitted in the Willingdon Hospital on the 8th May, 1966 with extensive burns with kerosene. She was in severe shock and 35 per cent of the body area covered with burns. She was given the best possible attention, care and sympathy and no efforts or medicines were spared for her treatment. The hospital spent Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 on plasma transfusions and throughout her stay in the hospital, intensive treatment was kept up. Despite the best medical care and attention the patient died on 22nd June, 1966. But for the attention bestowed on her she would not have survived for so long.

It is the practice that all burn cases are treated as medico-legal cases. Hence the police was informed and the body was handed over to them.

पश्चिम बंगाल-पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार

3336. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प० ह० भोल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल-पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा पर पटसन और बीड़ी के पत्तों का बड़े पैमाने पर तस्कर व्यापार हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जहां तक सरकार को पता है पश्चिम बंगाल-पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा पर पटसन और बीड़ी के पत्तों का बड़े पैमाने पर कोई तस्कर व्यापार नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन थोड़ी-थोड़ी मात्रा में कुछ सामान कभी कभी इधर या उधर चोरी-छिपे लाया ले जाया जाता होगा।

(ख) सीमा पर तैनात सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारी पहले से ही चौकस हैं।

Aid to Yogic Institutions

3337. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid or assistance given to the Yogic Institutions in the country with their names and locations during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(b) the purposes for which it was given and the researches carried out by them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No grant has been paid to any yogic institution during the years referred to.

निषिद्ध नेपाली गांजे की बरामदगी

3338.. श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बृजवासी लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1966 में सहायक उत्पादन शुल्क सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश की मोललिया सीमा पर शाहबाद स्थित सीमा चौकी के निकट एक लाख रुपये के मूल्य का निषिद्ध नेपाली गांजा जो बम्बई से एक ट्रक में चोरी-छिपे लाया जा रहा था बरामद किया था; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 30 जून, 1966 को उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर शाहबाद में पड़ताल-चौकी पर एक आबकारी उप-निरीक्षक ने 499 किलोग्राम नेपाली गांजा बरामद किया। यह गांजा कलकत्ता से बम्बई जाने वाले एक ट्रक में चोरी-छिपे ले जाया जा रहा था।

(ख) तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, और ट्रक भी पकड़ लिया गया। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Aid from International Development Association

3339. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has got financial aid from the International Development Association recently;

(b) if so, the total amount of such assistance; and

(c) the terms on which the financial assistance will be given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). Since 1st April, 1966, India has got financial aid from the International Association as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6918-66].

Gold Smuggling

3340. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold has increased during the last two years; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this is on account of relaxation of Gold Control Order?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) As it is not possible to make a precise estimate of the quantity of gold smuggled into India during the last two years, it is difficult to state whether the smuggling of gold has increased or decreased during the said period. The quantities of gold seized as smuggled during each of the years 1964 and 1965 showed increase over that seized during 1963. There has, however, been a marked fall in such seizures during the first half of 1966. Variations in seizures from year to year, however,

do not necessarily indicate increase or decrease in smuggling activities.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) above, this does not strictly arise. The relaxation of Gold Control Order made in September, 1963 allowed certified goldsmiths to manufacture old ornaments into new ones of like purity. The goldsmiths are not permitted to use primary gold in which form the gold is generally smuggled into India.

Smuggled Silver and Gold Seized in Karnal

3341. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 40 maunds of silver and six kilos of gold ornaments estimated to be worth about Rs. 6 lakhs were seized by the police from the houses of seven Sarafs in the course of a raid for stolen ornaments at Karnal (Punjab) on the 18th July, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In the course of raids in Karnal (Punjab) in the houses of seven Sarafs, on 18th July 1966, the police seized about 876 Kgs. of silver and silver ornaments and about 3 Kgs. of gold ornaments. The value of the seized articles is estimated to be about Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs.

(b) According to information received, complaint was filed by the police in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Karnal, and the matter is now in revision before the District and Sessions Judge, Karnal, against the order of the Chief Judicial Magistrate for release of the seized articles. Investigations have also been started by the Income-tax authorities and are in progress.

रतलाम स्टेशन पर अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

3342. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रतलाम स्टेशन पर एक रेलवे कर्मचारी के पास से 12 किलो अफीम पकड़ी गई थी जैसा कि दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अफीम कहाँ से लाई गई थी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 12-7-1966 को रतलाम स्टेशन पर एक रेलवे कर्मचारी के पास से 10.450 किलोग्राम अफीम पकड़ी गई थी।

(ख) बताया जाता है कि यह अफीम सैलानीपुरा, रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) से चोरी-छिपे लाई गई थी।

(ग) अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार किया गया था किन्तु बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

गांजे की तस्करी

3343. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में आयकर अधि-1502 (Ai) LSD—4.

कारियों ने बम्बई में एक कार से 24,200 रुपये के मूल्य के गांजे के पांच थैले बरामद किये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कार में बैठे तीन व्यक्तियों को इस सम्बन्ध में पकड़ लिया गया था; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) बम्बई के भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी और मद्य-निषेध गुप्त सूचना कार्यालय ने 2 जुलाई, 1966 को बम्बई में एक कार से 24,240 रुपये मूल्य का 9-1,700 किलो गांजा बरामद किया था।

(ख) तीन व्यक्ति 2 जुलाई, 1966 को और एक व्यक्ति 7 जुलाई, 1966 को गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

(ग) सभी अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और गांजा तथा कार पकड़ ली गयी है। मामले की अभी जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

अगरतला नगरपालिका

3344. श्री दशरथ देव :

श्री बोरेन दत्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत दस वर्षों से अगरतला नगरपालिका का प्रबन्ध अपने अधीन ले रखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नगरपालिका का प्रशासन सीधे सरकार के अधीन रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) अगरतला

नगरपालिका के प्रशासन को सरकार ने अप्रैल 1955 में ले लिया था जब इस नगरपालिका के म्युनिसिपल कमिश्नरों ने जो पुराने त्रिपुरा नगरपालिका कानून, 1939 के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे थे, एक साथ इस्तीफा दे दिया था ।

(ख) सरकार ने महसूस किया कि इस सीमान्त नगर की जिसकी अपनी विशेष समस्याएँ हैं निरन्तर देखरेख करते रहने की आवश्यकता है ताकि करों का बकाया वसूल हो सके और विधियों का उचित उपयोग हो सके साथ ही इसके कार्यों का स्तर बढ़ सके और सड़कों आदि की स्थिति सुधर सके । इन कार्यों के लिए इसे बहुत से ऋण तथा अनुदान दिये गये थे । एक वाटर वर्क्स अभी भी तैयार कर दिया गया है और नालियों की व्यवस्था में पर्याप्त सुधार कर लिया गया है । चुनावों में देरी इसलिए भी हो गई कि पुराने त्रिपुरा नगरपालिका कानून को विखंडित करना पड़ा क्योंकि उसमें नगरपालिका की सेवाओं के संबंध में कर लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी और चुनाव संबंधी प्रावधान निरर्थक पड़ गये थे । पुराने कानून के स्थान पर बंगाल नगरपालिका अधिनियम को जो अधिक व्यापक है, त्रिपुरा में लागू कर दिया गया है और अगरतला नगरपालिका की आर्थिक स्थिति को जो अभी भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है, सुधारने के लिये इस अधिनियम के अधीन कर लगाये गये । इस बढ़ते हुये नगर के कुछ समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों को इसमें मिलाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । इस संबंध में निर्णय हो जाय जो नये चुनावों से पूर्व वाडों का सीमा निर्धारण करना तथा मतदाता सूची तैयार कराना आवश्यक होगा ।

Working Women's Hostel, New Delhi

3345. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether a grant of Rs. 50,000 or less was made by Government to

the Y.W.C.A., New Delhi for its Working Women's Hostel;

(b) if so, in which year or years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no representative of Government on the Board of Management;

(d) whether a loan of Rs. 1 lakh was also given to the Y.W.C.A. and if so, in which year;

(e) whether hostel rates have been revised upwards three times within the last 12 months;

(f) whether it is also a fact that most of the girls are in the Rs. 300—600 income bracket; and

(g) whether new rules have been passed by the Board of Management which adversely affect the residents?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000.00 was made by Government in 1953.

(c) The Director of Estates is a representative on behalf of the Government on the Managing Committee.

(d) A loan of Rs. 1 lakh was given to the Y.W.C.A. for construction of the Hostel in two instalments of Rs. 50,000.00 each, one in 1953 and the other in 1955.

(e) to (g). Government have no information in the matter as the Government representative has not been invited to any Meetings of the Committee in the last year to discuss this matter.

Industrial Projects in Tribal Areas

3346. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the big industrial projects opened up in the midst of tribal people have meant not only loss of their ancestral lands and means of permanent and stable source of subsistence but also economic and moral frustration among them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in preparing the projects in the tribal region, no care during all these Five Year Plans has been taken to prepare the directly affected tribal people to be able to bear the tremendous impact of the sudden vast industrialisation; and

(c) if so, the steps and correctives proposed to be taken and applied in the next Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The question of timely and adequate rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced by various irrigation, power and industrial projects has been engaging serious attention of the Government of India. The State Governments, who are primarily concerned with the rehabilitation of such persons, Industrial Undertakings and the Project authorities have taken necessary steps in the Third Five Year Plan for the speedy and suitable rehabilitation of such displaced persons. The question as to the measures to be adopted during the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration of the Government of India and the Planning Commission.

Village Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

3347. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Village Water Supply Schemes started in Kerala, especially in Palghat District, during the Third Plan have been dropped after spending huge amounts of money; and

(b) if so, the names of the Panchayats affected and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Education of Adivasis

3348. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4152 on the 21st April, 1966 and state:

(a) the time when the disparity in the educational development between the two sections of the Adivasis will be removed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of Schools, especially High Schools and Colleges have grown up and State Government aid and recognition given more readily in Ranchi district than in Singbhum and Santal Pargana in Bihar, has resulted in increased facilities for Christian Adivasis as compared to Non-Christian Adivasi students;

(c) the number of residential schools opened in predominantly Non-Christian Adivasi areas; and

(d) whether there is a proposal in the next Plan to have much larger funds made available to give more educational facilities to less educationally developed section of Adivasis?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The State Governments are making efforts to bring the backward Adivasis upto the level of the rest of the community as early as possible. It is not possible to give the definite date when the disparity between the Christian and non-Christian Adivasis will be removed.

(b) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government concerned and it will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

3349. Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to

take over the Irwin Hospital by Government;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation is resisting such a move; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to take over the Irwin Hospital by the Central Government. However, with a view to improving the administration and consequently the standard of clinical service and medical education, the Delhi Administration have constituted a Board of Management under the Chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner which will coordinate the working of the three connected institutions, namely, the Maulana Azad Medical College, the Irwin Hospital and the G. B. Pant Hospital. The Mayor of Delhi is a member of this Board.

Power Cuts in States

3350. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many States in India have imposed cuts on the supply of electricity and power during 1965-66;

(b) how many States have collected the minimum prescribed yearly charges from agriculturists for the power connections given for agricultural purposes, even after imposing power cuts; and

(c) how many States, among those which imposed power cuts, are considering to give some remission for the minimum yearly charges already collected?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Workers in Kolar Gold Fields

3351. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore State at present;

(b) the number of employees retrenched during the last three years either on account of the retrenchment or closure of mines;

(c) the alternative arrangements made and the employment potential created to employ the retrenched labourers and other surplus people in the area; and

(d) for how long the mines are likely to last with the present strength of the labourers in employment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 1-8-1966 the number of workers was 13,128.

(b) In the three years preceding 1-8-1966 no workers were retrenched.

(c) Messrs Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., a Government company, is constructing a factory there which may have an employment potential for 3,000 workers. This will be of help to workers leaving the Kolar Gold Mines by retirement or otherwise.

(d) On the basis of the proved ore reserves most sections of the mines should continue for 10 to 15 years. Further exploration to develop ore reserves is also taking place. However the strength of workers does not depend only on the ore reserves but is determined with reference to production techniques and other relevant factors.

Unemployed Sanitary Inspectors in Kerala

3352. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Sanitary Inspectors who passed the

examination from the Thavanur Rural Institute (Kerala) are still unemployed;

(b) if so, the number of such unemployed Sanitary Inspectors; and

(c) the reasons for not absorbing them by the then Government in service when a lot of money has been spent on their training?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

पाकिस्तान को पानी की सप्लाई

3353. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

श्री वुलेश्वर मोता :

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

(क) इस वर्ष राजस्थान के गंग नहर क्षेत्र से पाकिस्तान को कितने हजार क्यूसेक पानी दिया गया ;

(ख) इसी प्रकार इस वर्ष भाखड़ा नहर क्षेत्र से कितने हजार क्यूसेक पानी दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान को पानी दिये जाने के कारण इस वर्ष गंग नहर में पानी तथा भाखड़ा नहर में पानी कम हो गया था और उसके परिणामस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई न होने के कारण काफी फसल बर्बाद हो गयी थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तान को पानी की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि देश में पहले ही पानी की कमी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फल्लूद्दीन अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). पाकिस्तान

को गंग नहर अथवा भाखड़ा नहर से पानी नहीं दिया जाता है । 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 20 जून, 1966 तक सतलुज में, फिरोजपुर के नीचे, पानी नहीं छोड़ा गया था ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजस्व विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारी

3354. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्व विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद के लिये मूलतः क्या श्रेणी तथा वेतनक्रम स्वीकृत किया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या इस पद का दर्जा ऊंचा किया गया है और वेतनक्रम बढ़ाया गया है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) श्रेणी II में 350-25-500-30-590-द० रो० 30-800-द० रा०-30-830-35-900 रुपये के वेतन-मान में ।

(ख) जी, हां । कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने राजस्व तथा बीमा विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभाग के कार्य-भार का नाप-तोल किया था और उसकी सिफारिश पर हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद को 1-7-66 से 700-40-1100-50/2-1250 रुपये के वेतन-मान में श्रेणी I के पद में उन्नत किया गया था ।

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों और ग्राशुल्लिफिकों का कार्यभार

3355. 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) क्या सरकार का विचार राजपत्रित अधिकारियों और आशुलिपिकों के कार्यभार का अनुमान लगाने का है, जैसा कि अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के मामले में किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) और (ख). वित्त मंत्रालय का कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक (स्टाफ इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट) काम के बंटे हुए क्रम के अनुसार भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों के कार्य-भार का निर्धारण करने में पहले से ही लगा हुआ है। इन अध्ययनों में राजपत्रित अफसर तथा आशुलिपिक (स्टेनोग्राफर) भी आते हैं लेकिन संयुक्त सचिवों तथा उनके ऊपर के स्तरों के अफसरों के कार्य का अध्ययन नहीं किया जाता, क्योंकि साधारण तरीके से उनके काम का नाप तोल संभव नहीं होता।

Energisation of Pumping Sets

3356. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) the demand for electricity for pumping sets in the country upto July, 1966;

(b) how many pumping sets can be energised with available energy; and

(c) the demands and allotments of funds for this purpose, State-wise?

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

to (c). There is a large demand for supply of electricity for the pumping sets. It has been assessed that with the outlay of Rs. 44.39 crores on rural electrification during the current year about 99,580 pumpsets/tube-wells can be energised. According to the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards another additional 61,000 pumpsets/tube-wells can be energised during the current year if additional funds are made available.

Generally, it can be stated that available electric power is sufficient to meet the needs of agricultural pumping in the country. Lack of power has not been the limiting factor for energisation of pumpsets. The main bottleneck is the lack of necessary net work of transmission and distribution lines within the States. However, during the last two years of the Third Plan an additional sum of Rs. 11.21 crores over and above the State Plan ceilings was provided for specifically energisation of irrigation pumps and tube-wells. The State authorities have also been advised that during the Fourth Plan, rural electrification schemes should be drawn up to sub-serve the agricultural need so that clusters of pump situated in a group of villages could be covered for energisation as far as possible. The allocation of central assistance relating to the rural electrification programme during 1966-67 is indicated below. The amounts asked for the purpose in the annual-plan are also indicated in a separate column.

	Demand (Rs. lakhs)	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	300.00	300.00
2. Assam	100.00	90.00
3. Bihar	275.00	275.00
4. Gujarat	270.00	270.00
5. Jammu & Kashmir	50.00	59.20
6. Kerala	60.00	60.00
7. Madras	600.00	600.00
8. Maharashtra	750.00	247.13
9. Mysore	300.00	300.00
10. Orissa	120.00	110.00
11. Punjab	300.00	297.00
12. Uttar Pradesh	900.00	900.00
13. West Bengal	100.00	100.00
14. Rajasthan	250.00	250.00
15. Madhya Pradesh	106.52	75.00
	4481.52	3933.33

Harijan Members of Panchayats

3357. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64 wherein it is stated that Harijan Members of certain Panchayats are not allowed to sit at meetings; and

(b) if so, the action taken to put an end to this discriminatory treatment?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The observations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been brought to the notice of the State Governments and the Department of Community Development so that they may take remedial measures.

Educational facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3358. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided towards educational facilities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Third Plan;

(b) the actual amount spent;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in the amount; and

(d) if so, the names of States where the shortfall has occurred?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):

(a) Sch. Castes	1535.72	Rs. in lakhs
Sch. Tribes	1303.16	"
(b) Sch. Castes	1672.28*	"
Sch. Tribes	1160.90*	"

*Anticipated expenditure.

- (c) 1. Sch. Castes No, Sir.
2. Sch. Tribes Yes, Sir.

(d) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Himchal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and A & N Islands.

The above information is only in respect of the State Sector of Backward Classes.

As regards Central Sector, allocations were made for the schemes of Post-Matric scholarships and girls' hostels for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes. In the case of Post-Matric scholarships, the Department of Social Welfare is committed to bear the entire expenditure over and above the fixed grants released by the Ministry of Education plus State Governments' share of expenditure to be borne by them at the level of 1958-59. In view of this question of any shortfalls would not arise so far this scheme is concerned. The following expenditure is likely to have been incurred during the Third Plan period on this scheme:—

Scheduled Castes	Rs. 766.50 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	Rs. 125.38 lakhs

As regards girls' hostels, no State-wise allocations were made and hence the question of shortfall does not arise. The following amounts were sanctioned and are likely to have been incurred during the Third Plan period on this scheme:—

Scheduled Castes	Rs. 4.51 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	Rs. 9.54 lakhs.

आयातित वस्तुओं की बरामदगी

3359. श्री यु० ब० सिंह :
डा० लक्ष्मीलाल सिन्घवी :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

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

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में मद्रास में नागपतीनाम में एक कम्पनी के स्टोर से 4 लाख रुपये की आयातित वस्तुएं बरामद की गई थीं ;

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes Students in Orissa

3361. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(a) the amount sanctioned towards the post-Matric scholarships for Scheduled Caste students in Orissa State during 1965-66;

(ग) इन वस्तुओं में शामिल विदेशी मुद्रा का विवरण क्या है ?

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste students who have received the said scholarships in Orissa State during the above period; and

वित्त मंत्री (श्री जचन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) जाँ, नहीं ।

(c) the number of applications received and the number rejected?

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उत्ते ।

Hostels for Students belonging to Scavenger Classes

3360. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The required information is as under:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government sanctioned grants to the States to start special Hostels for the students belonging to scavenger classes in the Third Plan period;

(a) Rs. 3.30 lakhs have been provisionally released to the Govt. of Orissa for post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste students for the year 1965-66. This is over and above the fixed grant of Rs. 0.78 lakh released by the Ministry of Education during that year and the State Government's own share of expenditure at the level of the expenditure incurred by them on this scheme

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the said Hostels in each State in the Third Plan period; and

(c) the amount spent by the Orissa Government for the said purpose?

(b) and (c).

(b) and (c).

No. of applications received		No. of applications rejected		No. of Scholarships sanctioned	
Renewal	Fresh	Renewal	Fresh	Renewal	Fresh
213	433	15	90	108	343

Colonies for Scavengers

3362. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Central Government to the States for the construction of colonies for scavengers in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans;

(b) the amount spent for the said purpose and the amount lapsed after the Plan periods; and

(c) the States which have utilised the total grants?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). No specific allocation was made for the construction of colonies for scavengers during the First and Second Five Year Plans. Hence, it is not possible to assess precisely the amount actually spent on this scheme and the extent of shortfall during these two plan periods.

During the Third Plan also only a composite provision of Rs. 299.00 lakhs was made for the scheme of subsidy for housing of sweepers and scavengers and provision of house sites for Scheduled Castes (a) who are engaged in unclean occupations or (b) who are landless labourers. A statement showing the allocations made and the expenditure incurred on this scheme is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6919/66].

"Grow More Food" Campaign

3363. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the second World War, the lawns on both sides of Raj Path were used for growing vegetables and other foodgrains under Grow More Food Campaign;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise these lawns for grow-

ing vegetables or other foodgrains; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehi Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Parts of the lawns were cultivated for growing foodgrains and vegetables. The results were not found encouraging as the cost of production was high.

Leprosy

3364. Shri S. Kandappan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of leprosy has been on the increase in the State of Madras for the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take or have already taken to check the spread of this disease?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is no evidence to warrant the conclusion that the incidence of leprosy is on the increase in the State of Madras.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme launched throughout the country in 1955, 21 Leprosy Control Units and 81 Survey Education and Treatment Centres have been established in the State of Madras upto the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan. In addition to this 5 voluntary agencies are working in the field of leprosy, and the following institutions are also participating in the leprosy Control Programme:

(i) Belgium Leprosy Mission, Polambakkam.

(ii) Central Leprosy Teaching & Research Institute, Chingleput.

(iii) Sacred Heart Hospital, Kumbakonam.

(iv) Control Centre, Wandiwash.

(v) St. Anthony Centre, Tindivannam.

There are 26 Inpatient Institutions where patients are hospitalised temporarily and 127 Rural & Urban Leprosy Clinics where treatment facilities are available to the out-door patients. Till the end of the Third Five Year Plan period 39 lakhs people have been surveyed and 1,65,050 cases have been recorded.

The Leprosy Control Programme will be intensified during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The D.D.S. Prophylaxis programme will also be started in the State. Children upto the age of 10 years will receive prophylactic treatment with D.D.S. so that they are protected for future.

Dearness Allowance to U.P. Government Employees

**3365. Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any assistance to the U.P. Government to meet the demands of the Government employees for the recent increased dearness allowance;

(b) whether similar assistance was given to all the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Pazhassi Project in Kerala State

3366. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pazhassi Project approved long before some other projects in Kerala is allotted only rupees one lakh during the Fourth Plan;

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

(c) the reasons for not giving priority to this project though it is in the most backward region?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The amount allotted for the year 1966-67 is Rs. 1 lakh and the allocation for the balance of years of the Fourth Plan is not yet settled.

(b) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 442.40 lakhs.

(c) Priority has been accorded to projects which are in an advanced stage of construction and will yield early benefits. Pazhassi Project is in the initial stages of construction.

Nagarjunasagar Dam

**3367. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether one of the two gates fixed for letting out water at Nagarjunasagar Dam did not go down when it was to be closed after the water level in the reservoir had risen above the tunnel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Two gates of temporary diversion tunnel at Nagarjunasagar Dam did not go down when the water level rose above EL. 412.

(b) The reasons for this are being investigated.

Deputation Allowance on Ex-Cadre Posts

3369. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Deputation (duty) Allowance on ex-cadre posts on identical time scales of pay is being stopped with immediate effect for the persons whose tenures are expiring

now or within a maximum period of six months;

(b) if so, whether any substantial economy will be effected by it, and if so, what;

(c) whether it is also a fact that reversion of deputationists will lead to the dislocation of work and consequent inefficiency outweighing the economy effected; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The decision not to allow deputation allowance in *ex-cadre* posts on identical or equivalent scales of pay will be applicable to existing deputationists if and when their tenure of deputation is extended or renewed.

(b) It is not possible to estimate at this stage the extent of economy involved.

(c) and (d). Since the deputationists will be sent back only on expiry of their existing tenures, the question of dislocation of work does not arise.

Research Officers in Planning Commission

**3370. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

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

(a) whether the cadre of the Investigators and the Research Officers in the Committee on Plan Projects is the same as that of Planning Commission and their inter-seniority and interchangeability maintained;

(b) whether the recruitment rules and the procedure of promotions are the same;

(c) if not, how the name of Planning Commission is associated with the Committee on Plan Projects; and

(d) the reasons why the posts for the Committee on Plan Projects are

advertised in the name of Planning Commission and the Officers' appointments are issued by the Secretary, Planning Commission?

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

(a) and (b). The scales of pay of Research Officers and Investigators in the Committee on Plan Projects are the same as those within the Planning Commission. Recruitment rules and procedures for promotions are also similar. However, in meeting the varying needs of Study Teams constituted by the Committee which require different types of personnel, depending upon the subjects and areas selected for study, recruitment has to be made by the Committee on Plan Projects independently. In view of this and because of the short-term nature of studies undertaken by the Study Teams, seniority lists are distinct from those of the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). The Secretariat of the Committee on Plan Projects is located in the Planning Commission. For current work it functions under a Member of the Planning Commission, important matters being referred to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Chairman of the Committee on Plan Projects and, when necessary, to the Committee as a whole. Under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965; Secretary, Planning Commission, is the appointing authority for certain categories of posts in the Committee on Plan Projects and appointment orders in these cases are issued in his name.

Committee on Plan Projects

**3371. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

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

(a) the action taken on the reports brought out by the teams set up by

the Committee on Plan Projects from time to time;

(b) whether there is any regular unit either in the Committee on Plan Projects or in Planning Commission responsible for the follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations made by the teams in their reports; and

(c) if not, how the Commission ensure that the recommendations made by the Teams are being implemented by the concerned Ministries and State Governments?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). Since the Committee on Plan Projects was set up in 1956, as a Committee of the National Development Council, Study Teams constituted by the Committee have investigated a number of important subjects. The secretariat of the Committee on Plan Projects brings the proposals in each report to the attention of the Ministries and the States concerned. Follow-up action on the reports of Study Teams is taken by the Ministries concerned and the appropriate Divisions of the Planning Commission keep in touch with the Ministries. When each report is completed, according to the subject investigated, careful consideration is given to the manner in which the recommendations could be best pursued.

Ramanadhi and Gadana Reservoir Schemes in Madras

3373. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have impressed on the Planning Commission about the contribution which the Ramanadhi and Gadana Reservoir schemes in Tirunelveli district can make in the development of economically backward tract;

(b) the estimated cost of these schemes; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission have given technical clearance to these schemes?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The Government of Madras have submitted proforma reports for Ramanadhi and Gadana Reservoir schemes.

(b) The estimated costs of Ramanadhi and Gadana Reservoir schemes are Rs. 87 lakhs and Rs. 158 lakhs respectively.

(c) Ramanadhi project was approved by the Planning Commission for implementation in March, 1966 and State Government informed about it.

The Gadana Reservoir scheme is under consideration.

Goods exported from India to Nepal

3374. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Nepal will receive this year from India in the form of central excise refund on goods exported from India to Nepal; and

(b) the amount thus received last year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). It is estimated that His Majesty's Government of Nepal may receive approximately a sum of Rs. 230 lakhs in the year 1966-67 as refund of central excise duty on excisable goods exported from India to Nepal.

The amount actually paid on this account in the year 1965-66 was Rs. 246.6 lakhs.

Out-of-turn Allotment of Government Flats

3375. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of turn allotment of Government flats is

made by him under extraordinary circumstances to deserving cases;

(b) if so, how many such allotments have been made during the last two years; and

(c) the procedure followed in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of turn allotments are made under the rules to (i) dependents of government servants who have died or retired from service and (ii) personal staff of Ministers limited to one or two in the interests of discharge of official business. They are also made in cases of exceptional hardship.

(b) 129 to dependents of government servants who have died or retired; 11 to personal staff of Ministers etc.; and 131 to other deserving persons. The total number of allotments made during this period is over 14,100.

(c) Each case is examined on merits and the rules and orders on the subject.

Manager of Publications, Delhi

3376. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many complaints of corruption, misuse of Government property and funds, favouritism, etc. have been received against the Manager of Publications, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made; and

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

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

(b) Some of the complaints have been investigated while others are still under investigation.

(c) Steps are being taken to charge-sheet the officer concerned in respect of certain allegations already investigated.

Manager of Publications, Delhi

3377. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manager of Publications in his Ministry has been declared physically unfit for Government service by the Medical Board;

(b) if so, on what ground and on what date; and

(c) the reasons for his being allowed to continue in Government service?

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

(b) On the 24th March, 1966; on the ground that the officer concerned is not reasonably healthy and has not the physical capacity and mental alertness for continuing to discharge satisfactorily the duties expected of him.

(c) The medical certificate given by the Medical Board was not in the prescribed form as required by the rules applicable. The officer, however, has since proceeded on leave with effect from the 21st July, 1966.

Engineers in C.P.W.D.

3378. Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state the rules for recruitment, confirmation and promotion of Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers (direct recruits and departmental candidates) in the Central Public Works Department?

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

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6920/66].

Survey Re. Housing and Allotment of Land to Landless Tribals of Orissa

3380. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding housing and allotment of land to the landless Tribals of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether any tentative provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide house sites and land to landless tribals of Orissa State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

3381. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for the grant of more funds for rural electrification in the State during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No. The Government of Orissa had proposed an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs for rural electrification for 1966-67 in their Annual Plan proposals. Against this, the Working Group on Power set

up to consider the Annual Plan of Orissa State for 1966-67 recommending an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs, which has since been approved and the amount has been allocated to the State Government.

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

Extension of Service to Architects in C.P.W.D.

3382. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

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

(a) whether there are Senior Architects, Architects and Assistant Architects in C.P.W.D. who have been granted extension of service; and

(b) if so, their designations, number and the period for which extensions have been granted and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There are no Senior Architects and Assistant Architects in the Central Public Works Department who have been granted extension in service. There is, however, one Architect who has been granted extension in service.

(b) One Architect in the scale of pay of Rs. 700—1250 who attained the age of 55 on 9th November, 1961 has been granted extension in service from time to time, up to 8th November, 1966. The extension has been granted owing to shortage of experienced architects in the department.

Calicut Municipal Stadium

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Calicut Municipal Corporation requesting for more aid to complete the Municipal Stadium; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Sea-Erosion in Visakhapatnam

3384. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was made to the Prime Minister when she visited Visakhapatnam regarding sea erosion in Visakhapatnam town;

(b) whether any request was made by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to give technical and financial aid for the purpose; and

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

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

(a) The problem of sea erosion in Visakhapatnam town was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister during her visit to the town in June last.

(b) The State Government have made a request to the Ministry of Transport & Aviation that, as the erosion in the town is mainly due to harbour activities; the Harbour authority or the Central Government should bear the cost of the protective measures. A scheme for the protection work, based on the recommendations of the American Expert, Dr. George M. Watts, who inspected the area in 1964, is under the consideration of the State Government.

(c) The representation of the State Government for Central financial assistance for the purpose is under consideration. The Central Water & Power Commission are rendering such technical assistance as is sought by the State Government, who have been

advised to take expeditious action for taking up protective works.

Vasectomy Cases

3385. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vasectomy cases done upto the end of July, 1966 in the country;

(b) the number of camps held for this purpose in Punjab; and

(c) the number of doctors attending each camp and expenses incurred for each camp?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

Loop Camps in Punjab

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

(a) the number of loops camps held during 1965 and upto the end of July, 1966 in Punjab;

(b) the number of loop insertions there during the above period;

(c) the number of lady doctors employed in each camp and the remuneration paid to them for such cases; and

(d) how much time these lady doctors remain absent from the daily duties in the Hospitals?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Pakistan's Demand for Compensation for Loss of River Waters

3387. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Government have demanded compensation

for the loss of river waters which it allegedly suffered during the Indo-Pak. conflict in September, 1965; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.04 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
AGAINST THE MINISTER OF
HOME AFFAIRS

(Query)

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):

On 12-8-66, I had given notice of a motion of privilege against the Home Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: He was kind enough to see me. I have promised him that I would have a consultation with the Home Minister. He should wait till I have had that consultation and then I will tell him what is the result.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I had tabled a motion of breach of privilege against two newspapers, the *Dinman* and the *Statesman*. It is not against the Minister; it is against these two newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: That is another reflection. He should not say it in this manner, that it is not against the Minister it is against the newspapers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do not be so touchy. You have rejected the motion against the Minister. That is why I am saying that it is not against him, but against the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore I should not reject this one?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: That is what it means. What else does it mean?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You reconsider it.

12.05 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF BREACH OF
PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, as soon as I had announced my decision on the notice of a motion of privilege, Shri Madhu Limaye said:

“इसीलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप कांग्रेस पार्टी की सदस्यता से इस्तीफा दीजिये। जब तक आप कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं छोड़ेंगे, इस सदन की शांति और शान नहीं बनी रह सकती।”

माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे एक चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी इस बात पर।

It came immediately after I had given one ruling. Therefore, the natural implication that I could understand was that because I was a member of the Congress—though I am not....

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Have you denied it?

Mr. Speaker: That is not now the question; whether I am a member of the Congress or not, that is not in dispute.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Are you a member of the Congress or not?

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : आप ने ही कहा था हम से एक कमेटी में। अगर नहीं है, तो मैं वापस लेता हूँ। मैंने पत्र भी लिखा है आप को। . . . (व्यवधान)। हल्ला करने से क्या होगा।

Mr. Speaker: For the present purpose, that is beside the point, whether I am a member of the Congress or not.

इस वक़्त सवाल इतना है कि जब मैंने एक फैसला दिया तो उन्होंने वह लपज कहे जो मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाये हैं, जिस का मतलब सिवाय इस के कुछ नहीं हो सकता कि जब तक मैं कांग्रेस का मेम्बर हूँ तब तक मैं इन्साफ नहीं

करता और जो फैसला दिया है वह मैंने पक्षपात से दिया है। इस के सिवा इस का कोई दूसरा मतलब नहीं हो सकता था। इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि मैं इसको भेजता हूँ। कल मुझ से पूछा गया कि किस रूल के अन्डर मैंने रूल कहा। श्री कामत ने इस पर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया था। मैं अब उनको सुनूँगा और बहूँगा कि वे बतायें कि क्या वह कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हमें भी चांग दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत ब्रीफ हो।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosh-angabad): I will finish in a minute and a half. I will invite attention to rules 222 and 223.

Shri Hem Barua: It is high time that Mr. Kamath gets a new book, it is completely torn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are only six months more. I will accept it with thanks, I do not wish to buy a new one for six months only. Rule 222 says:

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege, either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

Apparently you took action yesterday under rule 227. I have got the record with me also, but I do not want to tire the House with the record. As soon as you said that you would refer this to the Committee of Privileges, I think my hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patel, got up and moved a motion, "I move that it be referred to the Committee of Privileges." By the time the General Secretary of the Congress Party, Shri Raghunath Singh, had to say anything, perhaps there was an uproar, the record is silent on the point, what he said, but Mr. Patil's statement appears on

record. Even assuming that the motion was made by Mr. Patil, the Minister of Railways—we are happy he is present in the House now day after day,....

Mr. Speaker: I immediately said that I was not relying on any motions having to be made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, you took action *suo moto* under rule 227. What does rule 227 say? In all humility, my understanding of the rule is—first of all, let me read the rule:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules that means those that have gone before....

"...the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report."

What does this mean, "any question of privilege"? How does any question of privilege arise before the House? That is a moot point. If you will bear with me for a while, how does it arise? That arises only if the conditions in rules 222, 223 and 224 are fulfilled, not before. I submit that unless conditions are fulfilled, no question of privilege can arise before the House because the procedure is laid down as to how any question of privilege should be brought before the House. What does it say? Rule 222 I have read. Rule 223 I will read for the benefit of the Members and colleagues who are going to follow me to be able to make up their minds also, because it is not you alone, in all humility, in all earnestness I submit.

Rule 223 reads:

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege....

—it applies to Mr. Patil also, I hope there will be no two standards here, and knowing you as I do. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That might be taken apart when I have said that I am not relying on that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That help you.

Mr. Speaker: That might be left out.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Why are two Members standing like that when he is on his legs?

Mr. Speaker: Others should sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just as we have equality before the law and the Constitution, there is equality before the rules for all Members on all sides of the House.

"A member wishing to raise a question shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

Now, a question of privilege envisaged, visualised in rule 227—"the Speaker may refer any question of privilege"—how does that question come before the House? We cannot go outside the rules surely, rules that have been enforced by you as the presiding deity of the Rules Committee.

The House has accepted that; we are governed by the rules. Unless therefore the motion is made by a Member of the House by a formal notice to the Secretary. . . .

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Speaker is also a Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can make a motion. But the motion was made by Mr. Patil, not by him.

Mr. Speaker: I am hearing, Mr. Kamath may continue....
(Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A chairman on the panel is interrupting me.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Kamath said that he would take only one minute. Has that one minute expired?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know it is the Speaker, not you, who should conduct the business. I, therefore, submit that rule 227 cannot be enforced in a vacuum; as I submitted yesterday, it cannot be enforced in isolation from the other rules. No notice of the motion was given yesterday, because you ignored Mr. Patil's motion; I presume you ignored Mr. Patil's motion. Is that so?

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I am not taking that into consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You acted *suo moto*. Unless there is a motion before the House to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges there cannot be any decision by the Speaker or by the Chair (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I submit that your announcement or ruling—I do not know what you call it—or decision to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges was not quite in accordance with the rules and not in order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday, when my hon. friend Mr. Limaye made this suggestion, I thought it was a suggestion for action. Sometimes some people say: why don't you join us? So, it is a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. I want to make it clear to the hon. Member: whether those remarks constitute a breach of privilege or not is one thing. The other things might be left separately. The Committee may say: no, it is not a breach of privilege; that is a different thing. We are not discussing that. The question is whether I can refer it. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am coming to that....(*Interruptions*.) I am also relying on rules 223 and 224. (*Interruptions*.) I will read rule 223.

Under rule 227 you have a right to refer anything, any question to the Committee of Privileges *suo motu*; that is the inherent right which you are able to use. Mr. Kamath referred to rule 223 which clearly states:

"If the question raised is based on a document the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

The document is only available today and if I wanted to raise it I will get it from the Lok Sabha Secretariat or from the publications branch. What document is available today? Yesterday, when you referred it to the Committee without that document, it was only in shorthand before the parliamentary reporter, not before us.

My second point is about 224 which says that the right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely, not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting. Yesterday, one question of privilege was before the House in which you gave the ruling. Secondly, we came to know that without notice or anything you referred the matter to the committee. This will be something unprecedented if such matters are referred immediately after they occurred. We must be very frank if the Minister says anything, you will also immediately move the motion. Though we have not the inherent powers, we can immediately send a motion to the Secretary and say that it may be sent to the Privileges Committee. That will be a dangerous thing.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): The distinction between rules 222 and 223 on the one hand and rule 227 on the other is very clear. Rules 222 and 223 apply to the Members. When a Member wants to raise a question of privilege, he has to undergo certain formalities and give notice in writing, etc., etc. He should also observe the limitation that not more than one motion of privilege shall be taken up on any one particular day. There is a distinction between the Speaker raising a question of privilege and the Members

raising a question of privilege. In so far as the right of the Speaker is concerned, it is unfettered and there is no limitation that not more than one question shall be taken up. Therefore, the distinction between 223 on the one hand and 227 on the other has to be borne in mind.

As a matter of fact, **Shri Kamath** has pointed out that certain things cannot happen in a vacuum. It is very clear that a Member can commit a breach of privilege while sitting in the House. It is for the Committee to decide as to whether under those circumstances the words spoken by the Member constitute a breach of privilege or not. But we are at this moment limited to the question of reference, and therefore the reference by the Speaker under rule 227 has got nothing to do with rules 222 and 223.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I may submit very respectfully that I agree with **Shri D. D. Puri** that a distinction has to be made between a private Member of the House and the Speaker. I think this is a convention held sacred in all the democracies of the world.

The second point is that sometimes a privilege motion arises out of privilege motion, as sometimes a decree arises out of a decree. So, this privilege motion which we are sending to the Committee of Privileges is something that is the consequential result of what happened in the House today, and I think in your capacity as Speaker, you are perfectly justified in sending it to the Privileges Committee.

Thirdly, There is no convention in this country that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies should be returned unopposed to the Lok Sabha or the Assemblies.

Mr. Speaker: That is not material here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since there is no convention like that here—we tried to build up that convention and our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to have that convention but unfortunately we did not succeed—the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Speakers of the Assemblies have to fight the election on one ticket or another ticket. It does not matter on what ticket they fight the election, but after they are returned to the Assembly or the Lok Sabha as the case may be....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma would realise that that is not relevant here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That point was raised by Shri Kamath and Shri Banerjee, and therefore I think that as Speaker you do not belong to any party and you are not affiliated to any party in this House.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : श्रीमन्, मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। इस सदन को कार्यवाही को चलाने के लिए जो नियम बनाए गए हैं, उन से ऊपर उठ कर और अध्यक्ष के पद के महत्व को समझते हुए अगर इस बात को मान भी लिया जाये कि अध्यक्ष किसी भी समय, किसी भी क्षण, किसी भी सदस्य या किसी भी शक्ति या ओहदे के बिनाफ कोई प्रिविलेज मोशन इस हाउस को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को दे सकते हैं, तो भी मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस विषय पर आप इस प्रिविलेज मोशन को ले रहे हैं, वह सीधे-सीधे आप से सम्बन्ध रखता है, इसलिए अपनी शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करते हुये आप का इस प्रिविलेज मोशन को लेना कुछ ठीक नहीं जचेगा। जिस विषय पर यह प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया जा रहा है, जिस बात पर इस सदन की निगाह में या आप की निगाह में आपत्ति है, उस का सम्बन्ध सीधे-सीधे आप के अपने पद से है, इसलिए आप उस के बारे में प्रिविलेज मोशन की आज्ञा दें, यह मुझे जंचता नहीं है।

श्री क० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, ने आप पर जो आरोप लगाया है,

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है।

श्री क० गो० सेन : आप ने जो पैराल आक्र चैयरमैन बनाया है, वह आरोप उम के सब सदस्यों पर भी लागू होगा।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Assuming that you have got every authority to bring or refer any question to the Privileges Committee, I request you to reconsider the latest sentence said by Mr. Madhu Limaye when he said that he was not under the impression that you belong to the Congress organisation. Yourself, your predecessors and all the Speakers in this country have laid down a very good convention that they do not belong to the Congress. You yourself do not belong to any party when you sit on that Chair. If you are in the Congress, then this motion may be considered. When you are not in the Congress, when he says himself that he is withdrawing those words, there is no point in pursuing this matter.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): As I see the matter, the questions involved are three. The first question is whether under the rules, you can *suo motu* refer a question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges. The second question is whether in this particular case, you may refer this to the Committee of Privileges. The third question which I pose is whether in the particular circumstances of the case, you ought to refer it to the Committee of Privileges. To these three questions, I would like to give very brief replies.

With regard to the first question, I have listened very carefully to the interpretations made by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath and it is for you to decide whether they are relevant

here. As I read Rule 227, I remember that the words "notwithstanding anything contained in these rules" are there. In the light of those words, it would seem to me that it is competent for you *suo motu* to refer any matter to the Committee of Privileges.

With regard to the second question, as to whether you may refer this particular case to the Committee of Privileges, my reply is that the principle of privilege being that wherever there is an imputation against the Speaker, that may be referred to the Committee of Privileges....

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let Mr. Kapur Singh finish.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The point of order itself is about his right to speak on this matter. I want to know whether a member of the Committee of Privileges, to whom you have to refer this matter, can take part in this discussion, because he is prejudging a point that is being sent to the committee whether this constitutes a privilege or not. So far as I know, he is a member of the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Speaker: A member of the committee should not give his opinion in advance, but this is not what he is doing. He is not giving his view whether it is a question of privilege or not.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): There should be some convention.

Mr. Speaker: I say that he should not give his opinion in advance when a question is to go there. He has only posed three questions, whether the rules apply, whether I can refer it and whether I ought to refer it. He is giving answers to these questions. Once it is referred to the Committee, these questions will disappear. (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I was on the second question, whether you may, and the reply was that you may, because in every question where it seems that *prima facie* imputation is made against the *fides* of the Speaker that is a question of privilege. The reasons are known to the House. The third question is whether you ought to, and it is on that, because that is not a formal question but the material question, that I want to make my submission before you. My submission is, in the context of the facts of this case and particularly in the context of what Shri Madhu Limaye has just now said, it seems to me that it would perhaps be more proper if you drop the matter.... (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, I am not a great expert on rules. It is said "notwithstanding" you can refer it to the Privileges Committee. But I should like you to consider that even when you make use of such exceptional rules you should keep it in mind that an extraordinary situation has arisen. Otherwise, normally, it is better for all of us to make use of normal rules and I personally believe that, in spite of whatever has happened yesterday and the excitement created, it is better that you consider it with a broad heart, because many of us, not only Shri Madhu Limaye, were under the impression that the Speakers of this House were continuing to be members of the Ruling Party.. (Interruptions). Sir, they should not interrupt us like this. We are trying to express our mind.

Mr. Speaker: I have tried to make it clear that that would not be relevant.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I said, Sir I am trying to make an appeal to you. I am not very much trying to interpret the rules. You are trying to make use of an extraordinary weapon, an extraordinary rule in the Rules of Procedure, to refer this issue to the Privileges Committee. In that connection, I should like you to consider whether

Shri Vasudeva Nair).

from the developments yesterday you could not and the House could not appreciate why some Members or one Member gave expression to such a feeling, because an impression has gone wrong, and very often in Speakers' Conferences also these issues have been raised, that for the healthy growth of parliamentary democracy the Speakers should keep out of political parties. Whatever it is, since you have now made the position very clear—we were happy to hear that—and since Shri Madhu Limaye, following your observations, said: "I withdraw my remarks", in view of his withdrawal of the remarks being very substantial and significant, I would request you to drop the matter, and not to proceed with the matter.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bagri—

Shri Bagri rose—

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir I rise to a point of order on this procedure followed by you just now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bagri may resume his seat. Let me hear Shri Tyagi first.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, it is an old convention, both here and in other democracies of the world, particularly in England, that everyone who gets elected to the House of the People comes on some ticket of the other, but the Speaker, once he is elected to that post, ceases to be an active member of the party, whatever the party may be. That is one understanding and there is no doubt about it. As everybody knows, you have not participated in any meeting of the Congress Party or any other party. That is obvious. There is nothing to doubt it.

About the procedure I want to submit one thing. The House has vested in you, by conventions and traditions, all powers of giving your rulings. What I am feeling is—per-

haps it is our fault because we sometimes take to discussing things—the House is being reduced to the position of a court where lawyers argue and then a judgment is given. Sir, we have all confidence in you. I suggest that as soon as a question comes before you, because you are more acquainted with the rules and regulations of the House, you may please directly give your ruling instead of holding a regular debate on what the ruling should be. It is not for us to say what the ruling should be, it is for you to give the ruling (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: We have a right to argue . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday, he walked out against your ruling.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkotti): Sir, There is no guarantee that he will abide by your decision. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am now calling Shri Bagri.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : श्री मधु लिमये जी के वाक्यों से जो विशेषाधिकार की बात आप ने कही है, उस के तीन अर्थ निकलते हैं—इच्छा स्थिति और जनता का प्रभाव। इच्छा को न लिया जा कर के स्थिति और जनता के प्रभाव की बात पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि इच्छा एक चीज है, स्थिति दूसरी चीज है और जनता का प्रभाव दूसरी चीज है। आप का किसी विशेष दल से सम्पर्क अगर हो तो स्थिति क्या होती है, उस स्थिति के मुताबिक ही कुछ बातें बन सकती हैं और जनता के ऊपर प्रभाव क्या है वह भी एक चीज है। श्री मधु लिमये की बात को इच्छा पर न लेकर स्थिति पर और जनता के प्रभाव के नाते से लिया जाय तो इस के बारे में कोई विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न रह ही नहीं जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं और ज्यादा
डिस्कशन नहीं सुनूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे सुनिए।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot carry on this discussion any further. Since Shri Madhu Limaye wants to say something, I will hear him.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): What about me, Sir? I have got a point to make.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. No more discussion. I should hear Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं जानते हैं . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : छोटा भाषण होना चाहिए।

श्री कडु लिमये : देखिए, मंत्री जब अपनी ते हैं तो "छोटा भाषण दो" नहीं : ज्यादा समय तो लेने वाला हैं नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि संसदीय प्रणालियों के सुधार के लिए मैं अपने दृष्टिकोण से एक अरसे से कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। एक दफा कमेटी में भी यह सवाल उठाया था तो उस वक्त आप ने हमसे कहा था कि मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ लेकिन उनकी कार्यवाही में मैं हिस्सा नहीं लेता। फिर आपने यह भी कहा कि जब चुनाव आ जायेगा तो फिर मुझको कौन जितानेगा, कौन मशीनरी मेरे लिए काम करेगी। तब मैं ने कहा था कि मेरे जैसे आदमी और दूसरे विरोधी दल के लोग भी आपको जिताने के लिए प्रयास करेंगे। आज भी मैं कहता हूँ न केवल मैं आपकी चुनाव कोष में मदद करने के लिए तैयार हूँ बल्कि आप के क्षेत्र में आकर आपको . . . (व्यवधान) अब यह गम्भीर मामले को इस तरह कैसे

चला सकते हैं ? तो आप को जिताने के लिए मैं प्रयास करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

सवाल अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि यह एक बहुत ही सैद्धान्तिक मामला है, इस के बारे में 4 जनवरी 1966 को सदन के नेता श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा ने एक वाक्य कहा था आल इंडिया व्हिप्स कान्फरेंस में . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह सब मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूँ

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह कैसे होगा। मुझे अपनी सफाई देने दीजिए। छः मिनट मुझे दे दीजिए। उन्होंने कहा है :

"Some of the conventions and powers which the Indian Speakers has come to enjoy and exercise by convention and practice are strictly outside the sphere of the Constitution and have been given to him by executive dispensation, because he belongs to the majority party and does not sever connections with it, even after occupying his higher office. Furthermore, he is included to exercise more powers outside the chamber; he has to look to the Government to get them. These facts gave rise to suspicion of subtle influence being reflected in his ruling."

यह हमारे सदन नेता ने कहा है और यह सैद्धान्तिक सवाल है, इसको आप व्यक्तिगत रूप में न लें। क्योंकि जब से यह लोक-सभा बनी हैं तब से, आपने स्वयं कहा है, कि मावलंकर जी के जमाने में भी और आयरंगर जी के जमाने में भी इसकी चर्चा थी। 16 अगस्त को मैं ने आप को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी मैं सब तो नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, केवल जो संबंधित हिस्सा है, वही पढ़ूंगा, इसकी सफाई के लिए :

"We talk day in and day out of decorum and dignity and the high

[श्री मधु लिमये]

traditions of the House of Commons which we have to follow and emulate in this Parliament of ours."

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसने लिखा था?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने स्पीकर साहब को लिखा था :

"Why don't you, Sir, then set a novel example by severing your connection with the Congress Party, altogether and becoming the first non-party Speaker of Lok Sabha? No single action will enhance the dignity and prestige of the Speaker's Office than your resignation from the Congress Party and your liberation from the shackles of party discipline and party loyalty. Incidentally, this would also be, I have no doubt, an act of great self-abnegation on your part."

इस ऊंचे स्तर पर जाकर मैंने आपको यह चिट्ठी लिखी, यह 16 तारीख को मैंने आपको लिखी थी। इस में मैंने यह भी लिखा है :

"You had told us previously that you have not given up your membership of the Congress Party."

यह आप को मैं ने ता० 16 को लिखा था, इन पिछले 9 दिनों में अगर आप मुझ को बुला कर कहते कि कांग्रेस पार्टी से आपका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, तो मैं इस तरह से बात कभी नहीं करता।

मैं फिर एक बहुत ही सिद्धान्त के स्तर पर जाकर आप से विनय कछंगा कि इस का जनता के मन पर क्या असर होता है। जब हम हाउस आफ़ कामन्स की परम्परा पर चल रहे हैं, विशेषाधिकार भी वही है जो हाउस आफ़

कामन्स के हैं, सारी बातें उस से जुड़ी हुई हैं, तो वहां कि जो परम्परा है, उस में एक बुनियादी बात यह है कि स्पीकर निर्दलीय या दल के ऊपर होना चाहिये। इस में कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं है, नीयात पर हमला नहीं है, और मैं फिर अदब से आपके सामने विनय कछंगा कि आप एक स्वस्थ परम्परा यहां पर कायम कीजिये, जिससे हम जो अल्प संख्यक लोग हैं, उन के मन में तसल्ली हो।

Shri Nambiar: I shall read ru'es 226 and 227 again. There is some misunderstanding about it. It is misinterpreted and, therefore, I strongly hold that this cannot be referred to the Privileges Committee as is being done now.

Rule 226 says:—

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member."

That is the procedure, how it has to be referred to the Committee.

Rule 227 states:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report."

Rule 227 states "Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules", meaning that all the rules which are stated earlier about the matter, as to the procedure how it is to be put etc., can be done away with by the Speaker and "refer any question". That is, there must be a question and then only it can be referred to the Committee. In this case there is no question put to the House on any matter. The Speaker cannot *suo motu* refer the matter and there is no ques-

tion put. The Speaker himself cannot automatically get up and put a question and create a question and thereby refer it to the Committee. That means, it is a wrong procedure undoing all the provisions of the rules. Therefore, I submit that it is irregular if it is referred to the Privileges Committee.

श्री शिवनारायण (बासी) : मैं भी एक लफ्फ कहना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Now that you have listened to Shri Nambiar....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने सुन लिया है, अगर जवाब की जरूरत हो तो मैं आप से कहूँ कि जवाब दें, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इसकी कोई जरूरत है।

First a question has been put to me and Shri Madhu Limaye has read that letter as well. So far as I can recollect, I never said that I was a member of the Congress though when he put that question that the Speaker should dissociate himself from the party, I related to him the whole story how it has gone on, what Shri Mavalankar had said and both things can go together, namely, firstly that the Speaker should dissociate himself from the party which sponsors him and, secondly, that he must also not be opposed in the election by other parties. But I had said that the position is that as soon as I was elected I said that thence forward I shall not be a member of any political party. I had said that. Since then I have not paid a single pie even as a primary member as my subscription. So, that is the position. Whether my name is being carried on or not, I do not know; but that is not material here. As I have said, that is not in question here at all. Whether I am a member of the Congress or not, that is not in question here. The question is that, as soon as a ruling was given, Mr. Madhu Limaye uttered these words which, in my opinion, cast reflection and any reflection

cast on the Speaker is a breach of privilege of the House. Now this has been said again and again....

Shri Kapur Singh: He is withdrawing it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is withdrawing it.

Mr. Speaker: Let me first meet the arguments. Rule 227 says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules" and again those rules are being quoted to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: One is the question of privilege. The question is not to be put by me. The question of privilege means that some issue has arisen where there is a breach of privilege; that is all. The heading is "Questions of Privilege". Then Rule 222 says how a question of privilege can be raised by a member. The second one is what are the conditions that are to be fulfilled. Rules 225 and 226 are there laying down conditions as to how a Member can raise a question of privilege and then after those, overriding every other thing, it is said, "Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Procedure, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No; nothing of that sort. It looks rather queer that this is read again and again "Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules" and then again those rules are quoted to me.

Shri Nambiar: The 'question'.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing contained in those rules would apply to these rules. This is what 'notwithstanding' means. Then why should those be quoted?

There have been at least nine instances—I have read; I studied last night—where this question has been directly referred to the Committee by the Speakers before. Therefore, there are instances as well. Whether this amounts to a breach of privilege

(Shri Speaker.)

or not, that is a different thing altogether; that has to be seen or inquired into.

Now the question which was raised by Mr. Kapur Singh and then again by Mr. Limaye that he withdraws what he said, comes, I do not know what that would mean. It was only a reflection on the House and, therefore, if the House deems it sufficient, I have no objection; I have no particular malice. (Interruptions).

Order, order. But there is one advice that I would give: if he, in specific terms, says that he regrets it, then it might be excused.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझ से कहा था, मुझे अच्छी तरह याद है, मैं ने पत्र भी लिखा है कि आपने हम को कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी से आपने सम्बन्ध विच्छेद नहीं किया। अभी आप कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी से आपका सम्बन्ध नहीं है, तो मैं बिला शर्त मैं ने जो कहा है, वह वापस लेता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: He may say that he regrets it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप कांग्रेस के सदस्य नहीं हैं और आपने सम्बन्ध छोड़ा हुआ है, तो मैं बिला शर्त वापस लेता हूँ।

Shri Kapur Singh: He has regretted. The matter might be dropped.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय (बस्ती) : क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि आपने इस मामले को खत्म कर दिया है, अगर आपने आखिरी फ़ैसला नहीं किया है तो मैं थोड़ा सा समय चाहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने फ़ैसला दिया है कि कमेटी को रेफर किया जाय। कमेटी में भी अगर कोई मेम्बर रिप्रेट कर ले तो हम आम तौर पर उसको वहीं छोड़ देते हैं।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : लेकिन वह तो यह कह रहे हैं .. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। कन्डीशनल कोई चीज़ नहीं होगी। He says that he puts that condition व्यवधान।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने जो कहा है ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कन्डीशन लगाते हैं।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ "मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं हूँ" चूंकि आपने यह कहा है, इसलिये वह वापस लेने को तैयार हैं, हम लोगों ने तो यही समझा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं हैं, इस आधार पर कहा है।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : जी, हाँ; उन्होंने यही कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : The ruling stands as it is unless the House accepts that (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है, जिस पर अच्छा हो कि ठण्डे दिल से बातचीत की जाय और विचार हो जाय। श्री मधु लिमये ने साफ़ शब्द इस वक्त कहे हैं कि वह बिना शर्त अपने वाक्य को वापस लेते हैं खाली वाक्य—इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि अपने वाक्य को वापस लेता हूँ। इसके अलावा उन्होंने अपने बयान में बिल्कुल साफ़ कहा है—जब उन्होंने वह वाक्य कहा था ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिये, मेरा वाक्य पूरा हो नहीं पाता और इस तरह से टोका जाता है। मैं आपको याद दिलाता हूँ कि मधु लिमये ने यहां पर साफ़ कहा है कि

उनको आपकी नीयत या इच्छा से बिल्कुल मतलब नहीं था और जब तक कोई आदमी किसी नीयत के बारे में न कहे किसी इच्छा के बारे में न कहे कि अध्यक्ष की इच्छा और नीयत खराब रही है तब तक कैसे आप इसे विशेषाधिकार का मामला बना सकते हैं? उन्होंने बिल्कुल साफ़ कह दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उनकी इच्छा है या नहीं, उन की नीयत है या नहीं वह तो उन के लफ्जों में से ही नतीजा निकाल सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह आप की चीज है। मधु लिमये ने आप की इच्छा और आप की नीयत के बारे में कभी कोई शक नहीं कहा। आज नहीं कहा, कल नहीं कहा था। आपकी इच्छा और नीयत के बारे में मधु लिमये ने कभी कोई शब्द नहीं कहा। इसलिये आप को इसे प्रीविलेज कमेटी को नहीं भेजना चाहिए।

Shri Kapur Singh: I would appeal to the House not to treat it as a party issue. This is a non-party issue.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I have just one minute?

Mr. Speaker: What is there to be discussed? I am asking the other Members also not to discuss it further. There is nothing that has to be discussed.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I shall not take more than a minute.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Unfortunately, Shri Madhu Limaye did not quote me properly. I had expected something better from him.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने प्रीविलेज कमेटी की फोर्थ रिपोर्ट से कोट किया है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I had said:

"It may be the view of some people...."

But he has omitted it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं, वह फोर्थ रिपोर्ट में है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I may read out that sentence. It reads thus

"It may be the view of some people that some of the functions..."

Shri Madhu Limaye has read out already the remaining part of that sentence, but he has put all those things into my mouth as if it was my opinion.

I had further said:

"Furthermore, if he is inclined to exercise more powers outside the Chamber, he has to look to the Government to get them. These two factors, in the view of some thinkers, which in my opinion, is not correct, give rise to the suspicion of subtle influence being reflected in his rulings. . . ."

Shri Hem Barua: Before you proceed to take the opinion of the House, may I submit that we have all heard the discussion and seen the course of events and you have also said that you do not belong to the Congress Party? Whatever that might be, may I draw your attention to what Churchill said, namely 'In victory, magnanimity'?

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : माननीय सदस्य ने मिनिस्टर को मिस्कोट कर के विशेषाधिकार का हनन किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रीविलेज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से है, मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit in all humility that we have heard the discussion. . . .

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Shri Madhu Limaye has committed a breach of privilege against the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs because he has misled the House by misquoting the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot move it unless he gives a notice first.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit for your consideration that we have all heard the discussion in the House and now you are about to take a decision and you are within your powers to take a decision, but whatever that might be, may I draw your attention to what Mr. Winston Churchill said, namely 'In victory, magnanimity'? May I appeal to you to be magnanimous and generous and to leave the matter here?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Let my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua tell us in what connection and in what context Churchill had made that statement.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I draw the attention of the House to the initial remarks that you were pleased to make on the day you were elected as the Speaker of the House, when neither Shri Madhu Limaye nor Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was here? You had said at that time henceforward, 'I am not a Member of the Congress Party; I shall be a member of all the parties put together, and I will be impartial'. Can this House preclude from consideration what you had said on the floor of this House?

Mr. Speaker: But then, again, as I have said, that is not material here. Even if I were, though I am not, a member of the Congress, then too, to say like that is a reflection. That is the main question, and, therefore, I have been repeating again and again that my being a member or not is not relevant.

I had just given that decision yesterday that I referred it to the Privileges Committee. That stands there.

Shri Hem Barua: But what about my appeal?

Mr. Speaker: And today, my convictions are confirmed that I was right in doing that. But now the only question is that Shri Madhu Limaye. . . .

An hon. Member: He has withdrawn it already.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot interpret it. *Magar*, that is not showing regret.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Nasir): That is not regret.

Mr. Speaker: I must say that if Shri Madhu Limaye regrets, I would request the House to leave the matter here.

Shri Hem Barua: What about my appeal to you?

Mr. Speaker: Now, it is not within me. . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: आप क्या कह रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि अगर आप अफसोस जाहिर करें . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे कोई अफसोस नहीं है, मैं बिना शर्त वापिस ले रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : तो फिर वह खड़ा रहे । जो मैं ने पास किया है वैसे ही रहेगा ।

12.56 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST AIYANA, URDU NEWSPAPER OF SRINAGAR.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is another notice of breach of privilege, given by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on Kashmir. I have given my consent because I find that the article itself is so offensive and a breach of privilege is committed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is that matter?

Mr. Speaker: I have given my consent. Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri will raise it and ask for leave.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Now that you have given your decision that under rule 227 you have referred this matter to the Committee of Privileges, may I request you to give us one clarification? There are three matters mentioned in rule 227, namely 'for examination', 'for investigation' and 'for report'. May I know which of those three things apply to the present reference?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The terms of reference should be made clear and should be accurate.

Mr. Speaker: For examination, investigation and report.

Shri Kapur Singh: All these?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, all these.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन की प्रक्रिया-संहिता के नियम, 223 के अन्तर्गत श्रीनगर से प्रकाशित होने वाले उर्दू के पत्र "आईना" एवं उस के सम्पादक, प्रकाशक और मुद्रक के विरुद्ध संसद् के विशेषाधिकार के हनन का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ।

इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते समय मैं यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उर्दू का पत्र "आईना" जो कि श्रीनगर से प्रकाशित होता है और काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा समर्थित है उस के विपरीत मैं विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा समर्पित शब्द का प्रयोग मैंने जानबूझ कर किया है इस दृष्टि से कि इस 6 पृष्ठ के पत्र में 2 पृष्ठ ऐसे हैं कि जिन पर सरकारी विज्ञापन पूरे पृष्ठों के ऊपर दिया हुआ है। उस से भी स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि वह काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा समर्थित है दूसरे उस में काश्मीर सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री साहब का एक लेख भी है जिससे भी यह जाहिर होता है कि यह काश्मीर सरकार का समर्थित पत्र है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस पत्र में जो लिखा है उस में से सिर्फ दो, तीन जुमले पढ़ कर सुना दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस के मुख पृष्ठ के ऊपर जब यहाँ संसद् में काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा पढ़ाई जा रही पाठ्य पुस्तकों को लेकर चर्चा हुई थी और उस चर्चा के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर जो एक वातावरण बना उस को ले कर इस पत्र ने संसद् और संसद् सदस्यों की मानहानि की है जहाँ इस में यह कहा है और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के ऊपर भी उस में दो, तीन जगह पर लांछन लगाया है। एक जगह उस में यह कहा गया है :—

"ऐवाँ ही नहीं हिन्दुस्तान के सब से जी-इज्जत शहरो सरदार हुकूमसिह (स्पीकर) ने फतवा सादिर कर दिया कि कुछ भी हो इनके ख्याल में इस किस्म के दस्तावेजों के निसाब में शामिल किये जाने से बच्चों के जहन पर बुरा असर पड़ता है।"

उसी पत्र में इंदिरा सरकार को यह कहा गया है :—

"क्या इंदिरा सरकार रियासत जम्मू व काश्मीर को मनीपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पांडिचेरी की तरह मरफ़जी तहवील में लेने का इरादा रखती है?" यह इंदिरा सरकार पता नहीं जम्मू काश्मीर को क्या पांडेचरी, मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा बनाना चाहती है? लेकिन जो सब से बड़ी आपत्तिजनक बात जिसे कि मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं उन शब्दों को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस पत्र ने एक स्थान पर यह लिखा है:—

"हमें मम्बरान पार्लियामेंट की नाजुक-मिजाजी का भी अहसास है। लेकिन हम उन्हें कभी यह हक देने के लिए तैयार नहीं कि वह अपने हकूक का गलत इस्तेमाल करके दूसरों के हकूक पामाल करने की सई करें।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बहुत से मुअज्जिज मँम्बरान ने अपने गैजो-गजब का इजहार करने से पहले "नया कश्मीर" का मसौदा एक बार भी न पढ़ा होगा और जिन हजरात ने इसे पढ़ कर अपने गमोगुस्ते की नुमाइश की है उनकी खिदमत में हम यह अर्ज करेंगे कि एक पार्लियामेंट क्या इस जैसी हजारों पार्लियामेंट भी तारीख को मसख करने की कोशिश में कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है ।"

13.00 hrs.

यह भी कहा गया है कि अगर पार्लियामेंट ने किसी भी प्रकार का कोई प्रश्न उठाया तो इसके खिलाफ एक बहुत बड़ी बगावत होगी और तख्ता उलट देने की धमकी दी गई है ।

लेकिन इस से भी बड़ी चीज जिस से पार्लियामेंट के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंची है वह यह है कि इस में एक स्थान पर कहा गया है कि :

"जो लोग ताकत और इक्तदार के नशे में बदमस्त हो कर काश्मीर को अपनी जागीर समझ रहे हैं हम उन पर यह वाजे कर देना चाहते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान और काश्मीर के बुनियादी ताल्लुक नजरयाती हम आंहगी की जड़ें काट रहे हैं । इनका हर कदम गलत रास्ते पर पड़ रहा है । वो काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान से दूर करने के नाकाबिले मुआफी जुर्म का अरतिकाव कर रहे हैं । श्री काशीराम गुप्ता, सरदार हुकम, सिंह, प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री और भागवत झा को क्या मालूम कि "नया काश्मीर" किस जानवर का नाम है ।"

इसके आगे भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पार्लियामेंट का हम और आप इतना आदर करते हैं उस की

चर्चा इस अखबार ने किस तरह की है और काश्मीर से जो हमारा सम्बन्ध है उस के बारे में अखबार क्या लिखता है :

"आज श्री नन्दा इसे एक मतरूक तारीखी दस्तावेज करार दे कर नजरअन्दाज कर दें तो हिन्दुस्तान और काश्मीर के दरम्यान कोई कदरमुशतरक ही बाकी नहीं रहती । हम बखूबी समझते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का हंगामा दर-असल इस तंगनजर हंगामा परवर कौमियत का बुखार है ।"

यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि पार्लियामेंट के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचाती है ।

इस के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर यदि इस में केवल पांडीचैरी, मणिपुर आदि की चर्चा होती तो शायद किसी को इतनी आपत्ति न होती लेकिन इस में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के नामों की चर्चा करता हुआ यह अखबार लिखता है कि :

"सरदार हुकम सिंह, प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, मि० हेम बरुआ और श्री काशीराम गुप्ता यह सब कुछ बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं लेकिन कश्मीर की दरसी किताबों में यहां के अवाम की जद्दोजहद, आजादी और इनको तमन्नाओं का जिक्र गवारा नहीं कर सकते ।"

इस के साथ-साथ यहां एक चर्चा आई थी कि इन किताबों में चीन का विशेष रूप से चर्चा है जिस के ऊपर वहां के एक ऐडवोकेट को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया था, इस के मुताल्लिक यह अखबार लिखता है :

"सुखं चीन का इनकलाब इस सदी का सबसे अहम नाकाबिले फरामोश और तारीखी वाकया है । यह कैसे हो सकता है कि चीनी

हुकूमरानों को बेएतदातियों का इतिकाम लेने के लिए हम अपनी नयी नस्ल को इस ग्रहम इन-कलाब से बेखबर रखें। ऐसा करके हम चीनी लीडरों से नहीं अपने इन नौजवानों से इतिकाम लेंगे।”

इन शब्दों को पढ़ने से जो मालूम होता है वह यह कि चीन के इंकलाब का जिक्र इन किताबों में होना चाहिए। यह अखबार आगे कहता है कि :

“हमारी नई नस्ल, हमारे बाज मेम्बरान पार्लियामेन्ट की तरह जाहिल नहीं रह सकती।”

इस के अन्दर यह साफ बतलाया गया है कि मेम्बरान पार्लियामेन्ट जाहिल हैं। इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा एक पत्र नहीं है, इस तरह के और पत्र भी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी माननीय सदस्य को इस मोशन पर ऐतराज तो नहीं है सारा हुस यूनाइटेड है कि इस को कमेटी को भेज दिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री दलजीत सिंह (उना) : इस के साथ मैं भी कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह खत्म हो गया।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : मेरा इस के साथ सम्बन्ध है। ‘आयना’ में लोक-सभा व सिख राज के खिलाफ जो लिखा है उसके इस प्रस्ताव में मेरा नाम भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। और स्पीच की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती। जहाँ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का नाम है

Shri Kapur Singh: You have referred the matter to the Privileges Committee. Since we will not have an opportunity to hear you in the Committee, you might make it clear on the floor of the House now as to whether you know what species of animal Kashmir is.

श्री दलजीत सिंह : उन्होंने जम्मू काश्मीर की 8वीं श्रेणी की इतिहास की किताब में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह को बेईमान और विदेशी हुकूमरां लिखा है। इस के अलावा बहादुर जनरल हरी सिंह नलवा जिस ने मरते दम तक देश की रक्षा की थी, उन को जालिम लिखा है देश को आजाद कराने वाला और देश का रक्षक होते हुए, यह कितनी खराब बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहीं नहीं लिखा है, यह गलत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब रहने दोजिये। इन नामों के साथ श्री पुरी का नाम भी था।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : मैं पढ़ देता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आपस में पढ़ लीजिये। यहाँ पढ़ने की बात नहीं है।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के खिलाफ भी बहुत सारे शब्द लिखे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह चीज खत्म हो गई।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : पंजाब में इस की चर्चा चल रही है, सारे देश में चल रही है। शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी और अन्य संस्थाओं ने भी कई खत लिखे हैं परन्तु सादिक सरकार चुप है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ सारी बातें नहीं कह सकते। कमेटी के सामने जो बतलाना हो बतलाइयेगा।

श्री बलजीत सिंह : वह जो गलत बयानी करते हैं, वह जो तवारीख को तोड़ मरोड़ रहे हैं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सामने वह चोज़ प्रानो चाहिए।

13.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of DVC and audit report and supplementary statement on flood situation in the country.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation and Audit Report on the accounts thereof for the year 1964-65, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6899].

(2) A supplementary statement on the flood situation in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6900/66].

Notifications under Government Savings Bank Act, Income Tax Act Customs Act and Central Excises and Salt Act

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) The Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6901/66.]

(2) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2451 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1966,

under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6902/66.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1237 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.

(ii) G.S.R. 1296 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1966.

(iii) G.S.R. 1297 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6903/66.]

(4) 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-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1238 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1239 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1240 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1966,

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1241 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.

- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1242 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1243 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventieth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1244 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-first Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1245 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-second Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1246 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-third Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1247 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1248 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1249 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-sixth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1250 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1251 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.
- (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1252 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6904/66.]

PUNJAB STATE FACULTY OF AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthi): On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to lay on the Table

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

a copy of the Punjab State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 3 of 1966) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 3rd June, 1966, under provisions of article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 5th July, 1966, issued by the President, in relation to the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6905/66.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA LAND CONSERVANCY ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 289/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 2nd August, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Land Conservancy Rules, 1958, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Kerala Land Conservancy Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—6906/66.]

13.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES OF TWENTY-THIRD SITTING

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of the Twenty-third sitting of the Committee on Petitions held during the current Session.

13.06½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. NO. 517 RE MIS. BIRD & CO.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, before he makes the statement. I draw your attention to Direction 17 by the Speaker. There must be somebody in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs or in every Ministry to ensure that the officials concerned study these Rules of procedure and Directions and comply with them. These rules and directions apply not only to us, Members, but to the Ministers also. Direction 17 reads:

“Copies of the statement proposed to be made by a Minister... shall be placed in the Notice Office half an hour before the sitting of the Lok Sabha on the day on which the statement is to be made, for the information of members.”

This is because after the statement has been made, under sub-direction (3), the Speaker may permit members to ask supplementary questions which are strictly relevant to the subject matter of the correction made by the Minister. Since we have not seen the statement, we are unable to ask supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: This is simply a correction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is an important matter concerning Bird and Company. We should have got copies of that. Otherwise, how can we ask questions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I am sorry. Usually copies are sent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has been a Member of the Lok Sabha for the last 15 years. He should know the rules and directions.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I agree with the hon. Member. Normally it is done. I will find out how this happened.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let me do it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Allow him to do it today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then how can we ask supplementary questions today?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Arising out of my replies to certain Supplementaries on the Starred Question No. 517 answered in the Lok Sabha on 18-8-1966, I would like to make the following corrections:

Shri Madhu Limaye had wanted to know the amount that was involved in the appeal filed by M/s. Bird & Co. I had stated that the fine which had been imposed on, and paid by, them was approximately Rs. 1,20,00,000 and that in another place the fine was approximately Rs. 1,60,00,000. The correct position is that the total penalty imposed on M/s. Bird & Co. and their associates and on the persons concerned is Rs. 1,65,35,000 out of which the penalty on M/s. Bird & Co. alone is Rs. 1,20,00,000.

The penalty on M/s. Bird & Co. has been paid by them partly in cash and the rest has been secured by bank guarantee.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad wanted to know the delay since the appeal had been filed. I had stated that it must have been three or four months. The correct position is that the appeal was filed on 24-11-1965. Under section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962, however, he appeal could not be taken up for consideration till the penalty had been paid or otherwise secured. These formalities were completed by M/s. Bird & Co. only on 7-5-1966 and my mention of "three or four months" was with reference to this date. The appeal is likely to be heard by the Central Board of Excise & Customs some time in September, 1966.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We can not carry the figures in our heads. This certainly proves how necessary it is that copies should be made available in the Notice Office. Will you permit us to put questions tomorrow morning?

Mr. Speaker: If there is something, I will allow.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The statement may be circulated to all of us because we want to put questions.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1966-67

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to move.*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to say something.

Mr. Speaker: Ordinarily not speeches are allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have allowed in the past.

Mr. Speaker: No speeches here at this moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please permit me for five minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Two or three minutes you can permit, the rules permit it.

Mr. Speaker: In extraordinary cases. There is no bar about that, Members have a right, but ordinarily we do not allow in the Appropriation Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the whole of the three-hour debate, the Minister did not reply to any point practically. We have every right to ask.

Mr. Speaker: The question in this Bill is whether in respect of the amounts, payments that have been passed, that authorisation should be given that the money should be taken out. There is nothing beyond that. What is he going to discuss in that matter? He can discuss only when we authorise; that we have done already.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): If I want to say that it should not be authorised, I can be permitted.

Mr. Speaker: The House has taken a decision, he should realise it is the decision of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I invite your attention . . .

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration.

Yes, what is it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only refer to three points. One is that during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants...

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): All conventions stand violated now.

Mr. Speaker: There are rules that permit discussion, if there is something.

Shri Tyagi: It has not been permitted so far.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have been permitted.

Shri Tyagi: All the traditions are being violated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I actually try to educate Mr. Tyagi?

Mr. Speaker: I want to know what is the question that he wants to put. There are two conditions that should be fulfilled. He cannot question the decisions that have been taken. The decisions have been taken, those amounts have been passed, therefore he cannot question them. The second thing is that an earlier notice must have been given to the Speaker that he wants to raise any questions, and those questions....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You kindly hear me. If you ask me like this, let me say that I came here in 1958, before that I do not know what happened. In 1958....

Mr. Speaker: He will tell me the question that he wants to raise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to raise two or three questions. One is about the D.A. Commission.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have answered that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him not get upset.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One by one. So, the D.A. question was raised by the Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: And the answer has come.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Incomplete.

Mr. Speaker: So, that is ruled out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second thing I raised is about gold control, no answer was given.

Mr. Speaker: About Gold Control, we have already heard.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All right, that is ruled out. The third thing is that on Supplementary Demand No. 66, I and many Members raised the question of certain glaring discrepancies in the Steel Ministry, and we demanded a Commission to go into these, and the service conditions of the employees....

Mr. Speaker: He himself admits that he had raised those questions, and several other Members also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But no reply has come.

Mr. Speaker: Answer has also come. They may be incomplete, they may not satisfy them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On Demand 66 there is no reply.

Mr. Speaker: Then he ought to have given earlier intimation. I cannot allow that.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour will please say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say "No".

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Ayes have it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Noes have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has Mr. Tyagi become really a Public prosecutor or what? This has been raised by Mr. Naushir Bharucha previously, it was allowed in 1958. You can kindly allow.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard his points.

Shri Tyagi: Are you an accused.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On the point raised by Shri Kamath, 75 copies of my statement were delivered to the Lok Sabha Secretariat at 8 A.M. I am sorry the hon. Member referred to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not get a copy. I can only go by what happens there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister says it has been delivered yesterday. When he is making the statement today, how can he give it yesterday?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not yesterday, it is today at 8 A.M. The hon. Member does not hear.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): The demands have been noted. Why should there be a vote on appropriation?

Mr. Speaker: It is a Bill after all. The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 16]

Achal Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri

AYES

Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai P.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gackwad, Shri Fatehsinhao
Gahmari, Shri

[13.19 hrs.]

Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Garapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi Shri V. B.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka Shri
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Karni Singhji, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lokkar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojani
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
More, Shri K. L.
Munzani, Shri David
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patil, Shri S. K.

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma Shri D. C.
Sheo Narain, Shri

Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri K. K.
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardev
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran,
Shrimati
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiworthy, Shri D. N.
Tiworthy, Shri K. N.
Tiworthy, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shroji
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri B. P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Kandappan, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Nair, Vagudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Rajaram, Shri

Reddy, Shri Yallamanha
Ray, Dr. Saradish
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Venkaish, Shri Kolla
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 121;

Noes: 24;

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.20 hrs.

JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY
(TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Biren Dutt is not present I am told.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order with regard to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We have not yet taken it up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why we cannot take it up. I have

no desire whatsoever to delay the passage of this Bill, but I think it is your anxiety as well as the anxiety of the House, to ensure that the Treasury Benches no less than the private Members on this side or that side of the House. . .

Mr. Speaker: There is one appeal I have to make to the hon. House, that when we take so long a time in these miscellaneous discussions, we should sit a little longer so that we can do some legislative business also.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Sir, you have maintained that when there is no business, there could be no point of order. What is the business before the House on which this point of order is raised?

Mr. Speaker: He says that the House could not proceed with this Bill.

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब क्लक्स के सामने कोई बिजनेस ही नहीं है, तो यह पायंट ऑफ़ आर्डर किस बारे में है ?

What is he saying?

Mr. Speaker: He says that this could not be proceeded with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am in possession of the House. I was submitting in all humility that the rules should cover the procedure of this House as long as they are enforced, whether it concerns the Treasury Benches opposite or the private members of the Ruling Party of the Opposition Party, there is equality before the rules just as equality before law. There was the broad hint that was given yesterday by you that the Minister would have the wisdom to comply with the rules and regularise what was irregular. Yesterday, I am sorry, I could not put my finger and spot the rule and so I quoted from memory but then you perhaps thought that it was not enough and so you over-ruled the objection. May

I, therefore, invite your attention to rule 68:

"The order of the President granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to the introduction or consideration of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing."

Mark these words, Sir; they are so comprehensive—granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to the introduction or consideration—and then it shall be in 'writing'. You were pleased to allow a letter written by somebody—I do not know—and the Minister read it. We did not see the letter ourselves. It is established in the procedure of the House that every Member should have it; it is there in all the money Bills and Financial Bills; we get it printed or cyclostyl-ed if there is no time—the copy of the letter from the President sanctioning it and communicated by the Minister to the Secretary; we get it every time. Here, you only saw it. I have full confidence in you; there is no question on that point; we have the fullest confidence possible on this earth in you. But still we have not seen that letter of the President. At first it was said they would need no money, then they said ten lakhs but afterwards they said one lakh. What the President was apprized of, God only knows and he only knows. In these circumstances, unless there is a formal communication from the Minister to the Secretary that the President had recommended consideration of this Bill, I am afraid we cannot consider it unless of course, you allow it; you are supreme here ensconced in that high chair below the limpid, mellow light, you can do whatever you like, but still I submit that unless you waive or suspend this rule, it is not possible. There is no loophole as in regard to the other matter, as you said the other day; there is no escape for you; there is no loophole. You have got to uphold this rule.

Mr. Speaker: This question was raised yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This rule was not quoted.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary. After a decision has been taken, it cannot be raised again. It has already been decided. The Minister placed it before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know; it is not before the House; I have not seen it myself.

Mr. Speaker: If he did not quote one rule, it is not necessary it should be done again. Because he had not had the advantage of having that rule before him at that time, I cannot reopen it. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I take it that the House can take it in future . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member raised a question; it was decided. He cannot come up again saying that he had not had the benefit of that rule at that time.

Now, three hours were allotted but we exceeded that time and we have taken three hours and 55 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not spoken; it is very unfair.

Mr. Speaker: I can extend the time for a Bill only by one hour . . .

(Interruptions.) The one hour that I had in my hand had already been taken; I cannot extend the time. The House only can do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will recall that on the Delhi Administration Bill, only two hours were allotted but we sat the whole day and took much time beyond the allotted time.

Mr. Speaker: It is the privilege of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You always guide the House.

All the sections of the House want the time to be extended.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, in the Business Advisory Committee you preside and the Committee allotted this time. The report comes before the House and the House approved it. It is always your prerogative to give one hour more. We have all agreed in that Committee that if you find that the discussion on some Bill is not adequate, you can extend the time by one hour. But beyond one hour, I submit, you have also no authority to extend unless the House itself wants. Beyond that time, it is not the prerogative of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have said; it could not be extended. The one hour that I had, that also had been exhausted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday, we began at five minutes past two.

Mr. Speaker: We have taken three hours and 55 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot count the time taken on points of order. Another one hour should be given. . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Three hours had been allotted and 3 hours 55 minutes had been taken. I can only put it to the House; I cannot extend the time myself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is only gagging the Members; I am sorry to say so.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If the time is extended by half an hour, we have no objection.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): But it will be taken by the Minister; he has to reply to the main points raised.

Mr. Speaker: Is the House agreeable to have half an hour to the pri-

vate Members and then to have the Minister's reply? Is it agreed?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं विवाद स्थगन का, एडजर्नमेंट का मोशन रख रहा हूँ। आप जरा उस को सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एजर्नमेंट कैसा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस विधेयक पर जो बहस चल रही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को मुलतवी रखा जाये। आप उस के कारण सुन लीजिए और फिर इस बारे में अपना फैसला दीजिए।

मैं आप का ध्यान नियम संख्या 340 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रकार है :

"At any time after a motion has been made a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

रूल 109 इस प्रकार है :

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

मैं आप की इजाजत मांग रहा हूँ, उसका कारण यह है कि कल मैं ने शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, जो जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी के मैनेजिंग एजेंट है,.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बहस को मुलतवी करना चाहते हैं, तो वह अपना मोशन मूव करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ, मोशन पर बोल रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहस न कीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कारण बता रहा हूँ कि क्यों इस बहस को मुलतवी किया जाये। कल मैं ने शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का एक बहुमूल्य दस्तावेज सदन के सामने रखा था।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दस्तावेज को, मैंने प्रमाणित भी किया है, हमारा जो सचिवालय है वह उस को छापे या साइक्लो-स्टाइल करे और सदस्यों के बीच में बाटे। और दूसरी बात मुझको यह कहनी है कि कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने निम्न वाक्य कहे थे कि "बाहर से डाक्टर तेजा को गिरफ्तार करवाना हमारे हाथ में नहीं है। हम उन को गिरफ्तार करने के खिलाफ नहीं हैं मगर मुश्किल यह है," यहाँ बाद में कुछ व्यवधान है, आगे वह कहती है :

"There have to be extradition orders if Dr. Toja is in France. We have no such treaty with France."

कल, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह नहीं थे, मैंने यह अर्ज किया था कि जब डाक्टर तेजा इस देश में मौजूद थे तो एन्फोर्समेंट ब्रांच ने सुझाव दिया था उन को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस सब की मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ...

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज रेलीवेंट नहीं है वह आप उठा रहे हैं...

श्री मधु लिमये : रेलीवेंट कैसे नहीं है? (व्यवधान)।

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) : He does not give us a chance to reply. He makes some wild allegations. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें निरर्गल आरोप क्या है ? यह जो मैंने कहा है इसका खुलासा किया जाय गिरफ्तारी के सुझाव क्यों ठुकराये ? और मेरा ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन लिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: The motion is:

"That further discussion on this Bill be adjourned."

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): I have an objection. It is in contradistinction to the decision we have taken. We have taken a decision that we discuss it half an hour more and then the reply should be given. This motion goes immediately against the decision which we have taken just now.

Mr. Speaker: At any time a motion can be moved. The rule says that at any stage it can be moved; what shall I do?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Before you put it to the House, I want to request you to see that you have got your discretion to refuse to put a motion if it is an abuse of the power to move for closure.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it to the House. The question is:

"That further discussion on the Bill be adjourned."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 17]

AYES

[13.35 hrs

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kandappan, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu

Lobia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Rajaram, Shri
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shinkre, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi

Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Alva, Shri Joachim
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri

Karni Singhji, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laakar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mangaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Minimata, Shrimati
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzani, Shri David
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.

Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananappa, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri
Sivapragghassan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 19; Noes 78

The motion was negatived.

***Shri Thirumala Rao:** My vote is not registered at all.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill before the House is one of those Bills which seldom come before the Parliament.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Bill casts a sadly revealing, lurid and almost agonizing light on the reckless manner in which the Government and its predecessors enjoying a moribund conscience for public money have played ducks and drakes with the poor Indian tax-payers' money. The Statement of Objects and Reasons itself is adequate to convict the Government of profound negligence or a near criminal collusion with a buccaner in the grand style. The statement reads as follows:

"For sometime past, complaints had been made, both in the Parliament and outside, against the management of this company . . .

Now, a series of crimes follow—

"alleging mismanagement, misuse of company's funds, leakage of foreign exchange, non-deposit of Provident Fund and income-tax deductions, non-payment of bills for supplies and services, non-payment of salaries and family allotments, non-payment of premia for insurance of ships and so on."

It is not complete. It is so on and so forth. I do not know what the full list will contain.

"An Enquiry Committee was appointed to go into these complaints, but they could not make much headway due to the non-co-operation of the company." The committee was appointed very late in the day. It was suggested by the Board of Control at that time—lend me both your ears if you can—that the committee should be assisted by a CBI expert and also, I believe, by a nominee or a representative of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. This was not heeded.

Long before that, I believe it was sometime in April—I wrote to the Prime Minister, and sent her some photostat copies, documents, which showed the underhand dealings between a Japanese firm and this shipping adventurer, Dr. Dharma Teja of the Jayanti Shipping Company. I sent a letter in April, but I am sorry to say that unlike her father who used to acknowledge the receipt of the letters immediately, within 24 hours or 48 hours, I did not get even an acknowledgment for nearly three weeks or more. I sent her a reminder, and then she expressed regret for the delay. This is what she wrote on the 19th May:

"Your letter of the 16th May—

I wrote reminding her again on the 16th May—

"and I have received the documents you sent."

Then she gave a plausible reason for the delay . . .

"I should have acknowledged your letter immediately but the delay was because I wanted to find out more about the case before replying . . ."

She could have acknowledged the letter and then she could have sent her reply later on. She said:

"I understand that the Transport Ministry . . ."

That is, Mr. Reddy's Ministry—

"is examining the matter—

*Shri Thirumala Rao wanted to vote for 'NOES'.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

that was about the photostat documents sent to her—

“with the assistance of the appropriate police agencies of the Home Ministry.”

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That was in July?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the 19th May. I wrote to her on the 16th May reminding her of what I had sent in April. She wrote a reply saying it was being investigated into. I would like to know whether the investigation has been completed and with what result. Now, a demand has come from all sides of the House, that because that committee was not a Commission of Inquiry, Dr. Dharma Teja and others could go scot-free and they could even defy the summons of the committee and then go away to a foreign country. In the other place—I do not mention the Rajya Sabha by name—there was a demand made by a Member that his passport should be impounded. We have done it before, I believe in the case of Sheikh Abdullah in a different context. Why was it not done, when there were so many complaints and charges on the files of Government?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): It is said, he is a French national.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He holds an Indian passport also, I am told—multiple nationality, perhaps! The member of the Rajya Sabha did make that demand, but nothing was done. I am sorry to say the planned plunder of the public exchequer through a conspiratorial alliance between this grand adventurer of the shipping company and certain high-ups in the administration stinks to high heaven. It has sky-rocketed and reached colossal proportions.

Yesterday Gen. Kaul's name was mentioned. He used to get a salary of Rs. 8,000 a month—Rs. 4,000 net after tax deductions. He used to stay here in Ambassador Hotel, all bills paid. The poor Indian tax-payer had to pay all these things. When Gen. B. M.

Kaul—I think his initials are B.M.—was appointed, I have reasons to believe at the request of the then Prime Minister Mr. Nehru himself made to Dr. Teja, Gen. Kaul was as ignorant of shipping as he was of war when he was appointed General Commander of NEFA. I remember when a question was put in this House in November, 1962 about his active field experience the Prime Minister scratched his head—perhaps he was trying to recollect his thoughts—and said, “Yes; he was a Military Attache in our Embassy in Washington and somewhere in Rangoon also before that.” But he had no war experience as such. That is why the debacle took place. He lost a big battle but won a fat job. He was equally ignorant of shipping, when he was appointed as personal adviser to Dr. Teja, but all his salaries were paid out of the funds of the company.

It is not only one Kaul that has been connected with this company, but there is another high-placed Kaul. I am sorry to say this, but in the public interest, in the highest national interest I wish to bring it before the House. Before that, it strikes me—the great man he was, our former Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru; he was great in India and all over the world—if we read his autobiography, we find that he was also ancestrally a Kaul. Because there was a *nehar*—a canal—by the side of his ancestral house in Kashmir, his ancestor was called Nehru.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That canal was dug out in Agra, where the House was.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Wherever it was. I do not want to forge any links in the chain, but his ancestors were Kauls. It is strange that our Embassy in Moscow should place orders for anything they want not with the Government, but with this private shipping company. I have a photostat copy of a letter written by Ranjit Teja—Mrs. Dharma Teja—to

Captain Kothawala, the representative of the Jayanti Shipping Company in Tokyo. It is not very long; I will read it in full. This is dated 4th November, 1963. If you so direct me, Sir, I will lay it on the Table. It says:

"Dear Captain Kothawala,

Could you kindly buy the following two items and parcel them by air to our Indian Ambassador at Moscow at the following address:

His Excellency Ambassador
T. N. Kaul, Indian Embassy,
Moscow, USSR."

(Interruptions). Ambassadors are all Excellencies, whether our ambassadors or foreign; I am sorry if the hon. member does not know it.

What are the two items, Sir?
They are:

"1. A portable loudspeaker microphone for 220 volts and 127 volts (adjustable voltage if possible). This is needed for concerts and variety shows the Indian Embassy put up. Try to get one that will reproduce human voice well.

2. A movie projector of 8 mm.

Please buy them as soon as you can and airmail them to him.

Dr. Teja and I will be in Moscow from 7th November to 17th November and spend another 3 days in Europe. Then Dr. Teja will be back in New York.

With best wishes to you and your wife", etc.

There is an acknowledgment indirectly by Mr. T. N. Kaul, our former Ambassador in Moscow. Now he is very close, almost a confidant of the Prime Minister herself. I do not know what position he occupies in the Ministry, but I believe he is almost a confidant of the Prime Minister. On the 27th April 1964, some six months after the above letter was written, Mr. T. N. Kaul wrote a letter to Cap-

tain Kothawala, which reads as follows:

"Dear Captain Kothawala,

Thank you for your letter of 17th April and the English instruction book for the Elmo projector. I am afraid it is not working properly and I do not know what is wrong with it.

I have not been able to use the amplifier for want of instructions. Actually it is not the thing I wanted, but I shall discuss it with Dr. Teja when he comes here."

Just imagine, Sir, the Ambassador discussing with Dr. Teja what he wanted for the Embassy or for himself, I do not know. It can be checked up by the CBI or by somebody.

An hon. Member: He must have paid for it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even then, why should our Embassy arrange with a private company to supply what it wants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has this to do with the Bill?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This Bill has thrown lurid light on the high level conspiracy between Jayanti Shipping Company and the high-ups in the administration of the Government. Mr. Thirumala Rao yesterday said—you were here, Sir, perhaps in the Chair or below, I do not remember—that Dr. Teja was a good man to start with, but he fell in bad company. He became friendly with the Prime Minister and other Ministers and since then something happened. I do not want to go into details. When he became friendly with the Prime Minister and other Ministers, what planned plunder of the public exchequer has taken place, I would like to tell you. There is another very revealing letter.

An Hon. Member: How did you get it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just as I got the CBI report, so did I get this also.

Sir, Gen. Kaul's name was mentioned yesterday. The other Kaul may not be in the company, but this Kaul is in the company. It is very wrong that our Embassy should deal with a private company for small things. A check should be made where the amplifier and movie projector are today, whether they are with the Embassy or with Shri Kaul. Why should he get it from Dr. Teja and not from the Government itself? The External Affairs Ministry is here; he could have referred to it whatever he wanted.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He wanted it from Mrs. Teja, not from Dr. Teja.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: For a bachelor it is worse.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, Sir, J. Dharma Teja has written on November 18, 1963, from Ashoka Hotel here like this:

"Dear Capt. Maneck:

Give the enclosed letter to Mr. Matsushita or Mr. Sato...."

—not the Prime Minister but somebody else, because the Japanese Prime Minister is also Mr. Sato—

"....and see to it that they give you One Million Yen."

For what? He writes:

"....Give these Yen to Gen. Kaul. I do not want Gen. Kaul to ask for this from Matsushita himself."

I do not know what the exchange rate is. Then he has thanked him for the good work—this good work of getting the Yen and passing them on to Gen. Kaul, the very good work he was doing.

Now, Sir, that is the grand conspiracy that has worked to the detri-

ment, to the planned plunder of the public exchequer over these years.

What has the Government done, during these years? During the last few months, when it came to their notice, what they did was to have a committee, but without any powers under the Commission of Inquiry Act. The Committee could not do anything. I learn from reliable sources that they did not have the powers of summoning him, and without let or hindrance....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you may go on ringing the Bell, but I will take three or four minutes more.

I am sorry to say this. The Shipping Corporation of India, the managing agents, they have listed this. It is a lurid document. I do not know how after this anybody who has had anything to do with this company, the grand adventurer himself and those who were in collusion with him, can go about without hanging his head in shame. It is only in our country that this kind of thing can happen. Some heads should have rolled by now, but they do not roll, they roll on the red carpet. I am sure, if a Commission of Inquiry is appointed with the fullest powers, with the assistance of CBI, Interpol and other agencies, many more facts will come to light. The Shipping Corporation itself—it is our own Corporation—has said in its report:

"Further inquiries by the Managing Agents are continuing and more facts may come to light."

It is their own wording. So far what facts have come to light? Then they say:

"However, the data already collected reveal that the funds involved in the misappropriations etc. add up to a substantial

amount of the order of Rs. 294.31 lakhs....."

That is, nearly Rs. 3 crores.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, this is a very important issue. Once in a generation, so to say...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is limited. You must close now.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is all repetition. This was said by Shri Madhu Limaye and it was placed on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was not read out at all. Why are you afraid of this being read out?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Some of these things I placed on the Table myself? They have come to light. I agree. I have only said, please do not repeat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not repeating at all. Nobody has said it in this House before. I have been in the House all the time; you have not been.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, why don't you call him to order? Are you afraid of calling him to order?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not ordering at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You interrupted me. Sir, when the CBI report was here, the Speaker permitted me to go beyond the time limit and I hope you will emulate his example. Here is a cesspool of corruption, and you want to call me to order.....(Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Sir, if this document has been placed on the Table, it should be distributed to all of us so that we may be able to read it and see what is contained in it. It is very strange that such a very important document has not been

given to us. The documents are not before us and we are discussing this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Government must demand, otherwise I cannot.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If it is going to be circulated to Members I do not want to take the time of the House. These are very important things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please finish.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am going to finish, sometime I must finish. If you do not allow me now, I will speak on my amendments. I have tabled a number of amendments.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why are the Government not distributing documents given by their own agency?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If that is going to be circulated.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless it is demanded by the Government I cannot allow.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What has the Government to do with it?

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार तो छिपाना चाहती थी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I recall, Sir, what happened on the 3rd March, 1965. The Government objected to the CBI report being placed on the Table. Shri Swaran Singh made a rigmarole of a speech opposing the placing of the CBI Report on the Table. In spite of the Government's opposition, the House wanted it. Even my colleague, Shri Sinhasan Singh of the Congress Party demanded it. That is why it was placed on the Table.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will see the rules.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have been so long Deputy Chairman in the other place and Deputy Speaker here, and you do not know the rules?

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): He collected it through FBI.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I plead guilty to the charge. I collected with the help of CBI, FBI, Interpol and all these agencies....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They are more patriotic than the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government has lost the sense of shame. Here things happen, here is a cesspool of corruption and they sit on the Treasury Benches without batting an eyelid. Here it is said that these things add up to a substantial amount of the order of Rs. 294.91 lakhs—nearly Rs. 3 crores—interest on this account being extra—interest is not included—and most of it in foreign currency. Look how much we have been cheated in foreign currency. How much of this is deposited in foreign banks, in the number accounts in Swiss banks, we do not know. The Finance Minister told us before, earlier in this House, that the number accounts in Swiss banks, in which Hitler and the Nazis too dealt, can never be unearthed. I do not know how much has been deposited in this way, how much our poor country has been deprived of, cheated of, robbed and plundered. These facts are brought to light by the Shipping Corporation. They say that more will come to light later on and inquiries will reveal them. These are the few facts that they have garnered. Sir, as you have decided not to circulate this to the Members of the House, I am constrained to read these few lines. Here it is said:

- (1) Borrowing of dollars 1.2 million from Mitsubishi International Corporation in 1964 in the name of the company, but misappropriated by Dr. Teja as his personal money.....
(*Interruption.*)

I am not saying this, this is said by the Shipping Corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday it was referred to by Dr. Lohia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The next one is:

- (2) 1 Sh. per DWT charter hire of "Chandragupta Jayanti" taken by Dr. Teja personally for 19 months.
- (3) Amount of Dollars 486906 stated by Am-Indo, New York, as paid to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, but not received by Mitsubishi.
- (4) Amount of Dollars 95126 stated by Am-Indo, New York, as paid to Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha of Tokyo, but not received by Mitsubishi Shoji."

Then, £110,000 claimed by Dr. Teja to have been paid as part payment for purchase of *Adi Jayanti* to the sellers, but not actually paid by him. Then, secret commissions received by Dr. Teja from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries personally or through nominees.....

An hon. Member: It was all mentioned yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If some one has mentioned, I will not read it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will wind up in three minutes.

Yesterday, there was a reference by my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, to Dr. Teja's presence in Tashkent and there was a clarification by Shri Swaran Singh. Perhaps, there was a slight lapse of memory somewhere. But it is a fact that ten days before—this can be checked from the records of the Company at Delhi, at their Jorbag office, Dr. Teja was in Moscow; not when Shastriji was there, but a few days before. He had gone to Moscow and from there he wrote to his office

here, of course a few days before the Tashkent Agreement. There was a slight error, there was a slight mistake of which much was made by Shri Swaran Singh.

I will now come to the end and wind up my speech. I will take up other matters when I move the amendments. I would demand, therefore, that the Prime Minister give up her shilly-shallying and, may I say dilly-dallying also, and ensure—yes—terday the reference to want of extradition treaty with France was an eye-wash; did we not carry out negotiations with other governments for the extradition of Walcott, who is now standing trial in Madras?—I do not know, but I do hope that President De Gaulle will not stand in our way that we get hold of that person whom even Shri Thirumala Rao, a former Director, describes as a near criminal, who is a plunderer of the exchequer. Therefore, I demand, first, that the Government appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act consisting of the highest personnel who will inspire confidence, assisted by the CBI and Interpol in this matter, and nobody who has been associated with Dr. Teja himself should be allowed to go scotfree. Even the provident fund trustees—I am sorry to see that our colleague, Shri Thirumala Rao was also a provident fund trustees—must be asked to explain why the provident fund has not been utilized for the purpose for which it was intended. That is the information I have got. We must get a clear account from him and his colleagues. Knowing him as I do, I am sure he will do it, sooner or later. I, therefore, demand that these transactions dating from 1961 should be properly accounted for.

I am given to understand that Dr. Subbarayan, who was the Minister of Transport then, was opposed to these transactions. Yet, it went through.

Lastly, a person who was working on the secret files of Shri Jawaharlal 1502(Ai) LSD—7.

Nehru during his time and after his death,—He was dealing with secret letters, arranging them, and collecting them for historical purposes—a man called Rajan, was suddenly drafted by the shipping company and employed there; he is still employed there. He was doing a good job in the Museum. I do not know whether he carried any letters with him when he went. Formerly, he was only a stenographer, but today he is in that company, working on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month. These facts are lurid facts. And I would not be surprised if the letters, correspondence between Dr. Teja and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru have been spirited away or have disappeared; I do not know what has happened.

It is a very sad story, lurid story, one of the worst brought to light after the CBI episode, and yet the Government still continues to sit in the treasury benches. I demand that they should resign as a token of atonement. Let the party re-elect them and let them come to power again. But, let them come to power again. But, let them resign, in the first place, as a token of atonement for the criminal conspiracy, with a buccaneer in the grand style.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sanjiva Reddy.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Since for no fault of ours, our Group was not permitted to take part in this debate, I would request you to permit us to ask one or two questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may ask one question.

Shri Shinkre: I want only a clarification. Yesterday, while Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and some other members asked the question repeatedly why the Government did not take over the company, why they restricted the take-over to only management, the Minister, if I heard him correctly, said something to the effect....

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I will tell you again. Why do you depend on memory? I will answer that point.

Shri Shinkre: In this connection, I would like to point out that the Metal Corporation of India was taken over for more or less the same reasons. At that time, the Government did not feel any hesitation in taking over the whole company, nationalising it.

Then, in clause (4), sub-clause (1) (d) it is stated:

"as from the date of the notified order, all the properties, assets and effects of the company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Board of Control...."

I want to know why the word "liabilities" has not been mentioned here. Does that mean that Government only want to take over the assets of the company and do not want to take over the liabilities? Because, all the liabilities of the company are the moral responsibility of this Government. I am saying this because Dr. Teja was shrewd enough in projecting the impression all over the country, and abroad too, that this is practically a Government of India enterprise. This standing guarantee of the order of Rs. 20.25 crores was an easy weapon to convince everybody at large that this is really a Government of India concern. So, Government cannot shirk its responsibility regarding these liabilities. I think the Minister must make it clear in his reply that the Government will stand by every liability of this company, which is a *bona fide* liability.

The third and final point is that the Minister should also enlighten the House as to who is morally responsible or the creation or existence of this situation. Unfortunately, some of them belong to this House also. Are they not morally responsible for the growth of tycoons like Dr. Teja? This point should also be clarified.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think the history of this company was an unfortunate history. It was started with a very great ideal, the development

of shipping in this country. We were short of tonnage and we were depending on foreign ships. India had to develop shipping and great efforts were being made in that direction. I am really happy to say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself took some initiative in the matter. He was very anxious to build up the tonnage of shipping in this country so that articles could be carried to India and from India under Indian flag. So, offers or inducements were given to shipping companies to build up tonnage. Some companies wanted concessions like interest-free loans and other facilities. Here was a company which came forward with a new offer.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: At that time, the Prime Minister as warned against giving such large sums to one company which had no standing at all.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If the hon. Member will bear with me for a few minutes, I will explain everything. The same point was made by some Members yesterday also. In fact, Shri Mathur referred to the proceedings of the House a few years ago and the questions and answers. If hon. Members think that Dr. Teja was given a loan when the company was started, they are making a mistake. All the precautions were taken at the time of grant of loan. The grant of 10 per cent of the price was on delivery when the ship was handed over to the representative of the SDFC. He went there on behalf of the Government and took charge of the ship. It is only then that a guarantee of paying 90 per cent was given to the company by the S.D.F.C.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Let me again inform you that the Prime Minister considered this Teja as a great genius in shipping.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: May be so.

Sir, when a great, elderly leader gets up I do not want to stand; I will certainly yield to him any number of times that he gets up, but I will only

appeal to him to wait for a few minutes and hear me. I have been hearing all the speeches. Of course, when an elder leader like him gets up, I cannot be standing and blocking him

It may be a matter of opinion and whether who had high opinion about whom. At times I have a wrong opinion about some people and I discover that they are crooks. We do make mistakes about the assessment of people. It is quite possible that Dharma Teja as assessed in a wrong way and today we have discovered that he is a crook. Nobody is anxious to protect him and say that he is a great man. He gave a fresh and a new idea which caught the imagination of Panditji. He wanted to develop shipping. His only interest was that shipping in India should be developed so that we may not be dependent on foreign flags coming to India carrying our goods in and out of India. That was the noble attitude that Panditji took. Unfortunately, this man did things which were wrong. He is a bad man. The mistakes he committed and the part he played was not known even to the directors, let alone Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The directors of the company did not know that this man had some secret dealing with so many different companies in different countries. He did all this.

Shri Madhu Limaye placed on the Table a report of the Shipping Corporation. It is no secret document.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो उसको टेबल पर क्यों नहीं रखा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I placed on the Table some things which came to my notice earlier. There is absolutely no secret document.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Why did you not place it on the Table?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not yielding, Sir. If I yielded to Kripalaniji, it was a different thing. All the Memb-

ers had the privilege of speaking. I would appeal to them to hear me.

The serious instances were brought to my notice. For instance, he took a loan from the Mitsubishi Finance Corporation in America of Rs. 90 lakhs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Japan, not America.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: But just imagine, they did not know that he forged a resolution of the Company, gave it to the company in America and took Rs. 90 lakhs on the basis of a resolution of the company to the effect that the money must be handed over to Dr. Teja—not to the Chairman of the Company, not to the Company but to Dr. Teja. In his personal name he took the money and put it in the State Bank of India in London. Rs. 20 lakhs were withdrawn and Rs. 70 lakhs are still there. He wanted to withdraw that. At that stage we took it over, went to the court and got a stay order in a matter of hours. We knew pretty well that immediately after the company was taken over he would withdraw that Rs. 70 lakhs also; so, we went to the court and got a stay order. It is a civil case.

About the commission of chartering to foreign firm and 15 shillings to be credited to the company and one shilling to be credited to his personal account which means a few lakhs of rupees, it is also discovered and I placed some time ago that information also on the Table of the House. A criminal case has already been instituted against him. Wherever possible criminal cases have been instituted.

All these defects came to our notice and these defects were not known even to the directors. He was dealing separately, behind the back of the directors and everybody, with foreign companies in different countries about chartering in different countries, about Mitsubishi, commission for purchasing the ships. All these things were done

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

by him and Rs. 3 crores were collected by him in this manner without the company knowing about it.

All these things came to light only after the company was taken over. They were not known because, after all, there was only one Government representative on the company and he was dealing with everything. Everybody thought that the whole money, the share capital, belonged to him and Mr. Kulukundis. Therefore the other directors who had absolutely no interest in the company did not rather know the nefarious activities of this Dr. Teja.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Why are you calling him Dr.?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know whether he is a doctor, but he calls himself a doctor and we lose nothing by saying that..

Anyway, these things came to light. Are we keeping quiet? Apart from the whole history of Kaul being appointed or somebody purchasing a transistor... (Interruption)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In collusion, conspiracy.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: These things will be answered by other people, about the Indian Embassy and all that; the Transport Ministry cannot answer them.

श्री मधु लिमये : जवाब देने वाले कहाँ हैं सदन में ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Perhaps I will not be able to answer those small things of something being purchased and all that. Perhaps the other ministries will answer them at the appropriate time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You know that Shri Venkataraman was sacked for taking bush-shirts etc.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Did the Government take any action or not the moment we came to know of it? The moment there was suspicion we took over this company. Within eight days we took action, I would remind this House, with the permission of the Prime Minister. It is not as though the Minister concerned or the Transport Department took action by itself, independently. No. Specifically I with the permission of the Prime Minister action was taken and a committee was appointed within eight days.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब एन्कीर्समेंट बांच ने सरकार को कहा था, तो फिर तेजा को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया ? मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब दें ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not prepared to yield. I have heard enough from Shri Madhu Limaye. I am not prepared to yield to him. I have heard enough of these charges from him. He has been repeating the slogans and the same scandals. All that is being repeated on the floor of this House. I am not prepared to hear any more; I have heard enough.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय को गुस्ता क्यों आ रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-speaker: Please sit down. Hear him now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मैं "स्कडल" फैला रहा हूँ । मैंने कौन सा स्कडल फैलाया है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This action was taken within eight days with the specific permission of the Prime Minister. I took the file to her and requested her that I am taking this action. She said, "Go ahead now". The Committee must say what is wrong with the company if I have to come and say it on the floor of this House. Who am I to do that? What do I know? At least, what do many Members know? So,

let Shri Sukhtankar and a representative of the Auditor-General go into it. It was only then that Teja came. Once he saw me and I said, "No, Mr. Teja, I cannot say anything hand off whatever proposal you have, I am prepared to have it examined."

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why did you not arrest him?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There was no question of arresting him. There was absolutely nothing before us then except the papers given. You cannot arrest a person without establishing something. I was trying to collect information to arrest him. It is only after collecting information that he can be arrested.

श्री मधु लिमये : एन्क्वैस्टमेंट ने कहा था कि उस को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाये ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: (Varanasi): It is a peculiar procedure adopted by him. He has got a chance to ask any question in the end, not now.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I had been hearing what all they said. They must patiently hear me also. It is not as though anybody had any soft corner for him. We can arrest him, but we must first gather the material. Of course, the anonymous petitions are there.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद)
अब तो यह मैटीरियल आ गया है ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Hear the please.

Shri Narayan, supposed to be the General Manager of this firm, his nephew or somebody, had given some papers in the office of late Lal Bahadurji Shastri. But would you believe it that the same Shri Narayan writes to us again saying that he never gave any paper in anybody's office? It is in writing. While those petitions or allegations are unsigned, the papers supposed to be given to Lal Bahadurji's

office, which were handed over to the Transport Ministry after Lal Bahadurji died, the same man writes officially again under signature that he never gave any paper to anybody, not even to Lal Bahadurji's office. Here is the man who makes the allegations. But still we wanted to make use of the allegations and inquire into them. That is why we appointed a committee of Shri Sukhtankar and a representative of the Auditor-General. But this Dr. Teja and his office did not co-operate with them. They did not give the necessary material and the papers. Therefore we said that the best way of getting the information was to take it over. The preliminary information the Government had was that there was something suspicious, but unless you took over and had the full information, you will not be able to prosecute him, civil or criminal. Therefore, we had a conference. The Cabinet appointed a committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not appoint a Commission of Inquiry straightaway?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Cabinet considered this. We had a meeting—the Finance Minister, the Law Minister and the Transport Minister. The officials also met. We took a decision that before we did anything we must immediately take it over without giving him any time so that we might get at the truth. You cannot get at the truth without looking into the things and getting these things. We would not have known this that he had secret dealings outside India but for our snatching these papers and all that. Therefore we took this decision.

One friend has asked: Why is it that we have taken five years; why is it that it was not nationalised? It was discussed in the sub-committee. The Law Minister was there. We made a mistake in that case and then it was stayed in the court. I was in charge of that also, the Metal Corporation case. Therefore if you wanted to get hold of it immediately, without any

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

waste of time, and discover the mistake that he had committed, the best way was to take it over for a short period so that no court will interfere and no stay order will be given. After taking over the Company, if you want to nationalise, you may do that. The Company has to be taken over so that we know what is the liability, how much he has swindled and where are the ships. If, suppose, he had gone to the court and if there was a stay order, all the ships of this Company numbering about 22 would have been stayed in different ports; they would not have come under our control. We were anxious to see that the accounts and the ships were taken over by Government first, so that we can get at the truth and also get the ships running, earning money. The annual income of the Company is Rs. 3,50,00,000 and you cannot allow the ships to be impounded in different ports because of litigation. Therefore, we had to take over for a limited period to begin with. When there is a civil case pending, the ownership is not decided and any foreign company wanting money—there are a number of liabilities by this man purchasing ships, particularly servicing in different ports—could impound them. It was impounded twice before we took over because he had not paid money to different foreign companies. Therefore, it was decided that we should take over the Company for five years initially to be extended by another five years, within which time we can easily find out the position. This is very simple and I do not know why my hon. friends do not understand this fact. Rs. 3 crores have been swindled by him. We have discovered that and that money has to be recovered from him. How are you going to recover that from him? He is in a foreign country; he does not have property here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No benami property even?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The only way by which we can recover the money

from him is by attaching his shares in this Company; he is supposed to have Rs. 2.12 crores here. In addition we have attached about Rs. 70 lakhs in the courts. Therefore, if we attach his shares through courts, he will have absolutely no interest in the Company in future; then it will be in the public sector automatically without your asking for it. Company had lost about Rs. 3 crores and we have to recover that money. He has no other property in India. We can only attach the shares in the company which are standing in his name and also in the name of Kulkundis, which are supposed to be Rs. 2.12 crores and Rs. 70 lakhs respectively. Then automatically the Company will be ours.

He may have swindled the money; he may be a cheat, but I may tell this hon. House that the Company is there and the ships for which we have given loans—11 ships—are there; they are running; they are good ships. He may have taken 2 per cent commission on each ship, about Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs, but the ships are there flying the Indian flag. They are bulk carriers. For the first time the Company took this adventure of building bulk carriers so quickly and so well. The man may be bad; you prosecute him; you put him in jail. I will assure Mr. Lohia and other friends (*Interruptions*) that a meeting was held in the Home Minister's house—I was unfortunately not there—and nobody stood in the way of this man being arrested. Before we took over this Company, the Police was doubtful because there was no point or any specific charge against him. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Why did you not detain him under D.I.R.?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is a different thing—detaining a person and all that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

... (व्यवधान) : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रख रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय दो बातों को मिला रहे हैं। एक बात तो यह है कि कंपनी लेने के पहले जो उन के पास इत्तिला थी और एक कंपनी के लेने के बाद जो इत्तिलायें हो गई। अब उन को पता है कि यह घोखेबाज है, चोर है, इस ने तरह तरह की बदमाशी की है, इसने दस्तावेज जाली बनाये हैं, इस ने कमोशन लिया है, चेर-मैन रहते हुए इसने अमानत में खयानत की है, मैंने ताजोरात हिंद की चार पांच दफाय बताया हैं, तो इस के बाद इसको गिरफ्तार करने में एक मिनट की भी देर क्यों लग रही है और एक इस के साथ साथ मैं कह दूँ कि जब यह कहते हैं कि फ्रांस के साथ हमारा कोई एक्सट्रैडिशन ट्रीटी नहीं है इसलिये उस को बुला नहीं सकते वहाँ से तो मैं आपको लारेंस के हैंड बुक आफ पब्लिक इन्टरनेशनल ला का एक वाक्य सुना ते देता हूँ, वह अंग्रेजी में है :

"The best authorities hold that in the absence of special treaty stipulations, such surrender cannot be demanded as a right, though it may be granted as a matter of comity."

हर एक आदमी आपने हाइन से लेकर के जितने भी बड़े बड़े कानून के वेंता हैं वह कहते हैं कि साधारण अपराध के मामलों में अपराधी को चाहे दो देशों की आपस में संधि हो या न हो, वह दूसरे देश दे दिया करते हैं, सौंप दिया करते हैं। इसलिये श्री रेड्डी को अब यह साफ जवाब देना चाहिए कि क्यों नहीं गिरफ्तार कर रहे हैं। गिरफ्तार नहीं करते हैं, तो पूरा शक इन लोगों के ऊपर जाता है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is it a speech or a point of order? What is the point of order in that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. He may please sit down.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो चीजों को मिला रहे हैं। मैं आपसे अपील करता हूँ कि इस का अच्छी तरह से जवाब दिलाइए।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: When it is accepted that criminal cases have been registered against him, then he has to be arrested. The only point is how he can be arrested. Dr. Lohia has suggested a way of doing it. If it can be done, we shall be very happy. We shall examine that with the Home Ministry.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे कहें तो मैं एक मिनट में उस को गिरफ्तार करके दिखाता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot go no like this. He may resume his seat.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Dr. Lohia has suggested a way of doing it. I have got it before me. We attach a great value for his opinion. We shall see if it is legally possible.

Shri Nambiar: It is a genuine question.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: What is genuine question, after all these explanations? He has not come to India after we took over this Company. (Interruptions). He only came to negotiate about selling ships. He wanted loan first. I shall tell you. Mr. Mehrotra or somebody who was mentioned as Vice Chairman came only for a few weeks; he came for an assistance of Rs. 3 crores. But Government refused saying, "We have already given; nothing more will be given". Then came Dr. Teja with a new offer that he may be permitted to sell the ships in India and outside India. It was then that he came here last with some representatives of some English company and he was here for a week or so.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी वक्त एन्फोर्समेंट
ब्रांच ने कहा था कि गिरफ्तार कीजिए ।
आप न नहीं किया ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is totally wrong. I do not know how my hon. friend gets such ideas. He gets only such ideas. Nobody said that he should not be arrested. He must accept the information that is before me. They never said that he is going to be arrested and nobody said, "Do not arrest". It was discussed in the Home Minister's house and it was decided that we may get better information and more material. It was the Enforcement people who gave this information and said, "wait for some time, now gather more material and evidence and information; and then we shall pick him up". At that stage he was in India to seek the permission of the Government to sell his ships.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt. I will take only half a minute. Is it a fact that Mr. Sukthankar, the Chairman of the Committee, suggested to the Government that the Committee should be empowered under the Commission of Inquiry Act so as to enforce attendance of persons and all that, and the Government decided not to invest it with such powers?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: He came to me and he discussed. Thereupon we decided on the extreme step of taking over the Company.

Any delay would have been dangerous because the ships were impounded in different ports and he would be swindling further money. Why do you want a Commission to take over every thing? We took the extreme step of taking over the Company; my friend may not agree with me, but it was necessary. If somebody was to look into it first or if we were to appoint a Commission, the Commission would quote the rules and then he would go on dodging. Therefore, we thought that, instead of resorting to this, we

should take over the whole Company; instead of trying to find out the mistakes so that we might take over the Company, we took the final step of taking over the Company. Mr. Kamath wants me to take the first step, the second step and so on, by appointing a Commission. (Interruptions)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath rose—

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not yielding. As I said, instead of finding out the mistakes and then taking over the Company, Government took the decision that taking over the Company would be the first and the last step, so that we seize the Company. If we had appointed a Commission, what would have happened? They would have said, "Condemn the man he has swindled so much of money; he has done this and he has done that; therefore, the Company should be taken over." But then we would have had to wait for six months for the report to come. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did you appoint the committee first?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: . . . and during that period, more of these things might have happened, and then we would have taken over the Company.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did you appoint the committee first?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not prepared to yield. Shri Kamath has had his say for two days.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not spoken for two days. I spoke only today.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Then, the charge has been made that everybody is trying to be soft to this man. Why should anybody be soft to this man? After all, the defects in the company have been found out and we are still probing and finding out what action

should be taken. We have sent, or rather the corporation has sent its representatives to other countries also, such as Japan, America etc. Civil suits are being filed. Criminal suits are filed against Dr. Teja, and if any possibility is there either for extradition or for some other thing under some other provision, Government will not shirk their duty in bringing him to India. How best it can be done is a point which the Home Ministry will examine.

Therefore, I may assure this House that there is absolutely no softness to him at all. He is a cheat, but he has cheated not the Government and the people, because the people's money is safe and the ships are there; even the loan amount which we gave was not to Dr. Teja, but it is only a guarantee to the ship-building company. Everybody has been saying that Rs. 20 crores has been given. It is only Rs. 5 crores odd that has been given and that too is there in the ships and the ships are with us. They are plying. All the captains and seamen and everybody who is manning the ships are giving their total co-operation. The other companies also are co-operating with us. Mitsubishis who gave all this commission and all this money to this man has given us all papers including the letters written by Dr. Teja asking them to pay the commission and all that. They have given the originals also, apart from these things.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why did they give him ante-dated receipts?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly the point. Therefore, we are getting all co-operation. Criminal cases also have been registered against this man. I can, therefore, assure the House that he is not going to be spared and he has to face the consequences of the law, both civil and criminal.

My friend Dr. Teja, I am sorry, my friend Shri Kamath . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Truth comes out first.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Shri Kamath had said something about our Ambassador getting the articles that were given to the Embassy, or the articles that were supposed to be given to the Embassy. I am told that they are gifts by Mrs. Teja to the Embassy. It is not personal gifts to the Ambassador. That is what I am told. That is the information that I have. None of them is her to defend himself. Mr. Kaul is not here. I am told that those things were gifts to the Embassy from Mr. and Mrs. Teja.

Shri Nambiar: Mrs. Teja too? Is Mrs. Teja in France or in India?

An hon. Member: Why is Shri Nambiar interested in that?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think she must be with her husband.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister says that they were things for the Embassy. May I know whether it was proper or in order for an Embassy to place orders for its requirements with a private shipping company or to accept things from a private shipping company?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Ambassador is not here to defend himself . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Was it proper for the Embassy to place orders with the private shipping company for an 8 mm. projector or a 16 mm. projector and so on?

Shri Nambiar: My humble request to the hon. Minister is this. In order to apprehend Dr. Teja, it is necessary to know where Mrs. Teja is. Is she in India or in France? I am asking this question in all seriousness.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think the police will take care of it. If Shri Nambiar has any information, he can pass it on to the police, and they will be very very happy to know it, because I am told . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter for the husband and wife and not for us.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: One hon. Member had suggested that Shri Narayana was removed because he had given information. Between the uncle and the nephew I do not know what happened. Shri Narayana was an employee of the Khadi Board somewhere in Hyderabad, and all of a sudden he came and became general manager on a salary of a few thousands of rupees a month. Then, he left him again. Why he came in and why they quarrelled is a family affair between the uncle and the nephew. Anyway, the information that Shri Narayana gave was very useful.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फायड साहब का नाम आने जरूर सूना होगा, इन के मन के अन्दर वह बात है। बहुत अच्छा हुआ अब आगे कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It led us to discover some things, though later on he wrote to us officially saying that he never gave any paper to anybody. But the papers were luckily with us, and those papers led us to find out the criminal acts committed by this gentleman.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लक्ष्मी लड़ाई करता है, रेड्डी साहब। मंत्रियों में भी लड़ाई हो जाती है, लक्ष्मी को लेकर।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is unfortunately not present here in the House. He had made some very good suggestions. One was that he had asked whether when the loan was given a proper scrutiny had been made. I think it was before the Cabinet more than once, and it was discussed by the whole Cabinet; the Finance Ministry had examined it; the Finance Ministry had cleared it, and they had laid down so many conditions that the money should

not be given to them until a certain stage and that the money should be given to the ship building company when the ship was handed over to a Government representative, not to Dr. Teja. Therefore, to that extent, we have taken precautions. 11 ships are good, and they are there. Then the loan money that was given to this company is also safe; it was only a loan given to them, and by instalments it will be repaid. Therefore, we had taken a lot of precautions. So, it is not as though people's money has been squandered away. What Dr. Teja as chairman did was that he swindled the company. The Government money is itself safe; the public money is safe; but he swindled the company. Over 90 per cent is supposed to be his own and Mr. Kulakundis's share money; there is there involved in the share money at least, which is about Rs. 2 crores odd. He says that it is Rs. 2.8 crores, but the Transport Ministry and the S.D.F.C. accept that it is only Rs. 2.02 crores. Except Rs. 1 or 2 lakhs, the rest is supposed to be his money and that of Mr. Kulakundis. It is true that the company lost Rs. 3 crores odd. But I have got all those things here before me. I do not know why Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has not got that paper from the Shipping Corporation; somehow, he managed to get one paper and lay it on the Table of the House, but he has not got this paper. There, they have worked out the whole thing. It is not a secret document. They have worked out that in five years we shall be able to wipe off part of the deficit, and that in ten years we shall be able to bring it up as a public concern. But, meanwhile, it is not as though this company is going to be handed over, after it is brought to that level, again to Dr. Teja. He will not have one rupee, because I am sure the courts are going to give a decree in our favour, and then we shall take Dr. Teja's share money and take it over completely that way, legally and constitutionally, through a court. Ultimately it is going to be a very good company. It is going to be a public sector company. Whether the corpo-

ration is going to manage it or it will be a separate company is a different matter. There is ample time for us to decide on that. When we take over this company, the question whether it should be built up as a separate company can also be considered and that also can be done. But I am glad that the ships are there; the Indian flag is not dishonoured; the ships are plying and they are carrying goods and they are earning foreign exchange, every year at the rate of about Rs. 3.7 cores. If there are mistakes, my hon. friends may help the Ministry to correct those mistakes.

If, as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia says, we can arrest him under some other section, that can be examined; in the absence of an extradition treaty, if he suggests some other method, if it is possible, we shall adopt that; I shall pass it on to the Home Ministry and ask them to take all possible action. We are anxious to bring him back to India so that he may answer all these charges not only before Government but because it is a public company now before the people at large and before the shareholders of the company, whoever they may be, we are anxious to do that.

Already, criminal cases have been registered against him. It is not a thing that we are going to do tomorrow. Even before this debate began, the moment we came to know about all these activities, criminal cases had been registered; civil suits also have been registered, and our representatives have gone to different countries like America, Japan etc. so that we may contact some lawyers in those countries and institute cases there also. What better thing could have been done? We are as anxious as any other Member here to recover the money and to see that the criminal is prosecuted and punished. Therefore, at least in this matter, let my hon. friends give the credit that is due to this Government and help us to save this company so that the ships may ply gloriously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the consideration motion to vote.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I put one question to the hon. Minister?

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I want to ask only one question. I was not allowed to speak. Therefore, may I put only one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. There is no time for it now. There is an amendment seeking to circulate the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon. Is Shri Vishwanath Pandey pressing it?

Shri Vishwanath Pandey (Salem-pur): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited for a limited period in order to secure the proper management of the same be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clauses.

There are no amendments to clause 2. So, I shall put clause 2 to vote.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3—Board of Control to take over the management of the undertaking of the Company)

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 5, for 'ten' substitute 'fifteen'. (6).

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, after line 21, insert:

three of the members of the Board
"Provided that not less than
three of the members of the Board
of Control shall be non-officials
having commercial experience and
for experience of shipping busi-
ness." (2)

(ii) Page 2, line 22, for 'may' substitute 'shall'. (3)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other amendment to be moved?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I won't take time again and again. I move all the amendments standing in my name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No please give the numbers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are hurrying. We can't keep pace with you. The difficulty is that when we give notice of amendments to clauses, unfortunately the new system adopted by the Notice Office is only to give the page number.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His amendments Nos. are 5, 11 and 12.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I move:

(i) Page 2,—after line 21, add—

"Provided that in the Board there shall be one member of Lok Sabha, one member of Rajya Sabha, one member of the National Shipping Board, one member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and one member of the National Union of Seamen of India.

Provided further that one of the two members of Parliament specified in the foregoing proviso shall be chosen from among the opposition groups in Parliament." (5).

(ii) Page 2, line 16—omit "of the company". (11)

(iii) Page 42, line 37—omit "of the company". (12)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 3 as well as amendments Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 11 and 12 are before the House.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: In support of my amendment No. 2 I only want Government to give an assurance to this House that they will accept the principle underlying it, that is, that on the board of control, there should be an element of non-official representation, non-officials who possess commercial and/or shipping business experience. As regards the other amendment, the clause says that Government may appoint whole-time directors. My amendment seeks to say that Government shall specify that there be whole-time directors. If we had these whole-time directors in the old company, I am sure things would have come to light much earlier. If Government could give the House an assurance that they will accept the principle underlying these two amendments, I shall be glad to withdraw them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I have proposed that instead of 10 years it should be 15. There will be no difficulty in the way of Government accepting it because with that anything can be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have moved amendments Nos. 5 as well as 11 and 12. Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 being more or less verbal, I shall dispose of them first. It is obvious to the meanest intelligence that under clause 2,—the definitions clause—please see clause 2, because with your assistance I can dispose of it sooner and quicker—'undertaking' has been defined as:

"undertaking" means the property and assets of the company".

This is strange. Whoever has drafted it, God bless him. Everywhere, throughout the Bill, wherever the

word 'undertaking' occurs it is followed by 'of the company'. See how ridiculous it is. Where is clause 3?

"The Central Government...."

Eureka! You remember Archimedes jumped out of the bath-tub in his birthday suit; here, I could not even jump over the desk....

An hon. Member: Into the Treasury Benches!

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Line 16.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you, Himatsingkaji. These words 'undertaking of the company' occur about a dozen times. It will mean 'property and assets of the company of the company'. This is ridiculous, preposterous.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Who is the draftsman?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I leave it to the Minister with his as well as his colleagues' knowledge of English. My knowledge is very meagre.

Shri Nambiar: If it is bad English, the amendment can be accepted and the correction added.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am no match for his prowess, wisdom and knowledge of English. He may do as he likes.

But to me the vital amendment is No. 5. As I was about to say, clauses 3 and 17 together form, in my humble judgement, the linchpin....

Shri Shinkre: Please see clause 2(a). There 'company' is defined; here 'company' is not the same as in 2(a).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I leave it to them.

As I said, No. 5 is the most crucial amendment. I appeal to my hon. colleagues in the House to pay close attention to what I am about to say, and I will crave your indulgence—please relax and have patience.

Now they are appointing a Board of Control with all sort of miscellaneous

people in it. But in addition to that, I seek to make this proviso:

"Provided that in the Board there shall be one member of Lok Sabha.."

We had one formerly, Shri Thirumala Rao.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): You can take my place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: God save me from that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: You are well advised to be there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

"...one member of Rajya Sabha, one member of the National Shipping Board, one member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and one member of the National Union of Seamen of India.."

Shri Nambiar: Very good.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a further proviso:

"Provided further that one of the two members of Parliament specified in the foregoing proviso shall be chosen from among the opposition groups in Parliament".

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Why opposition only?

Shri Nambiar: So that we can keep a check on these *mala fide* activities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One of the two. May I briefly explain the purport of the amendment, and the need for accepting it? May I urge briefly that it is the highest national interest that I have moved this amendment? With all the earnestness at my command, may I appeal to members on both sides of the House to accept this amendment? Why do I want it? On the board of directors, formerly there were many worthy men, including aristocrats, or some other 'rats', to which my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred yester-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

day. But let us have a truly national Board of Control representing every cross-section of our national life. Already in the Bill itself, they have a Board of control. I do not know whom they have appointed. So far they have appointed five persons, I hear. There is a provision for ten members.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Who are they?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know. The Minister may throw some light on that when he replies, about those who have been appointed. Five are yet to be appointed.

Now breathes there a Member with soul so dead that he will vote against this amendment?

Shri Alvares: Congress Benches.

An hon. Member: Dead or dull?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did I say 'dead'? Then the next is 'dull'. Breathes there a Member with soul so dull that he cannot appreciate the spirit of this amendment. What do I want, what do I ask for? Two Members of Parliament to be on the Board. They would stultify themselves if they vote against it. Each Member who takes it into his head to oppose this, has the temerity to oppose this, will stultify himself, stultify Parliament itself.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Oh, yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope you say yes for once.

Shri S. K. Patil: Not for voting.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Shri Kamath does not smile.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are ordering me or ordering him?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ordering those who interrupt.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you for the very kind assistance you are rendering.

Two Members of Parliament, one Member....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is self-explanatory.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not so self-explanatory. I will take two minutes and a half.

Why do I want the National Union of Seamen of India? Because this company by its criminal misdeeds, with which our Government has been in collusion, some of the high-placed in the administration have been in collusion, has forfeited public confidence in more ways than one, and the National Seamen represents a vast organisation, of the sea-going men, seamen of India; it is upto us as the highest legislature in the country to so act as to inspire confidence in the seamen of India also.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Bombay or Calcutta?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have no sea, otherwise you could have it. I remember a former Minister said he would send the Navy to Kashmir; I do not know, a former Defence Minister, not the present, is reported to have said that.

I therefore think that this amendment is very important, a vital amendment, so that the Board of Control may be truly representative, and I commend this amendment for the acceptance of the house.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जो धारा 3 है इसके छठवें हिस्से का विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ ---

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : किसी चीज का समर्थन भी करेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जब अच्छा काम करोगे तब करुंगा ।

इस में यह सुझाव है कि पांच साल के लिए, एक सीमित अवधि के लिए इस कम्पनी का इंतजाम हम अपने हाथ में ले रह हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट कानून के मातहत हर दो दो साल के लिए इस मियाद को बढ़ाने का और दस साल तक अपने हाथ में रखने का सरकार को अधिकार है । कई बार इस सदन में मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि जब तक संविधान की धारा 31 में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है तब तक यह खतरा बना रहेगा कि जिन निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को आप अपने हाथ में लेंगे, जब वे अच्छी स्थिति में आ जाएंगी, उनको आप अच्छी स्थिति में ला देंगे तो फिर आप उन्हीं लोगों को उन्हें वापिस दे देंगे । सूती मिलों के बारे में ऐसा हो चुका है । अभी रेड्डी साहब ने आश्वासन दिया है कि उनको पूरा विश्वास है कि अदालतों के द्वारा ऐसा हुकम जारी होगा कि जिस के मातहत उनके जो हिस्से हैं वे सरकार को मिल जायेंगे । लेकिन इसके लिए यह जरूरी होगा कि इन के खिलाफ जितने मुकदमें हैं वे अच्छी तरह से चलाये जायें । इसलिये फिर मैं इस बात पर जोर दूंगा कि उनकी गिरफ्तारी होना निहायत जरूरी है । इसलिए श्री रेड्डी की जानकारी के लिए मैं अंग्रेजी में प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । मेरी और कोई इच्छा नहीं है, केवल मात्र यह इच्छा है कि मामला साफ हो जाए, नहीं तो बाद में जब मैं कोई विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव देता हूं तो आप कहते हैं कि मैं प्रक्रिया का दुरुपयोग करता हूं । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर वह सोच समझ कर दें । उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं अंग्रेजी में सवाल उनके सामने रख देता हूं :

(a) When was Dr. Teja in India last; and....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका इसके साथ कैसे सम्बन्ध जुड़ता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जुड़ता है । मैं बताता हूं । मेरा प्रश्न आप सुन लें ।

(b) whether the Enforcement Directorate suggested his arrest before his departure from India last and....

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : He raised it, and I answered it.

Shri Madhu Limaye :..whether the Government turned it down.

मैं यह रखना चाहता हूं कि उनको गिरफ्तार करके उनको सजा दिलाने और मुकदमों को अच्छी तरह से चलाने का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं हुआ तां जो आप बात कर रहे हैं कि उनके हिस्से हमें मिल जायेंगे और यह कम्पनी फिर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में आ जाएगी, यह काम नहीं होने वाला है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसकी सफाई कर दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Are you accepting any of the amendments?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : I would assure my hon. friend Shri Gandhi that he need not press his amendments. We have got 5 seats vacant on the Board just only to take in later on; we want to associate non-official element, therefore he need not press. I am not accepting. Therefore I would request him to withdraw.

As for withdrawal of that word "undertaking", after all, he is an ex-ICS officer, and a very great scholar in English; when he corrects, naturally our present ICS officers have to accept it because he is an ex-ICS; therefore I am prepared to bow to him and accept it.

Shri Warrior : Only because he is an ex-ICS you accept.

Shri Nambiar : That is the first victory from the opposition side.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : But I would request him not to press this one

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

Member Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha etc. After all, the House is much bigger than asking for one seat in a corporation. After all, if anybody is given, the others will say. Leave it to the Government to take in the non-official element, it may be one Member or somebody, but the non-official element must be associated, I accept to that extent. I would request him not to press that.

Shri Nambiar: Will you agree to one Member from the opposition?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, I am not accepting, I am not prepared to accept it.

Shri Warrior: We want to know who are the members at present.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The amendment of Mr. Samantha, No. 6. I accept that also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Gandhi, do you press them?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I withdraw.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were withdrawn by leave.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 2, line 16,—

omit "of the company". (11).

(ii) Page 2, line 37,—

omit "of the company". (12).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 5,—

for "ten" substitute—

"fifteen". (6).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 5. Do you press?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Of course.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 21, add—

"Provided that in the Board there shall be one member of Lok Sabha, one member of Rajya Sabha, one member of the National Shipping Board, one member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and one member of the National Union of Seamen of India.

Provided further that one of the two members of Parliament specified in the foregoing proviso shall be chosen from among the opposition groups in Parliament." (5)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 18]

Alvares, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri

Koya, Shri Mohammed
Munzini, Shri David
Nambiar, Shri
Rajaram, Shri

AYES

[15.02 hrs.

Shinkre, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Umanath, Shri
Warrior Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Chanda Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandruha Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamale
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri

Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gupta, Shri Badshah

Hanada, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Koujalgi, Shri H.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Muthiah, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath

Panna Lal, Shri
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Subbhag Singh, Dr.
Ramsbekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thhirumala
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhagen Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri K.
Sonavane, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Tiwari, Shri K. N.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri Ravindra

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes : 12; Noes : 78.

The motion was negatived.

***Shri Joachim Alva** (Kanara): Instead of sitting there, I sat here. My friend who sits here usually—**Shri M. L. Dwivedi**—may get into trouble. I regret the mistake.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be corrected. The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Effect of notified order issued under section 3.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up clause 4. Are you accepting amendment No. 13 to clause 4?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir.

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 10,—

omit "of the company". (13).

(*Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Power of Board of Control to appoint managing agents)

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I accept amendments 14, 15 and 16 to clause 5.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 4, line 5,—

omit "of the company". (14).

(ii) Page 4, line 20,—

omit "of the company". (15).

(iii) Page 4, line 25,—

omit "of the company". (16).

(*Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The name of **Shri Joachim Alva** has been substituted for that of **Shri M. L. Dwivedi** in Division No. 18.

Clause 5—as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Power of Central Government to cancel order notified under section 3).

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I have an amendment to clause 9.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the same, I think, as 17 of Mr. Kamath.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I accept that amendment.

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 37,—

omit “of the company”. (17).

(**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Duty to deliver possession of property and documents relating thereto.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We go to clause 10. **Shri Gandhi** is not here; so amendment No. 4 is not moved. There are Government amendments Nos. 9 and 10. **Mr. Kamath's** amendment is No. 18.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I accept that amendment. Government amendments are Nos. 9 and 10.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 6, line 5,—

after “any property” insert—
“of the company”. (9).

(ii) Page 6, lines 11 and 12,—

for “company shall be liable to account for the said books, documents and papers”

substitute—

“company, including any letters, memoranda, notes or other communications between him and the company shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, be liable to account for the said books, documents and other papers (including such letters, memoranda, notes or other communications)”. (10).

(**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**)

Amendment made:

Page 6, line 11,—

omit “of the company”. (18).

(**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Penalty for false statements.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I have some amendments to clause 13. I beg to move:

(i) Page 7, line 17,—

for “two years” substitute “five years”. (19).

(ii) Page 7, line 17,—

for “two thousand” substitute “five thousand”. (20).

(iii) Page 7, line 31,—

for "two years", substitute
"five years". (21).

(iv) Page 7, line 31,—

for "two thousand" substitute
"five thousand". (22).

You will be pleased to see, so will the House I am sure, that this clause relates to penalties to be imposed in certain circumstances.

"If any person, (a) when required by this Act or by any order made under this Act to make any statement or furnish any information which is false in any material particular and which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true; or (b) makes any such statement as aforesaid in any book, account, record, return or other document which he is required by any order made under this Act to submit, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both."

The Government has always had a soft corner for these criminals in many sectors of activity, whether it is adulteration or hoarding or profiteering. When we had moved the amendments in the Joint Committees and Select Committees of Parliament—I have had the honour of serving on Select Committees—when we decided on more drastic punishment, the Ministers came saying: no, two years maximum is sufficient. I remember an occasion in this Parliament; you were also in the Chair, I believe, I remember very well, some years ago, before the Kamraj plan came into operation, when the Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai was still in his seat, I suggested that for offences like corruption, hoarding, profiteering, black marketing, adulteration there should be public flogging or hanging. Some-

body said that I was like Judge Jeffries of the Bloody Assizes; I did not mind. But we have reached a stage, we have reached such a sorry pass due to the mis-government of this clique here, we have come to such a sorry pass, there is no way-out except to adopt drastic methods for desperate diseases.

Nanyah Pantha vidhyate ayanaya.

When I suggested this, the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, all honour to him; peace be with him; he got up and said that he appreciated the spirit of it. (*Interruptions.*) I said peace be with him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not be diverted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is no diversion. It is of vital consequence here. There should be no softness on the part of the Government to some of these undesirable elements, anti-social elements. I remember last time, a year and a half ago, I said, I repeat it, that on the Treasury Benches are some—I do not say all—**

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I rise on a point of order; this should be withdrawn or expunged.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, some, not all.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Even that word 'some' must be withdrawn... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is on record; it has not been expunged. I know what I am saying; I will point out to you that it had not been expunged.

Shri S. K. Patil: It has got to be expunged.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said that once before in December 1964; I remember the date, 9th December, 1964. It was not expunged.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please withdraw that word.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under what rule?

Shri Joachim Alva: It is dishonouring your fellow Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Such words should not be used. Please withdraw those words.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may do what you like. I am not withdrawing it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It should be expunged.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not mind. It is already on record. You may expunge if you want. I will use any word I like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are expunged.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know a little of the English language; I know the British Parliament. If you expunge, you are at liberty to do so; the powers are with you.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, I want to raise a point of order. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. Those words are expunged. Please sit down.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Shri Kamath has said just now that "I will use any word I like".

Shri Nambiar: How is it wrong? Why should they call us traitors? We, hon. Members of Parliament, are called traitors.

Shri Umanath: We were called so in our absence. (*Interruption*).

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have expunged those words.

Shri Nambiar: "Traitor" must also be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If anybody is called, I will expunge it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, Sir—(*Laughter*)—you may laugh now but I will have the last laugh. I was saying that when I made a suggestion here in the House, when Shri Morarji Desai, the then Finance Minister, was sitting there, he said "I appreciate Shri Kamath's suggestion." He however said that flogging is barbarous and added that "I do not mind hanging." This is what he said. I asked "Is it your view or is it the Government's view?" He fumbled a little and then said, "I cannot say that, but this is the view I hold. I hold that view." He is no longer in the Treasury Benches, and others have taken his place. This is the attitude that the Government of the people, for the people, by the people, have taken. (*Laughter*) Do not laugh. I will come to you now. An attitude of stricter punishment should be adopted in democracy if they want to ensure that our public life or administration become honest and clean.

May I point out one historic example in favour of public flogging? Mustafa Kamal Atatürk, when he became President of Turkey, issued an ordinance. Some of the habits of the Turkish people were perhaps as good or as bad as some of our habits here. He issued an ordinance that whoever is caught spitting in the streets will be flogged. His biography has it that in the whole of Turkey some twelve people were flogged and that put an end to the habit of public spitting in the whole of Turkey.

An hon. Member: Even now there is flogging in Saudi Arabia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only yesterday, we heard of the lurid, sordid story of corruption and misappropriation that was being practised by this company in collusion with high circles in our country. I have read from the photostat documents today to show in what way it was all connected with high circles. I do not know what the enquiry will

do, what the terms of reference will be, but I hope that in all this, whether they are officials or whether they are private persons who had anything to do with Dr. Teja in collusion, direct or indirect, they should be flogged. First of all, they should all be brought, summoned before the enquiry committee and once their guilt is proved—I know they will go to court, and let them go in appeal to the highest court, the Supreme Court—(Interruption) have patience—once their guilt is proved, I demand and it is my firm conviction, that considering the pass that this government, this mis-government has brought us to, there is no otherway than to inflict the highest penalty, even capital punishment, on some guilty people, but I am not going that far in this amendment. Here are these soft people, soft towards corruption but they are hard on political opponents and soft towards criminals, anti-national elements, hearers, black-marketers and profiteers.

There was a question put here the other day about pressure being brought to bear on Shri Dharma Vira, Governor of the Punjab, and the answer was, "Nothing new was done; we have been doing that in every State." Have you come across such instances in your State of Mysore, where the hoarders and profiteers are taken through the streets? Not to my knowledge. If you know better, please enlighten us. Therefore, what I have suggested—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot hustle us like this. It is an important amendment. Parliament would be reduced to naught if you start hustling like this. I would appeal to all hon. Members to consider this matter, this very important matter, in a proper spirit.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Why are you touchy?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not; I have got a thick skin, almost hide. It is you who are touchy. I am fond of interruptions. I like them. I want more of them so that I can speak longer.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Do you listen to them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; if they are worth listening to. So, Sir, I would appeal to hon. Members on both sides of the House, earnestly, sincerely that if they mean to do well by the common citizen of India, they must ensure that criminals of this type are not treated lightly. Therefore, I suggested that instead of two years, the period of imprisonment should be five years. (Interruption). I do not want flogging or hanging, but I have suggested that instead of Rs. 2,000, it should be Rs. 5,000 in respect of the fine. If they do not accept this, God help them and God help our country!

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am extremely sorry that I cannot accept these amendments. If a man is not afraid of two years imprisonment in this country, he will not be afraid of five years imprisonment. I am not prepared to accept these amendments.

Shri Nambiar: It is easier to make it five years. It should be a deterrent punishment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to the vote.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please put them separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put amendments 19 and 21 together. He wants the imprisonment to be increased from 2 to 5 years.

The question is:

- (i) Page 7, line 17, for "two years" substitute "five years" (19)
- (ii) Page 7, line 31, for "two years" substitute "five years" (21).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 19]

AYES

[15.22 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Gupta Shri Indrajit
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri
Kapoor Singh, Shri
Koya, Shri Mohammed

Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Umanath, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Warior, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Battacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai P.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Guota, Shri Badshah
Heda, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Kadaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri P. K.

Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Lalit, Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
More, Shri K. L.
Munzini, Shri David
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pattabhiraman Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramahekhar Prasad Singh, Shri

Ranen, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavare, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutta
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes : 17; Noes : 73.

The motion was negatived.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): One more may be added to the 'Ayes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be noted.

I will now put amendments 20 and 22 together. He wants the fine to be

increased from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000.

The question is:

(i) Page 7, line 17, for "two thousand" substitute "five thousand". (20).

(ii) Page 7, line 31, for "two thousand" substitute "five thousand". (22).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 20]

AYES

[15.23 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Heda, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapoor Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri
Koya, Shri

Kunhan, Shri P.
More, Shri K. L.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Rajaram, Shri K.
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda

Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Umanath, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Warior, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Battacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chatterji, Shrimati Kamala
Chavda, Shrimati Joarben
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Subhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gupta, Shri Bishab
Hinningska, Shri
Jannalavi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Kalaria, Shri C.M.
Kumar, Shri P. K.
Kundar Lal, Shri

Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Munzani, Shri David
Pandey, Shri Viahwa Nath
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramahekhar Prasad Singh, Shri

Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivapparghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 21; Noes 68.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Payment of remuneration and expenses out of the funds of the company)

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I beg to move:

(1) Page 8, line 15,—

for "shall be paid out of the funds of the company"

substitute—

"may initially be withdrawn, if need be from the Consolidated Fund of India, to be reimbursed later out of the funds of the company". (7)

(ii) Page 8,—

after line 15, add—

"Provided that the Central Government may if necessary meet any initial expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India which shall later be re-imbursed from the funds of the company." (8)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 8, for clause 17 substitute—

"17. The expenditure incurred to meet the salaries, allowances and other remuneration paid to the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control, the managing agent or any other person who may be appointed or employed in connection with the affairs of the management of the company, and all other expenses duly incurred in connection with such management shall initially be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, but the amount shall be recovered from Jayanti Shipping Company within one year from the date of such drawal." (26)

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Clause 17 does not provide for withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India. There

(Shri Sinhasan Singh)

should be some provision for that to bring it in accordance with the sanction given by the President and the Financial Memorandum. My amendment says that provisionally, for the time being, some amount may be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund, which later on can be recouped from the company's funds. If the Government accepts my amendment, that difficulty would be removed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, by this amendment hangs a tale. Members shall bear with some repetition, because, may be, not all, but some Members have very short memories and I would refresh them briefly with some background material. You were in the Chair on Tuesday last week and you will remember.....

Shri Himatsingka: Be brief.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No question of hustling me. The Chair is conducting the business, not you. I like solid, substantial interruptions, not of this kind.

When the Financial Memorandum was called into question at that time, you in your wisdom upheld my point of order and then came a revised memorandum. It admitted that the Government and their advisers were in the wrong. We were told that the initial expenditure would be incurred from the Consolidated Fund and they gave a larger sum of 10 lakhs. Sir, you must have read Alice in Wonderland—it became curiöser and curiöser. The very next day, within less than 24 hours, came a re-revised memorandum where it was said, for "Ten" read "one"; it did not say for "10" read "1"—which could have been a human error—but it said, for "Ten" read "one".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who go into that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is very relevant—the manner in which they are malfunctioning. Mr. Tyagi rightly said the other day, "Whoever

committed such mistakes, they should be punished. We are ashamed of it". He is an ex-minister and when he said "we" I believe he spoke for more Congress members than he did as a Minister.

Clause 17 deals with "All salaries, allowances and other remuneration"—we are in the dark; we do not know what other remuneration means; it is very vague. We should not be asked to vote on it till we are told what it means, because there are all kinds of under hand, under the table dealings—not under the Table of the House, but under the table outside—night by night, rather than day by day.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it parliamentary to say "night by night"?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sardar Vallabhai Patel used that phrase once. When a question was asked, "Is it a fact that the Nizam is getting stronger day by day", in his own characteristic way, with out a smile, he said, "It is truer to say 'night by night', not 'day by day'".

Then the clause goes on to say:

"...paid to the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control, the managing agent or any other person who may be appointed or employed...."

See how vague and indefinite it is.

"in connection with the affairs of the management of the company and all other expenses duly incurred in connection with such management shall be paid out of the funds of the company."

Look at that. It is said: "all other expenses". Is this the way to treat Parliament? Is this not a cavalier way of treating Parliament? Would you, Sir, if you were a Minister, do such a thing?

Sir, Shri Sinhasan Singh, yesterday, raised an important issue. The Speaker ruled it out in his wisdom, that is another matter. He said that the revised financial memorandum is incon-

sistent with the provisions of the Bill. The Speaker assured us that he would let us bring up the issue later on when the Bill is discussed. That is why, Sir, there are two or three counts on which I want to flay the Government.

One is, they sent it to some underling in the Ministry, they prepared a revised memorandum, changed it from 'ten' to 'one' and they did not bother to see what the relevant clause in the Bill is. They did not bother to change it in clause 17. Now, Sir, is it not a mockery of the legislative process, is it not almost a mockery of parliamentary procedure, to suggest that the clause says something, the Financial Memorandum says quite a different thing and we are asked to consider the Bill? This is wonderful. I do not know how to make head or tail of it.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Member must know that the President has given his approval (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have not got even the President's letter. We have not seen it so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak on the amendments now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is the kingpin of the whole Bill. I have a right to speak on my amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already spoken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not spoken on the clause at all. I reserved it when I spoke during the general discussion of the Bill. If you want me to sit down, Sir, I will walk out, I will withdraw in protest against the way you treat us. I do not want criminals to go scotfree like this.

Now, look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. They have made a bigger mess of this Bill than what Dr. Teja made of the company.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You come to the present memorandum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I cannot do it in a vacuum. Sir, you understand things very well, I do not understand why you do not follow me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not as clever as you, but to the best of my ability I am trying to follow you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am trying to say those things to the best of my ability. Look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It says:

"Meanwhile, the pressure of the creditors on the company became so great that it was on the verge of being dragged into insolvency proceedings. Accordingly, to pay off its creditors the company applied to Government for permission to sell four of its ships—two to three abroad and one or two in India."

It is admitted by Government that the pressure felt was so great that it was reduced to the verge of bankruptcy, insolvency. The Financial Memorandum says that Rs. 10 lakhs is going to be the expenditure incurred. Sir, they are misleading the House, they are telling a lie to the House almost bordering on breach of privilege; it is in the border land, twilight land of privilege. I would like to know, therefore, first, on what basis—I know they have a bull-dozer behind them and they would not answer our points—they arrived at this figure of Rs. 1 lakh to be initially drawn out of the Consolidated Fund of India, when not merely salaries and allowances—I do not know how much that would be running to—but, apart from them, there are so many creditors whom they have to pay and other things to do. I do not want to tire you and the House with the details of the debts they have which have brought them to the verge of insolvency, as they themselves admit. But is it not a case of misleading the House when in the Memorandum they say that only one lakh will be needed? I think they are trying to fool the House. This is not the way to treat the House. Therefore, I would suggest, in the first place, if you are agreeable, that they

(Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath)

should give further consideration to this, I almost said but I would not say, stupid memorandum—I would not say that—and then come to the House with a proper, precise, memorandum. Otherwise, let them explain today on what basis they have come to one lakh—ten lakhs let them pay. Only one lakh you pay from the Consolidated Fund of India for these initial salaries, allowances and all other expenses of persons—we do not know who all those persons are and what expenses are incurred.

Now, Sir, the Minister while replying to the debate earlier said that because expenses have been incurred in various ways that will be enquired into by a Commission of Inquiry, which is going to be set up I hope, and he said we need not bother about minor things,—little drops make the ocean—

palavum palla samudravai

hara hara sree Channa Someshwara

You know, Sir, the very classic case of Shri Venkatraman, former Secretary in the Ministry of Industry, who was sacked because he had accepted a bush shirts etc.,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All those things are not relevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly, it pinpoints the whole issue. The Minister said that something has been supplied to the Ambassador of USSR by Dr. Teja and Mrs. Teja. Now, Sir, I did not read the other photostat copies of letters which I have got. Dr. Teja and Mrs. Teja gave him some personal gifts. That is why I want to enquire now whether those personal gifts were from the funds of the company, whether funds of the company have been used for those gifts. That is the main point. Even Gen. Kaul's personal expenses have been paid from the funds of the company. Here is a letter from the Secretary, Dinah Micholson, from 12, Park Street, Lon-

don, dated 20th November, 1963, to Captain Kothawala. It reads:

"Dear Captain Kothawala,

I have been instructed by Mrs. Teja to write and acknowledge your cable of the 17th November. Mrs. Teja wishes that you air parcel the two items to Ambassador Kaul in Moscow, and when you have done so would you cable him to that effect and also write to Mrs. Teja informing her."

Is it proper for an Ambassador, a high-placed officer, to accept presents from Mrs. Teja, from a private shipping company? There are many such matters. They are legion, galore, and these ought to be enquired into, and what will have to be paid from the Consolidated Fund of India because of these things. These will have to be gone into very very closely. I, therefore, recommend that my amendment, which reads as follows, be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You need not read. Every Member has got it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is my right. Under the rules I am entitled to read it. My amendment reads like this:

"The expenditure incurred to meet the salaries, allowances and other remuneration paid to the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control, the managing agent....."

I am using their own phraseology.

".....or any other person who may be appointed or employed in connection with the affairs of the management of the company, and all other expenses duly incurred....."

Then comes the difference. It reads:

"shall initially be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India....."

Otherwise they will have the feeling that the revised Financial Memorandum says that.

"initially be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, but the amount shall be recovered from Jayanti Shipping Company within one year from the date of such drawal."

The word is "drawal". I am using the very phraseology they have used in the Revised Memorandum. Please see the Revised Financial Memorandum; I have used the very same words. If they refuse to accept this amendment, they stultify themselves. Let them stew in their own juice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are Government accepting any of the amendments of Shri Kamath?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not accepting any of those amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the amendments of Shri Sinhasan Singh?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, I am not accepting them.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): Sir, I rose earlier on, not today but when this thing first came up, over the question of the first Financial Memorandum. It is very unfortunate that the House should be treated like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with the Memorandum at this stage.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is a vital point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you want to speak on the clause, you may do so, but not on the Financial Memorandum.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am speaking on clause 17. What I am saying is, having a Financial Memorandum, it is amusing that the Government should not know what is expected of it, when things like this are presented to Parliament. Even when there is a revised Memorandum, we are still confronted with the same problem. It is too late for us to stall this Bill. It has gone too far, and it has to go through, I hope. All that I have to say at this stage is that such things are not repeated.

They are playing with the words "initially incurred". I do not know what exactly they mean by initially incurred. "incurred" should have been enough. "initially" is not going to cover what their liabilities are. In any case, I am not standing in the way, let it go through. But, all that I retire is, after the warning Shri Kamath has given over other Bills, that this should have come again, to me is a great surprise. I hope it is not repeated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put it to the vote.

Shri Shinkre: Sir, I want to speak on it. I do not care whether Government accept the amendments or not. But how can the Government touch any money out of the Consolidated Fund?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We do not want to.

Shri Shinkre: Sir, you should bear with me for one minute. If they are not going to touch the Consolidated Fund of India, then this does not become a Money Bill. So, there is no need for a Financial Memorandum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to put the amendments to the vote. Is Shri Sinhasan Singh pressing his amendments?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Amendments nos. 7 and 8 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 26, by Shri Kamath, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"Page 8,—

for clause 17 substitute—

"17. The expenditure incurred to meet the salaries, allowances

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and other remuneration paid to the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control, the managing agent or any other person who may be appointed or employed in connection with the affairs of the management of the company, and all other expenses duly

incurred in connection with such management shall initially be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. but the amount shall be recovered from Jayanti Shipping Company within one year from the date of such drawal." (26)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 21]

AYES

[15.47 hrs.]

Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri
Kapoor Singh, Shri
Koya, Shri

Kunhan, Shri P.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Rajaram, Shri K.
Reddy, Shri Yellamanda

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Warior, Shri K.K.

NOES

Alva, Shri Jochim
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Das, Shri B.K.
Dass, Shri C.
Gamhari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Himatsingka, Shri
Jamanadevi Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kejaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Kinkar Lal, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Dr
Malasichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Methrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhu
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
More, Shri K.L.
Munzgi, Shri David
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K.C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath, Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Subhag Singh Dr.
Ramahekhar Prasad Sinng, Shri
Rane, Shri

Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarat, Shri Sham Lal
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiway, Shri D. N.
Tiway, Shri K. N.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 16; Noes 76.

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18- Power of Central Government to give directions

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one amendment, No. 24, by Shri Kamath.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I accept it.

Amendment made:

Page 8, line 19,—

omit "of the company" (24)

(Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19.—Power to make rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment, No. 25, by Shri Kamath. Are you accepting it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Since Government have accepted one amendment, he should withdraw his other amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not asking for your favours.

ख़रात देदो बहार जिसको चाहो ।

I beg to move:

Page 8, line 26,—

for "Every rule" substitute—

"Every order, notified order, rule and direction". (25)

The relevant clause, clause 19 refers to every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid before Parliament. If you survey this Bill carefully, you will find not merely rules, but there are orders, notified orders (separate categories) and directions. Therefore, I seek by my amendment to ensure the supremacy of Parliament. Such as this amendment has been accepted and passed in almost every piece of legislation that has come before the House—order, or rule or direction. This only seeks to ensure that Parliament, which is the final authority, supervises every act of the executive. If this is not accepted by the Government, I shudder to think what a hash they want to make of parliamentary democracy, because in the big volume

of Rulings by the Speaker which I have read, there are certain rulings given by the Speaker, right from Shri Mavalankar to the present day, to the effect that Parliament must scrutinise, scan every order, every rule, every direction made by the executive under the Act. It is empowered to do so. They are given powers to do it, but once they do it they must come back to the House with that. We do not want to deny them the power; let them have the powers to make rules, orders etc.

My colleague, Shri Mathur, will agree completely with me in this respect and all understanding and sensible Members, irrespective of party, will agree with me. Those who are cussed and who stand on false prestige may not agree. May I appeal to all Members, therefore, to give a thought to these things, to the supremacy of Parliament in a parliamentary democracy, and accept this amendment because it seeks nothing else but that every order, rule, direction etc. made by the executive must be laid before Parliament and subjected to modification and if the Parliament does not want to modify it the Government can go ahead as before?

Also, there is protection given to Government under the Act. Whatever is done by the Government under these rules, directions or amendments, shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that. When all that protection and immunity is there, I do not see any reason why Government should not accept it, except sheer cussedness, stupidity and false prestige.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has provided for rules to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But orders are not there. You will make a distinction. If you scan the Bill, it says "prescribed" means "prescribed by rules made under the Act" and this clause refers to rules only, but in

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

the body of the Bill there are references to orders, notified orders, directions passed by Government. I want to promote parliamentary democracy in the country as best as I can. I am a very humble Member of this House. I hope, other Members too will share my desire and aspiration to serve the cause of parliamentary democracy to the best of our ability.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not able to accept it. Rules are to be placed here. If directions and everything

were to be placed, the company will not be able to function.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 26,—

for "every rule" substitute—

"Every order, notified order, rule and direction". (25)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 22]

AYES

[15.56 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri
Nambiar, Shri

Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Tyagi, Shri

Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Bal Krihna Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh Shri
Chaudhwi, Shrimati Kamala
Das, Shri B. K.
Dass Shri C.
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh, Rosa, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jadhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mandal, Dr. P.

Mandal Shri, J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
More, Shri K. L.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patil, Shri S. K.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala

Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sheo, Narsin, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Valvi, Shri
Venkatesubbaiah, Shri P.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The result of the division is:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Ayes 11

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

Noes 68

The motion was adopted.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 20 and 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I invite your attention to rule 93, sub-rule (2), which says:—

"Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed it.

Shri Nambiar: You have to announce that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have to announce that the motion be so made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed the motion to be made.

The question is:

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir,....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One minute only.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can you bar speeches?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have taken two hours extra. I am not allowing. I am sorry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under the rules, how can you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The whole thing is out of order. I withdraw from the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath then left the House.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is not right.

Shri Nambiar: How is it possible that the third reading is completely ruled out? Third reading cannot be completely denied. There must be an opportunity given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have taken two hours extra and I said that I am not allowing any speech on the third reading. I am sorry. If you want to take any action against me, you can.

Shri Nambiar: No action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Let it be recorded that we wanted to speak on the third reading and we were not allowed. Let it be recorded.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is not a question of time. It may be two hours, three hours or five hours. It is the first time that any Bill is going through without any speeches in the third reading.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the first time.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I protest.

Shri Alvares: That may be with the consent of the Members of the House, but an opportunity should be provided for the third reading though it may be a brief one.

16 hrs.

MOTION RE: RECENT RAILWAY
ACCIDENTS—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi on the 12th August, 1966, namely:

“That this House takes note of the statement on recent railway accidents laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July, 1966.”

Mr. A. P. Sharma.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Most of the railway accidents are either due to human failures or due to the failure of technical or mechanical instruments and devices. So far as technical and mechanical devices are concerned, I will speak later on. First of all, I will deal with human failures.

When numerous accidents took place, the Railway Ministry was very much worried and they set up a Committee known as the Kunzru Committee to find out the causes of these accidents and to recommend remedial measures. The Kunzru Committee recommended so many remedial measures and I understand, to the extent I know that some of these recommendations have been implemented and some of them have not been implemented so far or have been partially implemented.

First of all I will deal with the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee about the shortage of staff and leave reserve on the Railways. In this connection I wish to point out that the Kunzru Committee has clearly recommended that the present leave reserve on the Indian Railways is not adequate and I also know that the Railway Board has passed orders to increase the present strength of leave reserve in the various categories. But I am sorry to say that in certain categories—as a matter of fact, in many categories—the orders of the Railway Board have not so far been implemented.

An. hon. Member: Why?

16.02 hrs.

[**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH** in the Chair]

Shri A. P. Sharma: That is what I am pointing out. So far as the leave reserve is concerned, if the recommendation of the Committee and the decision of the Railway Board have not been implemented, the Railway Board should see that these recommendations are implemented, so that the Railway administration is not held responsible for these lapses.

The next recommendation to which I want to draw the attention of the Railway Minister is about the defective planning in regard to recruitment of railway staff. According to the Kunzru Committee, the planning of recruitment on the various railways has not been found to be okay. In many railways, it has been found defective and today also I know that in certain railways, the recruitments are defective; on some railways, more number of people have been appointed while on others the people in the panels have not been provided jobs as yet. If you look at the recruitments made on the various railways, you will find that at some places they appoint less number of people and don't find adequate number of posts, and at some other places unduly large number of people have been recruited and have not been provided with work. I will particularly refer to Eastern and South-Eastern Railways. Recently I have come to know that there are panels there, but the difficulty is that the life of these panels are limited for a year or for a certain period. So, whereas on one side they are creating new posts and making new recruitments, on the other side, the old panels are not made operative. If the life of those panels are not extended, then those who had appeared in the examinations and qualified and recruited for various purposes, will be rendered jobless. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that, the life of those panels is extended and those who have already been recruited in those railways are provided against the new vacancies.

Regarding the Service Commissions on the various railways, the Kunzru Committee has pointed out that most of these Commissions are not adequately staffed; the number of staff in these Commissions is not adequate and most of the people who are in charge of recruitment in the Service Commissions, as a matter of fact, are either not acquainted with the working of the railways or have got no knowledge about the working of the railways. If such people are made Chairmen and Members of these Service Commissions, you can understand what will be the fate of those people who are recruited through these Service Commissions and the fate of the railways after the recruitment of these people. Therefore, my request to the Railway Minister is that care should be taken to see that only those who have got adequate knowledge about the working of the railway system are made as Chairmen and Members of the Service Commissions; whether they should be serving railway officials are retired officials, I do not want to say anything; I do not want to make any concrete suggestion regarding that.

In this connection I would draw the special attention of hon. Shri Patil to the newly set up Commission at Danapur. I am very sorry, and most of the members from this part of Bihar and U.P. are also not happy, about it. During the debate on the budget, the Railway Minister made an announcement that this Commission would have the advantage of both the Commissions—Calcutta Commission and Allahabad Commission. For the Danapur Commission, only an Assistant Secretary and four clerks have been posted; it is like a post-office, like a post-box; it is an application-receiving office; applications are received there and sent either to Allahabad or Calcutta Service Commission. No Member is in charge of this Commission; not even a senior officer has been appointed as Secretary. Therefore, what is the good of having such a Commission at Danapur? When

it was decided to have a Commission here, we were definitely given the understanding, and the Minister also assured us so, that it would have the advantage of both the Commissions—Calcutta and Allahabad—and this is how we are having the advantage of these Commissions?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Have they got to go to Calcutta or are they examined there? That is the relevant point and not the number of clerks or officers.

Shri A. P. Sharma: For his information I may say that even when the Calcutta and Allahabad Commissions were there, the examinations used to be held in Arrah, Patna, etc. That was not the advantage that we wanted. We wanted at least a Commission, just like a High Court Bench. If there is any difficulty in having a full-fledged Commission, we can have at least an one-member Commission.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): What is the relation between Railway Service Commission and Railway accidents?

Shri A. P. Sharma: If he reads the Kunzru Committee's report, then he will understand.

I am referring to Kunzru Committee's recommendation. I will again request our hon. Minister that there should be some arrangement by which the people should have the facilities of being examined there itself; and their copies be examined they should be made to appear there; they should have the advantage which was intended. I know what was the intention of the Minister and I hope he will look into it.

The Kunzru Committee made another recommendation about keeping 25 per cent of the existing vacancies in the railways for the children of the railway employees. Mr. Kunzru has written an article also. This recommendation has been brushed aside only on the ground that it requires an amendment of the Constitution.

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

I need hardly say that in public undertakings and private undertakings like the TISCO and others, the employees' children are given preference in the matter of recruitment. The reason why I am saying this is this. In the railways also, there is a tradition which is passed on to the children of the railwaymen, as the children of the legislature also know what an amendment is and what a Bill and so on. I know that they know these things, because everyday in the house also these things are discussed. The children of the railway employees have got very little opportunity to go outside the railway world; they are mostly confined to the railway area only. First of all, they do not get adequate education and they are all the time in the environment of the railways. So, they know more about the working of the railways than anybody else. As a matter of fact, the children of the railway employees are half railwaymen. They know about the working of the railways. In the past if there was any efficiency in the working of the railways it was only because of the children of the railway employees, who were given preference in the matter of recruitment; by the time recruited as railwaymen, they became full-fledged railwaymen and they used to discharge their duties and responsibilities very efficiently.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I would like to have a few more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: This motion relates to railway accidents. So, it would be better if the hon. Member would confine himself to that.

Shri A. P. Sharma: These are the causes of accidents due to human failure, which have been mentioned by the Kunzru Committee on railway accidents, and they have made these recommendations.

An hon. Member: He is an expert, and so he may be allowed some more time.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Now, I shall deal with only two or three points.

My next point is about the recommendation of the operating committees. Recently, there was a meeting of the Chief Operating Superintendents, and they had recommended that more than 10 hours of working should not be resorted to at one stretch. I would request the Railway Minister also to see that this recommendation is implemented.

Then, there is the question of frequent transfer of people from one place to another. In this very House the hon. Minister of State had assured us that this matter was being looked into and examined. I hope that this examination will be expedited, because at present what is happening is that people are transferred from one place to another and they are not made acquainted with the local working rules of the station, and, therefore, they do not easily pick up the things. It is not like transferring one clerk from one table to another table. There are different local working rules in different stations. Therefore, the people who are transferred to a new station must have adequate knowledge of the working rules of the new station. This recommendation has been made by the Kunzru Committee already that frequent transfers should not be resorted to.

Since I have very little time, I shall touch only two more points. The first is about the zones. The other day, Dr. L. M. Singhvi had raised a question about a metre gauge zone. The Railway Minister had said that he was no doubt thinking about one more zone and it was his thinking, but he had not thought about a metre gauge zone. If I remember aright, while making an announcement about the ninth zone, he said that he himself felt that the picture of the railways would not be completed till such time as one more zone was created. The Kunzru Committee also has recommended on these lines. The Southern Railway, the Central Railway and the Northern Railway are too unwieldy. Therefore,

I would request the hon. Minister to consider the question of creation of one more zone in the interests of the efficient working of the railways.

These are all the points regarding the causes of accidents due to human failure that I would like to mention. I shall not deal with the causes of mechanical failure because there is no time.

But finally I would just mention one thing more and then conclude.

Both the Shanawaz Committee and also the Kunzru Committee have recommended that the railway workers should be made safety-conscious, and for that purpose, joint committees should be formed consisting of the labour representatives and the Railway Administration at the various levels. This very important recommendation to educate the people and to make the people safety-conscience has not so far been implemented by the railway Administration. I would request the hon. Minister to examine the matter and see that this recommendation is also implemented.

Since I do not have time, I shall deal with the technical points now, but I hope I shall be able to do so at some future stage.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Mr. Chairman, I am very thankful to you for giving me a chance to speak on the subject of railway accidents.

I am very sorry that Shri Sharma was afraid of the Kunzru Committee on railway accidents. I hope the Railway Minister will remove this Kunzru Committee from the railway department.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is removed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He should not say 'Shri Sharma', but 'Shri A. P. Sharma'.

Shri Sheo Narain: Shri A. P. Sharma—excuse me.

Speaking about the incidents of accidents, I have before me a chart. I divide it into four portions. From 1948-49 to 1950-51, the figures were 24,000, 20,000 and 21,000; in the second category the figures are 16,000, 12,000, 11,000, and 10,000; in the third category, the figures vary between 9,000 and 8,000; in the last category, that is, from 1963-64 to 1964-65, the number of accidents annually are 7,000 and 6,000. You will see that from the day Shri S. K. Patil and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh took charge, the incidents of accidents came down to 6,466. It was 24,120 in 1942-49. And what about the mileage? While the total number of train kilometres (in millions) was 263.0 in 1948-49, it was 433.17 in 1964-65.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Practically no accidents now!

Shri Sheo Narain: What is the real cause for these accidents? My hon. friend knows well. They are playing the game today with the railways. I would request the Railway Minister to take keen interest in these communist fellows. They are responsible for the accidents taking place in the country. It is their act of sabotage. If they give up these tactics, there will be no accidents.

Now I would request the Railway Minister to give us a free Zone...

Shri S. K. Patil: Not free Zone.

Shri Sheo Narain: I mean New Zone. You may kindly double the line from Lucknow to Siliguri.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): On a point of order. This is a discussion on railway accidents.

Shri Sheo Narain: We have a small single line there now.

Mr. Chairman: He probably means that because of small lines, accidents take place. So if there was a double line, accidents would not take place.

Shri Sheo Narain: I can say that these accidents are not due to these

[Shri Sheo Narain]

Ministers. It is due to the department. Behind me is my friend, Shri Sharma. He is a labour leader of the railway workers. He should first try to control his workers and maintain discipline among them.

Yesterday I requested the Prime Minister in our party meeting to try and create discipline in this country. I am making the same request to my friend. If discipline goes, the country cannot survive. The great leader and commander, Napoleon, had said that those who obey can give order, those who do not obey cannot give orders.

We are deeply obliged to our railway officers. They are trying their level best. But you see the orders are not carried out by those who are serving in the railways. I have my own experience in this regard. When we used to make complaints, in Lucknow the babu used to say, 'I am not traveling by first class. I do not know'. But when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh took over, he changed the staff. Now they say, 'maaf karna, Saheb' Now they ask for *sifarish*.

I would request my hon. friend Shri Sharma that he should create discipline in the country, and then there would be no accidents. At least Government should be cautious about this.

Shri A. P. Sharma: You should also know how to take work from them.

Shri Sheo Narain: I know. The very day you give me charge, I will show you how to take work.

I have been an old disciplinarian and I know what is called discipline. I will obey my elders and I follow them. I will support the Government right and left and support the party also. I advise my friend he should do this. And I say to the friends sitting there: be loyal to your country and try to make the railways perfect and correct. We are in great danger today and we should protect the railway and save the railway from accidents and the people who in this department. There are communist people working in the railway department, and they are responsible for

sabotage. The big officers in the railway department should find out these people. The police working in the railway should be more helpful, and they should be increased. They should get some more daily allowance and allowances for children. I have sympathy for railway workers' children, and medical aid should be provided for their parents. I hope Mr. Patil will help them. With these words I hope that in future there will be no accident.

Shri Alvares: We are grateful to Dr. Singhvi for having introduced the debate on railway accidents.

Few catastrophies in any country cause so much concern and raise the sense of responsibility as railway accidents, and the spate of railway accidents that we had within the last three months has caused such a lot of concern among the people generally that it will be worth while if Government paid a little attention to the question of rail safety in the country.

The cause of railway accidents are many and varied; some of them are of a cumulative character like monotony of work, fatigue, wear and tear of the machinery, while some others can be pinpointed and identified as a direct cause of any one accident. It is with a view to examine this position and to eradicate the cause of accidents that I have suggested to the Railway Minister after the accident in Bombay at Matunga that a judicial enquiry should be instituted in every case of accident, so that the blanket charge that the Commissioner of Railway Safety makes may not in the first instance put the blame upon the unfortunate worker and secondly give us a false sense of security that something is being done in order to eradicate accidents.

The second point I would like to say is this. I deprecate the satisfaction over accident statistics. It is the practice of the Railway Board and the Ministry to tell us how few accidents we have compared to other countries. This sort of complacency brings about a situation where we are

not aware of the danger of high speed travel and density of travel and therefore when we feel that we are better off than other countries, accidents will occur more than they should. Therefore, statistics need not be quoted. We have to approach the problem from the angle that we shall do our best to see that not a single accident occurs in this country. It is only when there is such a mentality to do our best to see that no accident occurs, that we can bring accidents down to the minimum. I do not say no accidents will ever occur, that is not humanly possible, but surely I say we are not doing everything in this country to see that accidents do not occur, and therefore to quote statistics that we are better off than other countries is doing a disservice to railway personnel and also evading the responsibility to the general public.

I am no apologist of those people whose neglect has caused accidents. Even with my association with the All India Railwaymen's Federation, I can never be guilty of sheltering any railwaymen whose neglect causes an accident, but having said that, I must say that the administration's blanket assessment of accidents being all due to human failures is an equally irresponsible assessment of the things as they obtain today. What is human failure? It can be attributed to so many things in the modern world. We must understand that we are trying to move not merely heavy traffic but increasingly high speed traffic without modern methods of communication and safety devices. If the Railway Minister has put up some small device at Kurla or intends to tract circuit in another 100 stations in this country, it may be good enough but the fact remains that accidents occur at the most unlikely places and therefore, merely track circuit will not do. Therefore, the word human failure should not be used by the administration in order to throw the blame upon the railway worker. Because of the use of this blanket phrase, in one or two accidents the

public assaulted the railway staff without trying to find out what actually happened. I can say with a sense of information, experience and authority that not all accidents can be ascribed to human failure. Just as Ministers make mistakes, Parliament Members make mistakes, so also railwaymen make mistakes. Mistakes have to be taken into account in the gamut of human affairs. We must see if human failure could be eliminated. Let us take a station master who occupies one of the most responsible positions in the movement of traffic day in and day for about thirty long years in his service; he has every day practically to do about 100 to 200 mechanical movements. Some of these movements are not protected against contradictory moves. All stations, for instance, are not interlocked. Therefore, it is possible that in the course of millions of operations within the course of a life time, at one crucial fateful moment, he makes a mistake and there is an accident.

There is another issue of the running staff being made to work overtime or also wanting to work overtime because of the incentive of increased wages. The running staff have special responsibility towards safety. Take the question of fatigue. The running staff is called to sign on and are asked to wait for three hours or two hours before the train starts from the starting point. It is well known that idle time also to ascertain extent causes fatigue. By the time the driver is able to take the engine out, he is already taken up by the fatigue of waiting; he is already tired by the time he starts. All these things have a great contributory effect in the cause of accidents and it would be in the interest of the safety if they were to give attention not merely to the immediate causes of accidents but also to those causes which have their cumulative effect because of the method of working in the country. Let there be a judicial enquiry into every major accident. I had issued a statement after the

[Shri Alvares]

Matunga accident and also written to the Minister. I had pleaded that a judicial enquiry should be instituted. Why? I have gone through the proceedings of many accidents enquiry conducted by the commissioner of rail safety. Some of these are retired railway officers; there is a fraternity between them and the officers at present responsible for the running of the railway system in India and it is unlikely that these persons would be entirely impartial in their assessment of the cases. I had drawn the attention of the Railway Minister to two instances where the commissioner in a particular enquiry had said: I have ascertained from the divisional superintendent that everything was in order. "I have ascertained from the railway officers that the track was in order." If the Commissioner of Railway Safety is going to take his evidence secondhand and say that everything was in order, obviously the railway officer will say that everything is in order because they want to shift the blame for any large-scale catastrophe upon the poor workmen. If that is so, then, obviously one can assess in advance what will be the nature of the enquiry and the findings of the enquiry.

Then there is the question of supervision. In many of these operations, particularly in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc., many trains run. Particularly on the Central Railway, they run about 385--locals during the course of a day. In this particular accident at Matunga, according to my information, the relay box signals failed and the ESM, that is, the Electrical Signal Maintainer, was asked to do something to bypass the usual safety rule and test the track in order. He did set the track and again the track went out of order and that is why one train crashed into another and the accident took place.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Alvares: I shall conclude now. So, in such an important operation, when the automatic relay system gets out of order, why is, the responsibility

being fixed on the Class III employee who is drawing pay just on a scale of Rs. 110—180, a minimum scale? When an ordinary signal maintainer is asked to by-pass the safety rules with a view to moving the maximum amount of traffic in that area, why is it that a supervisor is not asked to look after that work and do the thing aright? Because of all these irregularities that are done at the behest and at the command of the administration, the safety rules are not being observed, and the ultimate responsibility for any mishap is thrown upon the poor workman under the term "human failure." We do not accept human failure as it is interpreted by the administration. I do not say that mistakes should not occur. I am only pleading both in the interests of the working class in the railways and of greater safety, when accidents occur, in every case they must be investigated.

In a minute I shall wind up, but before that, I should like to tell the House that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and its affiliated unions took up 10 cases during the course of the last five years where the Commissioner of Railway Safety had said that due to human failure and identical case of failure and neglect by a railway worker two accidents occurred; there were two famous cases in Bombay—the famous Wadala accident. The Federation went up to the Supreme Court and proved that signal machinery was faulty and in eight out of the 10 cases that went to the Supreme Court, we got an acquittal to show that the workers on the railways were not guilty of negligence either of a specific type or of a cumulative type and that the fault lay on the signal system.

In the 40,000 miles of railways and 12 lakh of railwaymen, it is necessary that we should approach this problem with more objectivity rather than trying to throw the blame on somebody who cannot defend himself. In the end, I say that railway safety will not be ensured by throwing up their responsibility by just a mechani-

cal or automatic approach by the Commissioner of Railway Safety. It can only be established by a judicial enquiry. Therefore, I do plead that in all such serious cases of railway accidents, a judicial enquiry will have to be set up to assess the guilt and also to provide for safety for the future.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the report submitted by the hon. Minister deals with five accidents. He says that two of them are due to sabotage and three are due to human failure. Out of the sabotage cases one, is in respect of the Bangalore Express and the other is in respect of the North-eastern Railway. Leaving aside the question of the North-eastern Railway where there was an explosion, the accident to the Bangalore Express can never be classified as that of sabotage, because the report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety cannot be taken for granted as the track warranted through scrutiny. I strongly urge that the track should have been properly examined to find out whether it was a failure of the track or a failure of the locomotive. When the public had got some reasonable suspicion about the reasons for the accident, Government should have allowed an inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act, so that the public would get an opportunity to participate. Simply by saying that it was because of sabotage, responsibility could not be shifted from the proper quarters to the wrong quarters. In this case that is what the Minister did. In the Bangalore Express accident, 23 died according to the figures submitted by the Railways. You know, Sir, in such cases the actual deaths are more than what is officially given. In Matunga 68 people died. In the Ahmedabad-Delhi Express accident, 15 died. The injured are several hundreds. At least in such major accidents where large number die, an inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act should be held so that the truth would come out and proper remedies could be found out. That is why all of us including

Mr. Alvares and Mr. Sharma from that side, demand that there must be such an inquiry in such cases.

I participated in the public inquiry into the Ariyalur accident for 1½ months. I appeared before the learned Judge, Mr. Justice Basu of the Calcutta High Court. It should be said to the credit of the then Railway Minister, who subsequently became the Prime Minister and who is no more, that he resigned and allowed a public inquiry. What came out of the inquiry was different from what was said before. First they said that it was an act of God; there was heavy rain and floods and the bridge was washed away and so an unexpected railway accident happened. But the finding of the inquiry subsequently was different. It showed there was neglect on the part of the Railway Engineer in charge of the area. He did not inspect the catchment area periodically and did not know what had been happening behind the railway line. When the rain came, water rushed into the small area and there was a breach. The night patrol system was wrong. Even a light was not given to the night patrolman. He did not even have a whistle to inform the other party. All these things came out and were rectified. Now when you travel in the night, you will hear the whistle of the night patrolman on the bridges. It was not there before. So, all these things were done after that inquiry.

In the Dumraon accident case, an enquiry was granted and Mr. Thirumala Rao was appointed Chairman. But on the plea that there was a case pending in the court, the enquiry was shelved. Subsequently another accident, which is unique in the world, took place—the entire train got into the sea. It was the notorious Danushkodi accident. After the accident took place, I immediately went there. I was there on the night of 29th December. I finished my enquiries and by crossing to the other side into the Rameshwaram island. When I returned on 30th morning, I was

[Shri Nambiar]

arrested under the DIR and taken to jail. Otherwise, I would have impressed on this House the need for a public inquiry into that. Again it was stated that it was an act of God; but it was not that. There were heavy storm and heavy tides. Advance warning reports came. Every railwayman was finding difficulties. They were telling the Controller, who was seated in Madurai, 100 miles away, that trains could not be sent. Certain trains had to be stopped, because trees had fallen on the railwaylines. There is a mechanism on the Pamban bridge by which, when the wind is blowing at 50 miles an hour or more, automatically the bridge is put under danger signal and no train is allowed to pass. When the wind was blowing at such a high speed, this fact was informed by the watchman on the bridge saying that the train should not be sent. The train which was proceeding towards Pamban was stopped, from the Mandapam side, whereas, unfortunately, the train which started from Pamban, within the island itself, which was to go to Dhanushkodi, which should not go after 21 hours, according to the working system on the Pamban-Dhanushkodi line, was allowed to go. I can quote from the railway time-tables of those days which I have here with me. I challenge the Railway Administration to contradict me. No train was allowed to run in this area after 22 hours in the night and no train was allowed to run before 5 hours in the morning. This was the normal working system. But on that fateful day, this particular passenger train, which was heading towards Dhanushkodi, which ought to have gone at eight o'clock, was sent after 23 hours in the night. I know that the driver and the guard of the train, before leaving Pamban, said that they could not take the train. But the Controller from Madurai instructed and goaded the driver and the guard to take the train. They took the train after so much of protest.

What happened? They took the train to the next stop. That was the last stop before Dhanushkodi—i.e. Rameshwaram Road. It was on the control line. Then the driver, the fireman, the guard including the police constable on duty went and begged of the Controller not to send the train. They told him that the wind was blowing at a great speed, even stone pieces were flying and nothing could be seen. The driver definitely said that he could not take the train. But they were forced to take the train. We know what happened. The driver died, the fireman died, the guard died and all others died. But the Station Master, Rameshwaram Road, is still alive and the records are with him. I met some of them during my enquiry. The Controller told the driver that he must take the train otherwise he would be suspended. He was goaded to take the train. What happened? I cannot describe what happened to the train further after leaving Rameshwaram Road but I can describe what happened at the Dhanushkodi end. Two patrol men were asked by the Sub-Inspector. Permanent Way, to go on night patrol from Dhanushkodi. They started with hurricane lamps. One was washed away and he is no more. The second man who went but could not move further returned and he told me the story as to how it happened. When that patrol man was peeping through from the hole, he found a big light of an engine coming from the other side. The driver whistled twice, then the light faded away, the noise of the train also vanished, the entire train was washed away. The whole train was washed away. Not even an ant, not even a rat or even a bug in the train survived. Even then the Railway Administration did not allow a public inquiry into this. Who died? 50 students from North India who went to see Rameshwaram, young students, boys and girls, died, so many railwaymen died, their children died. The entire train was washed away. Even in such cases an inquiry is not

granted. They say it is an act of God. I can never agree to that. It was never an act of God.

Shri Sheo Narain: You have no faith in God.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, this is a very serious subject. This is a case of which there is no precedent in the world. If this is the way that the Railway Administration looks at these accidents, then there will be no end to accidents.

Coming to my last point, on the question of human element, I have to make a submission. That human element is not an abstract subject. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister can challenge my information that the drivers and foremen are asked to work even 36 hours continuously? If I can prove it what will be the position?

Will he tell the House and give a guarantee that the running staff—driver, fireman or the guard—will not be asked to work for more than 12 hours a day? Will he grant them rest after 12 hours? That was the rule previously. Now the rule has been changed. **Shri Peter A'vares** said that the working hours are calculated from the time the engine wheel moves. The engine wheel moves after it waits for six or eight hours in the yard. That period is not counted for the purpose of rest. That period used to be counted in the days of the British. I know the railway system. In the British company-managed period they were allowed 45 minutes prior to the starting of the engine in the loco shed, which was known as engine attendance time. Time is calculated from that minute and two've hours are calculated continuously, whether the engine was stopped or delayed in the yard or not. That was the position.

Now, will the Minister give a guarantee? I am not thinking only about the railwaymen in this case. I am speaking for railway safety, not only in the interest of railwaymen but for the poor people who travel. You and I are travellers in trains.

It is a case of the people. I request him humbly, not as a question of staff matter, let him say that no driver or fireman will be allowed to work for more than 12 hours continuously. I shall be satisfied.

Coming to the question of other operating men, 12 hours duty is a normal, ordinary thing in the railways. You know, what happens? There is what is known as intermittent duty. They make them work all the 12 hours when there should be 8 hours work at places such as railway crossings where the gatekeepers may be given eight hours duty. Wherever it was eight hours previously, now they have increased it to 12 hours working.

Coming to the point of railwaymen's shortage, in the name of economy they have reduced men at every station. I do not want to take your time in reading out from this railway accidents report. I shall only indicate the pages. Please see pages 135 and 138 of this volume where it is said that railway operating staff are far less in number and this is a serious threat to safety. Then on pages 141 and 142 you will find that no adequate leave reserve is granted with the result that men are made to work overtime, to the extent of fatigue and exhaustion. Therefore they are unable to do the work. Human material is available in this country. It is not a scarce material; no foreign exchange is required. Keep adequate number of men.

As regards the question of maintenance of locomotives and carriages much is to be done. After all, what is a train? A train is a locomotive and the carriage or a locomotive and the goods wagons. Unless and until the whole thing is properly maintained, any flaw in any of the wagons or carriages is enough to make it derail. So also the track. When the question of track came, the hon. Minister said the other day, "My railway track is just like an unprotected cow", as if the whole people, this country, are going to attack his

[Shri Nambiar]

cow, the railway line. Who is such a foolish fellow who will attack the railway line? He had the audacity to say that and refer indirectly to certain political parties. That is not only an insinuation, that is a diversion of his inability to maintain the railway line. Many, many paragraphs have been written in the Accident Report that the railway track is in a dangerous situation.

If it is a political matter between his party and my party, we are here to fight it out. We will fight it out; he can fight me. But let him not kill the passengers who purchase tickets. A ticket is purchased to go home, not to go to hell. He should protect them first and should not bring in politics and divert the attention of the people to Communism or anti-Communism. I am not making it a political issue against him but my humble request is, let him politically fight us but let him as Railway Minister look to the railway track and railway maintenance and see that the passenger goes safely.

I have got the confidence of thousands of railwaymen and I can assure on their behalf that in that he will get the best co-operation of the railwaymen. But he should see that the railwaymen are not harassed and their cases are heard sympathetically. As Shri Sharma said they are being transferred from place to place and they are being ill-treated. He may not be at fault but certain officers—I am not condemning all the railway officers—of their own weaknesses and complexes are against the Class IV employees. So, let them not behave like that.

Let us save the country and the railway passengers from the danger of accidents. Whenever serious accidents happen, let them be inquired into so that the truth may come out and further accidents may not be repeated.

Mr. Chairman: There are still one hour and seven minutes left for this discussion. If the House wishes to

“till the whole time is over, then we can continue the discussion. What is the wish of the House? Because there is not much time left....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The time was allotted for this discussion as a regular discussion; this is not out-of-turn. So regular time of the House must be given to it.

Mr. Chairman: I am just putting it before the House whether they are prepared to sit till six O' Clock, in which case the discussion could be finished.

Some hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Shri S. K. Patil: The time of three hours is also an extended time. It was only two hours originally.

Mr. Chairman: Even with the extended time, there are still one hour and seven minutes left.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It should be resumed tomorrow.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): By prolonging the House for half an hour more, we can finish the debate. Tomorrow the Minister can reply.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we sit till 5.30 P.M.? There is no half-an-hour discussion today. Tomorrow the Minister will reply.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am told that, according to the order paper, there are other things and this will not come up tomorrow. It may be carried on to Monday. Tomorrow, I think, Mr. Shastri's motion is there.

Mr. Chairman: We shall sit upto 5.30 P.M.

Mr. K. N. Tiwari.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That does not solve the problem, unless the Minister replies today.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :
चेयरमैन साहब, श्री नम्बियार साहब बोलते
हुए कह गए कि लोग टिकट इसलिए खरी-
दते हैं कि घर जायें, रास्ते में मरने के लिये
नहीं। यह ठीक उसी तरह की बात है, कि

कोई बाप अपने लड़के के लिए कार खरीद कर दे दे और लड़का कार लेकर चले, रास्ते में ऐक्सीडेंट कर ले और मर जाय तो कहा जाये कि बाप ने इसीलिए मोटर खरीद दी लड़का मर जाये। यह कोई नहीं चाहता है, न रेलवे मिनिस्टर चाहते हैं, न ट्रेजरी बैंक चाहता है, न रेलवे स्टाफ चाहता है, न हिन्दुस्तान के या किसी भी देश के लोग चाहते हैं कि रेलवे का या कोई भी ऐक्सीडेंट हो। एक कहावत है कि ऐक्सीडेंट इज ऐक्सीडेंट। लोग बायरूम में जाते हैं, ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाता है। मोटर में चलते हैं, ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, साइकिल से चलते हैं, ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, सब जगह ऐक्सीडेंट होता है। इसलिए यह कह देना कि रेलवे के मिनिस्टर या रेलवे का स्टाफ या रेलवे के और लोग जो हैं वह जान बूझ कर के कोई ऐक्सीडेंट कर देते हैं, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। जहां 433.7 मिलियन कि नोमीटर, इतने बड़े देश में, रेलवे दौड़ती है, उस में ऐक्सीडेंट का हो जाना अगर कम्पेयर किया जा। दूस देशों से जो हम से बहुत छोटे देश हैं तो यह मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारे यह ऐक्सीडेंट और जगह से कम होते हैं। लेकिन इस का हम मतलब नहीं कि जो कम होता है तो उस पर ध्यान नहीं रखा जाये। बराबर हम ने देखा है कि पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हुई और उस में कितनी हमारी फौज इधर से उधर गई, चाइना के साथ लड़ाई हुई, फौज इधर से उधर गई, इतने प्रकाशंस लिए गए उस वक्त कि कोई ऐक्सीडेंट नहीं हुआ। इसलिए साल में दो, चार, दस ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाये, वह चहे ह्युमन फेयोर से हों, या मेकैनिकल फेयोर से हों यह अ बामाविक नहीं है। लेकिन हर साल में रेलवे को इस बात को देखना चाहिए। अभी बम्बई में ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ था और हम ने पाटिल साहब का स्टमेंट देखा था कि उन्होंने कितनी कड़ी कार्यवाही की और उस के ऊपर कितना

ध्यान दिया, कितना उनको दुःख हुआ। उसी तरह से जहां ऐक्सीडेंट होता है, स्टेट मिनिस्टर राम सुभग सिंह जी वहां पहुंच जाते हैं और उसकी देख रेख करते हैं। इसलिए यह चार्ज अपोजीशन का ले आना कि मिनिरट्री केयरलेस है और वह उस को पसन्द करती है यह बात कम से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। ऐसी बातों में उन लोगों को ऐसा तोहमत नहीं लाना चाहिए। हम ने देखा है कि ऐक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं तो रेलवे का सारा स्टाफ परेशान हो जाता है। जिस तरह परेशानी हमारी होती है, वैसी ही उन की होती है। जैसे मेम्बर पालियामेंट की होती है। वैसे ही मिनिस्टर की होती है और उसी तरह उन की भी होती है।

लेकिन इन बातों के कहने के साथ साथ और उन को जितनी वह सावधानी बरतते हैं उस के लिए धन्यवाद देने के साथ साथ मैं उनका ध्यान दो तीन बातों की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। ऐक्सीडेंट्स के तीन चार कारण लोग बताते हैं। आजकल रेल का दौड़ना कंट्रोल के जरिये होता है। जो कंट्रोल में आफिसर्स बैठते हैं वह ओवर वर्क होते हैं और लोगों का ख्याल है कि अगर कंट्रोल का जो आफिसर है उसको थोड़ी राहत दी जाय, उनकी संख्या बढ़ा दी जाय, और उन की तन्द्वाह और एमेनिटीज जो कम हैं उस को बढ़ाया जाय तो ज्यादा सावधानी से वह काम करेंगे और ज्यादा दिलचस्पी से काम करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो आफिसर्स कंट्रोल करते हैं उनकी एमेनिटीज और उन की जो दूसरी सुविधाएं हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात, ऐक्सीडेंट का एक कारण मेकैनिकल है। अभी शिवनाशायण जी ने लेबर लीडर शर्मा जी के बारे में कहा। मैं भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिला चाहता हूं। लेबर लीडर अपोजीशन में भी हैं, और इस साइड में भी लोग बैठे हैं। जितनी एमेनिटीज

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए और लोग मांगते हैं, हम उन के साथ में हैं लेकिन इस बात को देख कर तकलीफ होती है कि एमेनिटीज तो मांगते हैं लेकिन जहां तक डिसिप्लिन का सवाल है, मुस्तैदी से काम करने का सवाल है, उस के लिए वह लेबर को नहीं कहते। अब किस लिए नहीं कहते, यह तो वही समझ सकते हैं। हम लोगों के ब्याल में तो यही आता है कि उन की लीडरी बनी रहे इसके लिए वह यही जरूरी समझते हैं कि उन की ग्रीवांसेज को वह फोकस करते रहें। हम ने देखा है इस बात को कि लोकमोटिव से कोई इंजिन निकलता है उन के शेड से और रास्ते में जा कर इंजिन खड़ा हो जाता है, इस तरफ इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट को और ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि और मुस्तैदी के साथ में काम हो।

तीसरा कारण अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग का है। उसके बारे में बहुत मर्तबा सवाल उठाया गया। इस दिशा में रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कुछ काम किया है। फाइनेंस की डिफिकल्टी है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां-जहां जितना जरूरी है, उसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

चौथी बात सैबोटेज की है। सैबोटेज के संबंध में बहुत से, चाहे पार्टी की वजह से हो या दुश्मन की वजह से हो, लेकिन सैबोटेज भी एक कारण है जिसकी वजह से रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और लोग ह्यूमन लाइफ का ब्याल नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी पार्टियां हैं, जितने दल हैं, उनका भी इस तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए और रेलवे का भी वह विभाग जो सैबोटेज की खास तौर से देख-रेख करता है उसको और जरा सतर्क हो जाना चाहिए।

एक बात और है। ह्यूमन फेल्योर की बात जो है, लेबर लीडरी ने जो कहा मैं उनके साथ में सहमत हूं कि अगर वह ओवर

वर्क हो जाते हैं और ओवर वर्क हो जाने की वजह से यह बात होती है कि एक्सीडेंट का नम्बर बढ़ता है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस की तरफ रेलवे विभाग का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अभी जो शर्मा जी ने कहा कि 25 परसेंट रेलवे के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी जो संतान है उनको जगह मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनको एक्सपीरियेंस हो जाता है, मैं उनके साथ में सहमत नहीं हूं। फेल्योर का और एक्सीडेंट्स का एक कारण सब से जबर्दस्त हमको यह मालूम होता है कि उनकी ट्रेनिंग कम्पलीट होने के पहले ही वह चाहे स्टाफ की कमी की वजह से या दूसरी वजह से हो उनको काम पर लगा दिया जाता है और इस वजह से उनको पूरा ज्ञान नहीं होता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यह चीज है या नहीं, रिफ्रेशर कोर्स इस विभाग में शुरू करना चाहिए। समय-समय पर जो नये आविष्कार होते हैं या दूसरे जो कार्य होते हैं उनको समझाने के लिए, बतलाने के लिए मीका मिले और वह जा कर उसकी ट्रेनिंग ले लें।

इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा तो मेरा ब्याल है कि रेलवे में एक्सीडेंट्स में कमी होगी और इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इसकी तरफ रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री और स्टाफ का और सब का ध्यान है जैसा कि हम लोगों का है। आखिर यह बात आ गई प्रसंगवश और इसको दाजी साहब ने उठाया तो एक मौका मिला कि हम लोग फिर उनको सतर्क कर दें। इसलिए फिर हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I propose that the discussion on this motion may be extended upto 6 P.M. and that we conclude it today.

Some hon. Members: We support it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I suggest that the entire time available may be utilised today and that I may be permitted to exercise my right of reply tomorrow for 10 minutes or so. This may be inscribed on tomorrow's agenda. At that time, the Minister would not have to reply. Therefore, there should be no difficulty. I have already sent some of my notes away.

Mr. Chairman: Tomorrow there is some other motion. So this will not come before the House tomorrow. Let us conclude it by 6 P.M. today.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Only 10 minutes. I do not have some of my notes with me just now. There must be some accommodation made for me. I do not want to speak offhand.

Shri Sonavane: Such a diligent Member like Dr. Singhvi should be able to reply to it today itself.

Shri S. K. Patil: That should come within the three hour period, not outside it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It will be finished. Only I am exercising my right of reply.

Mr. Chairman: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, all accidents are unfortunate and distressing; the more they are publicised in the press or mentioned on the floor of the Lok Sabha or of the State Assemblies, the more distressing they become. In fact, they become distressing in a sense which does not correspond to reality. But nobody can deny that accidents are very very unfortunate occurrences in any human endeavour.

About 12 days ago, I motored from Delhi to Chandigarh and on the way I found four disastrous accidents. I saw that two trucks had collided with each other, I saw that one truck had collided with a motor car and so on. If they had been published in the press, I can assure you that I would have been afraid of travelling by car to Chandigarh. Luckily, they were

not publicised; they were not advertised. Therefore, I think they do not get on my nerves.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Now that he has seen them, he will not travel by road.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are only two kinds of accidents. One is accident which occurs as a result of sabotage. I have some first-hand knowledge of that. In my own constituency, there is a small station called Jhakoladi. There a bomb used to explode once or twice a year. Ultimately Government had to get hold of an anti-bomb squad to go into this kind of explosions.

I want to ask one question. My friends have said that the Railway Ministry is taking these accidents complacently. I do not know what they mean by the word "complacency". If I say to you that during the last 18 years there has been a decreasing number of accidents per mile in this country, am I trying to be complacent? No, I am giving a fact which will hearten the public and the railway authorities, which will put heart into those persons who run these engines or who are in charge of the railway track or who are doing something else.

Shri Tyagi: Also the Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If I say that when we compare the mileage of our railway track with that of the railway track of other countries we find that the accidents which take place in this country are something to be grateful to God for, because they are insignificant when compared with the figures in other countries. Does it mean that I am making out a case for having more accidents as compared with other countries? Certainly not. I only pay a compliment direct or indirect to the working of the Indian Railways and I say that so far as the operation of these railways is concerned, they are showing

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

a tendency to grow more and more safety-minded, to grow less and less accident-prone, to grow more and more public spirited in the sense that they value human life.

A friend of mine said here: does it mean that if you buy railway ticket, you buy a ticket to hell? I say democracy stands for human dignity, democracy means sanctity of life, democracy means that every human life must be preserved. In the USA the greatest hospital is that which is meant for the curing of the incurable. Why do they do that? Why are they spending so much money on that hospital? Because they believe that not a single human life, even though it is suffering from an incurable disease, should be lost. Therefore I say that if a man says to me that the buying of a ticket means a journey to hell, I say to myself that this gentleman is expressing cynicism of the worst kind, this gentleman is saying something which is not in conformity with that sanctity of human life which I have been taught to respect, and therefore I believe that such things should not be said on the floor of the House.

As I said to you, there are accidents as a result of sabotage. Who does that sabotage? I think some sabotage is done by external powers. In my constituency, the sabotage was done by Pakistani agents. In other places sabotage may be done by those persons who are in league with some external powers. I would ask the Railway Minister to see to it that the element of sabotage is ruled out altogether in this country. Most of the accidents that have taken place in this country, and the worst accidents that have taken place in this country have been the result of sabotage, and I want to warn the Railway Minister that he should see to it that no kind of sabotage takes place in this country.

Secondly, I would say that every railwaymen should have pride in his work. I am one of those unfortunate persons who is fond of reading novels.

Sometimes I while away my time by reading books of fiction. I read a book, *Bhawani Junction*. do not know how many of my friends have read this book. I would ask these railway labour leaders to read that book. How many of them have gone through that book? There is a film also about that. That book shows that the engine driver at one time was proud of the railway engine he was asked to drive; he used to look after it as I would look after any one who is near and dear to me... (Interruptions.) The difficulty is with the labour leaders, not labour leaders like Mr. A. P. Sharma but the so called labour leaders who have destroyed the pride of the railwaymen.

Shri Warior (Trichur): It casts slur on our national movement; he wants us to read that book.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was referring only to one aspect of it. I was saying that the railwaymen whether they belong to the Congress Party, Communist Party, right or left, PSP or any other party, our workman should have pride in his work. Unless it is there, any number of benefits would not help them. Therefore, I would request him to look into this.

Mr. Chirman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My second point is this. There are many mistakes. But I can say without the fear of contradiction that so far as efficiency goes, so far as good work goes, so far as the care for the passenger goes, so far as public relations go, the graph of the railways had been showing an upward tendency during all these years and if these unfortunate things have happened we are sorry for them. But two things should be done. One is what Mr. Shiv Narain Sharma referred to and it is this. There should be discipline maintained, not only by minister or station master or the Railway Board but by those persons who work....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Discipline is the key note. Wherever discipline is disrupted, there can occur all kinds of accidents.

Shri Nambiar: You can make this same speech after twenty years.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Nambiar, also should learn discipline. Anyhow, the second thing is that the railway authorities should pay a little more attention to the railway track to the signals system and also to those unmanned crossings. All these require money and I request the hon. Minister that he should find money for these things. The spirit of efficiency which we are having in the railways and which has given our nation some dividend should be found in every national undertaking that we have in this country. I also want that there should be no accidents on account of sabotage and that there should be no accident of any kind and that the railways should have a cleaner record than they have at present.

Shri Warior: Mr. Chairman, Sir, much ground has already been covered and we are thankful to Dr. Singhvi for initiating this debate and giving us an opportunity to speak on a very vital subject which has agitated the minds of our people. I am relying upon the statement of the Minister for certain observations. In his statement on 25th July, 1966, there are a few accidents mentioned and a report of these accidents is given in a summary way. I have read through all of them.

The first accident is, according to the provisional finding, due to tampering with the track by some unknown person or persons. The second accident was enquired into by a committee of railway officers which came to the conclusion that the explosion was due to ignition of a quantity of gunpowder kept in the steel trunk in the carriage by some unknown person. This is in respect of the Kanpur-

Barauni Express. About the third one, the Commissioner of Railway Safety enquired into this accident, and according to his provisional finding, the collision was due to failure of railway staff. About the fourth accident also, he has concluded provisionally that the accident was due to failure of railway staff. The reason for the fifth also, I think, is a repetition of the previous one; failure of railway staff. The Railway Accidents Committee pointed out that most of the accidents that took place on the Indian railways were on account of the failure of railway staff. So, no harping on sabotage or political questions will solve the matter. That is the first conclusion.

Neither the Kunzru Committee nor the report which is now given in the form of the statement to this Parliament shows that there are ever so many sabotage cases. There are cases which can be enquired into. I am told that some of the accidents were very serious, like the three explosions which we had in the Brahmaputra valley. There were some political reasons and background for them. But actually, what the Kunzru Committee report and what the railway administration admit are one and the same thing; that it is human failure. That is correct. But which human has failed? That is the primary and essential question to be tackled and how is to be tackled? After all, the railways are run by human beings, and the failure cannot be by anybody else unless we can prove that it is some mechanical failure which failure can also be shifted to somebody else and indicated as a human failure.

I shall give a small instance. There was a bogie somewhere in the Patna line which caught fire. It was said that it was a human failure. Somebody put in some incendiary substance. But I ask this crucial technical question: whether it is not enough that a small spark coming out of the

[Shri Warior]

friction in the axle wheel can ignite a small portion of the oil-soaked gunny there, and the whole thing can be inflamed.

Shri Nambiar: Short-circuit of wires.

Shri Warior: That can be there. But that is what has happened. A mill was gutted in Trichur, in my own constituency, owing to the same reason. The friction in the spindle emanated a spark; it set fire to the waste cotton and the whole mill was gutted. It is a human failure because the workers are not given sufficient time to clean the thing. Here also, the maintenance is so poor. That is why these small things can actually cause much damage and harm.

What about the tracks? Shri Nambiar mentioned them. Have we come to the stage where we can be sure of the sleepers. I do not know. We are taken by the Southern Express at 60 miles per hour. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said so. I had the experience of going in that train. Of course life is in the hands; not in the heart, because we do not know whether on 120" rail this speed can be allowed or not.

What is the position of sleepers? A small difference in the gauge is enough to derail a train. Actually a train went out of the track once but somehow or other it came back. I do not know why and how. The whole question can be brought to the denomination of human failure. But the entire responsibility cannot be shifted like that to those who are actually running our railways day in and day out. To say the least, That is a cruel joke on them.

Whether you believe it or not, we are all nationalists to the core. I am sorry to say that many workers feel that the British company administration was much more advantageous for the safe running of the railways. People's reaction often comes out like that and it must be noted by the administration. I say this in all earnest-

ness, not to spite anybody or for political propaganda. If this reaction gains ground in the country, that would be the worst day for all of us.

After all is said and done, if the employees are not looked after with more sympathy and consideration, if they are not given more material benefits and incentives, we might have all the modern apparatus for safety, but it would not work well. The workers are completely dissatisfied. If the Minister is not looking after these things, he should bear the entire blame and nobody else. Formerly there was a modicum of show of democracy where the Minister when an accident occurs, can resign saying "I am bowing down to democracy". But nowadays we are more thick-skinned; and we stick to the duty and see whether it can be done or not. It is good in a way. But if these things are not looked into, things would not improve very much.

I fully support the demand made by Mr. Nambiar, Mr. Alvares and Mr. Sharma, who are in the know of things, though I may not be. Why not Government come forward boldly and have an impartial inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act when major accidents happen. Why should they entrust it to their own people?

Secondly, the track condition must be looked into. Here is this voluminous report of the Railway Accidents Committee. How much money and energy have we spent on it! If it is only to be shelved, what is the use? It must be looked into.

I again come to the workers. The drivers, conductors and guards have to take their food along with them, because they do not get food anywhere on the way. Where is the ration for them? They do not get their rations properly. It is not only a question of working long hours, but they do not get even the primary necessity, viz., food. When everything

is put on a war-footing, why not do something for the workers also? In 1942-43 when everything was put on a war-footing, the railwaymen had cheap grain shops. In all other sections, on all other aspects, we think of war footing. When the question of workers getting some advantage comes, we do not think of it on a war footing. Why should not cheap grain shops be opened for them as long as there is the food muddle in the country, as long as the workers do not get their essentials at prices they can pay? That must be attended to. Why should not the railway workers have a Wage Board to satisfy their demands. When every other section including the agricultural labourers have a minimum wage board, why should not the railway workers have one? Why should they alone be deprived of it? Why not give a Wage Board to them? They are giving Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 50 crores surplus to the country.

Sir, we welcome this electrification and other things. I would suggest that a beginning must be made to renew the tracks so that more safety will be there. We must begin that some day or the other. Unless the Railway Administration, the Railway Ministry, finds some way out for that, I do not think, simply to boost up prestige, prestige trains and prestige speed must be adhered to. I hope the Ministry will look into these matters.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I would not take much time of the House. I will leave enough time to my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, who wants to make some observations after me.

I would begin with the speakers who have spoken today. We are considering the statement that I have made. It does not refer to all accidents, ancient and feature. It only refers to those accidents which occurred between two sessions. I say this because Shri Nambiar has referred to an accident which has nothing to 1502(A) LSD—10.

do with the statement that I made. On that there was discussion time and again. There may be some relevancy, but so far as this particular debate is concerned it has nothing to do with it and I am not taking the time of the House on that because whatever happened there, at Dhanushukodi and Pamban, has gone under so many discussions in this House.

Shri A. P. Sharma talked about the Railway Commission. Apart from other observations that I made—I do not want to refer to every one of them—I have never promised that I will have a special Commission set up, but I said that some kind of a thing which is not a full-fledged commission but something near to it will be there so that it can have the advantage of both the public service commissions. I have done that. If there is anything lacking in that, I shall look into it. It was not as to which officers should be appointed there. It is for the convenience of the candidates. They have not to go to Calcutta or anywhere. If he would be satisfied if some higher officer is appointed there, surely that is not the question that goes in the efficiency of that and, therefore, on that he should have no grudge.

Many hon. Members have made this suggestion. But when the question of sabotage is mentioned, I do not know why the Communist Party at once jumps to it. I do not think I have ever said and associated that party with it. I may have my differences of opinion with the Communist Party, but I am fair to the point that I would never say a thing unless I am convinced about it. I do not see any reason, therefore, why they should take all the privilege and monopoly even of a thought of sabotage and really have a blow out of trumpet to the world that the cap is so eminently fitting their heads. I never said that (*Interruptions*). I would advise them in their own interest, for God's sake do not try to wear the caps which do not fit you. I never said of any sabotage. There are cases of sabotage . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You only insinuate by the way you speak.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not insinuate also. I have never done that (*Inter-ruption*). That is a lie. If anybody says that I have insinuated, if he is capable of doing that let him have that. But I have never said that.

Of the five accidents, I think one is an established sabotage. It is not a question of fish-plates having been removed. The men have been arrested, the railway property looted has been found and it is a *sub judice* case to which I do not want to refer. It is in the court of law, and these gentlemen come and say that as if some relatives of theirs have done something. I never meant it; I never said it. On the contrary, I have been telling some of the labour people—Alvares group—not to say that. That lady, Maniben Kara has openly suggested that all these accidents—she is not sure of it—may be due to sabotage. But I am not taking that view, unless a sabotage has been established as in one case it is bound to be established because every evidence that we find leads us to that particular conclusion; otherwise not.

Then there is this cracker business where some people died. It was an unfortunate thing but does anybody expect that we examine everybody's trunk? Last year we carried about 2,000 million passengers, four times the total population of this country because many of them travel hundreds of times and therefore it may come to 2,000 million passengers. Now, should we go on examining everybody's luggage to find out that there may be some kind of explosive material in that? It can never be done. We may take enough precautions and we have been taking them. We have been taking extra precautions in the Assam area near Nagaland and that side. That is a different story. There we

spend money. We do not get anything out of it. For the sake of security it has got to be done. But surely my friends would not advise me that everything should be taken as a case of security. Then, instead of giving Rs. 130 crores to the exchequer, I have to ask for Rs. 130 crores besides causing inconvenience to people.

I am not suggesting any sabotage at all and my hon. friends should rest content that it is not a question of any party or anybody being blamed. There are many people and sometimes out of disappointment or infuriation and so on things may be done. There is no political ideology about sabotage and if sabotage is one of the weapons of anybody's armoury, surely, they have got to examine themselves. My conscience is quite clean on that subject.

Then it was said that sufficient safety measures are not taken. I can quite grant that. Whatever measures we might take, ultimately nobody could say that it is 100 per cent tight, a kind of waterproof business, that nothing has escaped. To that extent I can understand. There ought to be our anxiety continuously. It is not that for some time it has got to be done. I shall come to that later.

I have reserved to the last Dr. Singhvi's questions. Some of the very important suggestions that he has made as to what we are doing, I shall in a nutshell put them before you and when this subject is again under discussion, something about the railways, I shall go deep into it.

So far as the staff is concerned, something has got to be done about them. They should not work at a stretch for more than 12 hours. They are making that reasonable suggestion. I would immediately accept such things. I would discuss them with the Railway Board and the technical people. I can quite understand that. A man may be mad. Sometimes he sees two instead of one because he has worked hard. That has come in

aviation also. Sometimes there is a black-out but in aeroplanes there is sometimes even a white-out. The man gets mad about it and does not know what he is doing. Such things may happen and one can understand that. To the extent that it is possible that precautions should be taken, precautions have to be taken. This has taught us a lesson.

But immediately to get up and say that because accidents happen the Railway Minister should resign or that in aviation accidents happen therefore that minister must resign or that devaluation comes and therefore the Finance Minister must resign or that the Opposition motion fails and therefore they must resign—I cannot understand this type of a mentality because this is carrying things too far. I can understand if a policy fails.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned.

Shri S. K. Patil: It was a wrong thing to have done . . . (*Interruption*) but Lal Bahadurji had done a thousand good things none of which you have taken; only his resignation is important to you, nothing else as hell or death is important to you not life or the sustenance of it. Let us not introduce politics into this business. Let us talk something which is eminently reasonable and which has got to be done. If Shri Nambiar, Shri Warior or anybody says that these workers are to be locked after, I agree. That is a reasonable suggestion just as what Shri Warior suggested just now. It has been suggested time and again that if we give grains and other things to our workers rather than they buy them at excessive rates, it will be the best thing. I agree with that hundred per cent.

Very often I have told this House that even if we, Railways, lose a few crores of rupees in order to subsidise that, I am ready, as the Minister, to do that. But I must get the grains. I

promise I will do that, but let the kharif crop come, let the situation improve, let the Food Minister find out something for me to spare. If I open a shop and put up a board that no grain is available, what is the good of that? I would not give any other material.

Shri Warior: Two crops are over since you said that.

Shri S. K. Patil: Therefore, it cannot be done just now, unless the situation improves. There is a system of rationing; in that you cannot have different things inside. Therefore, let the situation improve and then we can open the shops.

I then come to these two or three accidents where we say that there was a human failure. It was a human failure not because somebody has said it. The Railway Safety Commission is not part of the Railways. Retired railway man might be there. He is there because it is a technical job and he knows exactly how to do it. It is not in Railways, it is in another Ministry; it used to be in Communications, but now it has been joined to Transport, Tourism and Aviation. The officer there has nothing to do with the Railways; he does not return to the Railways after that. He is a technician; he knows how to do it; he has spent the whole of his life time in the Railways and that is why he is there. If he has to be changed or if any constructive suggestions are made for that, I can understand. But a judicial inquiry is demanded for anything that happens. I am not opposed to any judicial inquiry, but . . .

Shri Nambiar: I request that in respect of major accidents where danger to life is involved, there should be a judicial inquiry.

Shri S. K. Patil: I can tell him that where I have got a doubt that innocent person or persons are likely to be taken in, then surely that is a matter where judicial inquiry should be necessary—if I am convinced about it.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

I can tell you that this discussion would not have come here but for those two or three major accidents which took place where 63, 15 and 23 people died. The Bangalore Express accident will be proved to be a sabotage accident. Therefore, only two major accidents remain, namely those which happened at Matunga and near Ajmer.

In one of those accidents, it is proved that it is not because of failure of the machine. The failure of the machine was there; it was indicated—the automatic system; the man goes and mucks with it; he handled it manually those things, set it right and gave the signal; when the train started, I do not know what happened to him; then he thought that he had not done enough. That is his own confession. It is not something that human failure has been charged on him; ultimately it may be proved otherwise, I do not know; even now I would consider that matter because the final report has yet to come. He goes and mucks with it. When he finds that the train is coming, in order to save himself, he goes away; when his life is in danger and at that moment, he does that, I think you must excuse him. He did something in order to protect himself, but in exchange what we got was the death of about 68 people. If you say that it is a failure, that could be a failure. Nobody is accusing him because he is a railway man. Anybody in his place would have committed the mistake; I would have made that mistake in such conditions. Nobody is saying that he had any motive; there is a competent court which will look after that, which will decide whether that part of the failure was a human failure or whatever else you may call it. Nobody calls it a sabotage because it has been established on his own admission.

What happened near Ajmer was really a ridiculous accident. The Station has only four lines—two on the sides and two inside. The Assistant Station Master sees the train standing on the platform within perhaps a few feet

away from him and in spite of that, he gives the signal for the train to come. I do not know what to call it.

These accidents do happen; they happen everywhere in the world. I remember, 42 years ago when I used to be a student in England, not a week passed without there being at least one accident in the French Railways. All the papers used to come out with big banner lines saying that France should scrap its railway system because there was an accident everywhere. Compare that position with what is obtaining now after forty-two years. If you go and see the French railways today you will find that although they may not be the first, second or third among the world's railway systems, yet they will be within the first three or four most efficient railway systems in the world. So, that happens everywhere, and it has happened. It has happened in England and it has happened in Japan also. I do not say this as an excuse that because it happens elsewhere, therefore, it should happen here also.

Here, the point is that these accidents have happened in a chain, a chain of misfortune, I may call it, in a space of nearly fifteen days to three weeks. That is why they have assumed all this importance. If they had happened after some time, as they happen every time, then practically nobody would have taken notice of it.

My hon. friend Dr. L. M. Singhvi had made some very useful suggestions. I shall not be doing justice to him by giving replies to him now within this short space of time, but I would mention that all his suggestions are worth considering.

He said that the incidence of accidents was higher on the metre gauge, indicating thereby that the metre gauge railway system was neglected. That is not so. If he looks into the figures, he will find that there also the percentage of accidents has gone down. But there is one thing which

is certain. I do not say that it should not be looked after well, but the trouble about the metre gauge is this. We have nearly an equal extent of the broad gauge and the metre gauge systems. Broad gauge is somewhere about 27,000 k.m. while the metre gauge is somewhere about 24,000 k.m. But so far as the profits and the earning are concerned,—I am saying this not because I want that the metre gauge should be neglected—nearly 80 per cent is from the broad gauge and hardly 20 per cent is from the metre gauge. But that is no reason why it should be neglected.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Therefore, let us scrap it.

Shri S. K. Patil: Of course, there may be reasons for complaint. But what I am saying is that that is no reason why it should be neglected. The fact that I have quoted these figures should not be taken to mean that more attention should not be paid to it. Surely, more attention could be paid to it.

My hon. friend suggested 'why not have a separate zone for the metre gauge?'. I would submit that a separate zone is now necessary for it. What is necessary for it is more safety, and if anything is lacking in that respect it has got to be improved.

If these accidents have done anything, than I may tell you that they have made all our staff, including the Minister to sit up and to find out or devise means as to what can be done to prevent such accidents in the future. Other countries have done certain things. But those things are not easily available in this country. Hon. Members are talking of track circuiting but track circuiting on such a vast track is not a simple matter. Then, there was reference to signalling, modernizing of the system, microwave system and so on. They have resorted to these things in other countries, and although they will not completely eliminate the incidence of accidents, yet to a

large degree they will help in diminishing the incidence of accidents and there is no doubt about it. We are beginning to do those things here also, in fact, much faster than in any other railway system in the world. But, surely even with those things, these one or two accidents that I have referred to would not have been prevented. If the man sees the train and yet gives the signal what machine can prevent that accident? When the man sees the train next to him and yet he gives orders for the other train to come on the same line, then what machine can prevent it? Fortunately, the driver saw that the train was there and, therefore, the impact of that accident was minimised; otherwise, instead of fifteen persons, possibly more persons might have died in that accident.

Then, my hon. friend Dr. L. M. Singhvi mentioned that even according to the published figures of the Railway Administration, the figures were 3.4 persons and 75 persons and so on. That is correct, but if he would go through the statistics—I am not going into the details now, but I shall give these things to him afterwards—he will find that all over the world it happens, but it is getting less and less here as in the world also it is getting less and less. Here also, we shall do our best to see that it should be less.

So far as the maintenance of the track is concerned, that has been mentioned by everybody. That is a correct thing to be done. But if I may say so, personally, sometimes I get doubtful whether that is done properly or not. Some of our tracks are very old. They are periodically changed and so on, but there is something that has got to be done with a little more care. Simply because the thing has not resulted in accidents and it looks well one should not conclude that it is all right; just as in aviation also, after an engine has run for so many hours, it is con-

[Shri S. K. Patil]

demned, likewise here also something like that should be done; although it may be good enough for one year or two years to come, yet it should be condemned because otherwise, the safety of the passengers and the people would be in danger. To that extent, I feel that the energies and the attention of the Railway Board and our technicians will have to be directed on this matter.

Then, it was stated that the passenger train collisions were on the increase. But here there is something which has got to be remembered. It is not always the case of a train colliding with another train; that is a big accident; but sometimes, quite a few of these accidents have only statistical relevance in impinging upon the safety aspect. For instance, take the case of a collision of a light push trolley with a passenger train. It is not a big accident in that sense, although that is also called an accident in our railway system. Surely like that there are hundreds and thousands of such accidents; they are also called accidents; they are not as bad as the big ones, but even they should not take place, but they do happen.

Then, it was stated that the quality of implementation of Kunzru Committee's recommendations was perfunctory and ineffective. The Kunzru Committee's suggestions or recommendations were not really new. That a man of the eminence of Dr. Kunzru did it, of course, gave them an additional importance. I think action has been taken on most of those recommendations. There may be one or two cases where we have not done so, but we have not done so for a good cause.

For instance, there was the suggestion that the sons of the railwaymen should get preference in railway jobs etc. If we had done so, then the Law Ministry tells us that possibly the matter might be taken to the Supreme Court and the verdict may

not be on our side, because that would amount to making distinctions or discriminations.

Shri Nambiar: That can be done even without the Supreme Court's verdict. 25 per cent can be reserved for them.

Shri S. K. Patil: We do it; I may tell my hon. friend Shri Nambiar that we do it but we shall never condemn because otherwise, the ledge it because we do not want to give cause to anybody to go to a court of law and say that we are making this distinction between citizen and citizen.

Shri Nambiar: Their applications can be considered if they are qualified otherwise.

Shri S. K. Patil: This is no remedy. But I quite understand that. Then, it was suggested that the charges of corruption and nepotism leveled in the press should be gone into. That is a general thing. But I am merely talking of the accidents now. It is not that I do not agree with the conclusions of my hon. Dr. L. M. Singhvi, but surely that is a thing which has no direct relevance to these accidents.

Then, there was reference to the shortage of staff in the A.M.S. grades. I may tell you one thing that somehow or other I do not believe in going on increasing the staff. The whole misery of this country is that you require ten men to do a job, which in a highly progressive and industrial country perhaps one or two persons would do. That is why you find everything becoming costly in this country. I am not talking merely of the railways. Take anything that we export. Why does it cost so much? While our labour is cheap, why does it cost so much? That costs more because the number of people that are required to man the labour is sometimes twice or thrice or four times the number in other countries. If it is suggested that the few men that we have got should be looked after well—in fact, we have not got

a few only, because if we take the whole of it; it would come to about a million and a quarter—then I could understand that. But if it is suggested that if we could add another person where there is one person at present things will be better, then that is a different matter. Whether it is necessary to do that is a point to be considered, but that is a different matter. Otherwise, it is not by merely adding to the numbers that things can be improved.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi also referred to training. The railways have a comprehensive set-up for training; there are 50 railway training centres for class III staff in addition to a large number of basic training centres attached to the workshops; training arrangements for class IV staff are set up on divisional basis. Therefore, to say that there are no training facilities is not true. So far as technical training is concerned, and so far as even psychiatric training etc. is concerned, we shall see that necessary precautions are taken so that we would be as self-sufficient as we possibly can.

Then, there was some reference to the Kunzru Committee's recommendation for reservation of 25 per cent of the vacancies. This recommendation runs counter to the provisions of the Constitution, and it was only after giving deep consideration that this recommendation was not adopted.

Then, some mention was made of the difficulties that the running staff had got. Some of them appear to be very genuine, and, therefore, we must give our attention to the matter and relieve as many of their difficulties as we possibly can. Those are constructive suggestions. I do not say that because the suggestions have been made on this occasion they are not relevant to the main issue, but I would say that they are relevant all the time and they should be considered.

I have tried to answer most of the points that Dr. L. M. Singhvi has made. Then, it was stated that relief to gangmen had not been given. Then, there was also reference to transfers. I am not talking of the transfer of the office people. That does not make much difference. So far as the gangmen and others are concerned, it is not so much a question of transfer due to which this is happening. But I may tell the House that these things are under constant supervision and it is not as if it is reviewed only for some time.

If we go on analyzing in this process, then I may tell you that the railways have given an excellent account of themselves but for these three or four accidents. While I am saying this, I hope that some other accidents would not have taken place somewhere. I am not a sort of Minister who believes in a sort of fate and praying to God that no accidents should happen etc. No doubt, I am a prayerful man, but that does not absolve me of my responsibility. So, I am doing something better than that. Therefore, it is my constant endeavour to see that things are improved, whether it is a question of resigning or not. Simply by somebody resigning and going out, the railway system does not get improved. What difference does it make to my hon. friend Shri Nambiar if from the railways I go out, because I shall be going somewhere else and earning by bread so long as I do not disappear from this world?

Shri Nambiar: Why not have an inquiry?

Shri S. K. Patil: Before the inquiry, the Minister never appears. Perhaps, my hon. friend does not know also that the inquiry is carried on first, then the report comes after five or six months, because it is an independent inquiry and then only the Minister comes to know of it. On the earlier occasion, it was done for other reasons into which we need not go

[Shri S. K. Patil]

now. Therefore, to suggest that one should always do such a thing is not proper. I quite appreciate the reference to that earlier case, because we can make a reference to our dear friend who is no more with us. But I am saying this because this argument should not be brought forward again and again in context or out of context simply because that helps one with an argument; if something is good and if a man so feels it, he does it, and I do not find fault with him. But I do not feel it. I feel it is my responsibility to stick on to my job and do it. If I go after doing it, that is a different matter. But I will not funk away simply because some people want me to do so. That is precisely the reason why I am where I am.

If I have not answered any particular enquiry of any member, it is not because of a desire not to do so but for want of time. Thank you.

Shri Vasudev Nair: Shri Sheo Narain wanted a railway line. What about that?

Shri S. K. Patil: Shri Sheo Narain made a very excellent speech today in a language which he has acquired in the last five or six years; he has done it with a proficiency on which we should compliment him. In the process of acquiring more of it, he will some day become unbeatable.

Shri Namblar: I have a submission to make. The charge of sabotage was levelled against the communists. This was mentioned by Shri Sheo Narain when he spoke about railway accidents. He said that it was the communists who were responsible for the accidents. The Railway Minister must clarify....

Shri S. K. Patil: Shri Sheo Narain is not yet Railway Minister.

Shri Namblar: Who gave the clue to him?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I hope you have agreed to my request that I may be

permitted to reply to the debate on a later occasion.

Mr. Chairman: He may put any questions he has now. Then after the reply, I will adjourn the House and he can exercise the right of reply on the next convenient day that this matter is taken up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Most of the points have been touched upon by Shri Patil. He has acknowledged that he could not do full justice to the various suggestions made on the floor of the House. I would not touch on them, I would however, like to ask him to say something about the conditions of work for officers, particularly at the middle level of responsibility; secondly, what has he to say about the suggestion for a separate Member for Railway Safety? Thirdly what about insurance of railway passengers which I particularly suggested?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as insurance of rail passengers is concerned, it is not as easy as insurance of air passengers because in the case of the latter the number is small. Here we are transporting something like 2,000 million people. This can come about only slowly. But we are very much thinking about it to see if something could be done. Compared to other modes of transport, I think railway is the safest mode of transport; by that I mean a risk of one in a million. But as I said, it is under consideration. That is number one.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Separate Member for Railway Safety. It was suggested by the Kunzru Committee also.

Shri S. K. Patil: I can understand a Director of Railway Safety being there. There are five members, each one with a very important responsibility. They are technicians, there is a mechanical engineer, civil engineer, personnel man, transport man and so on. But whether to have a person for looking after railway safety elevated to full-fledged membership is something which I am prepared to consider

