

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1971

1972

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 24, 1966/Phalgun
5, 1887 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I have no particular objection to this question being answered by the Finance Minister but we are at an utter confusion. This is a question which raises matters of general administration and I think the Prime Minister should at least be present. Such an assurance was given to me. I put question No. 178-A.

Decontrol of Essential Commodities

*178-A. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to decontrol all essential commodities;

(b) the commodities which have already been decontrolled and with what effect;

(c) the commodities which are now under consideration for decontrol; and

(d) the criteria laid down for decontrol?

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

(b) The commodities decontrolled during the current financial year are cement and pig iron. Supplies of pig iron are freely available. Cement distribution is being regulated by an organisation set up by the manu-

facturers, and these arrangements are working satisfactorily.

(c) and (d). Government keeps existing controls under constant review from the point of view of their effectiveness or otherwise, their effects on current availability and future production and other relevant factors.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the first place, I am sorry that the hon. Minister has not even stated what were the commodities that were decontrolled. We were given a list of the commodities last year, about 8-10 commodities which were decontrolled. In part (b) of my question, I had asked about the commodities which had already been decontrolled. Soda ash was decontrolled; all these things were decontrolled. A policy statement was made here. It is now one and a half years. How has that decontrol worked? Nothing has been mentioned. I do not know.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There has been some misunderstanding on my part; I thought that my friend wanted what was decontrolled last year. I have stated that there was decontrol of pig iron and cement. There is free supply of pig iron and cement distribution is regulated by an organisation of manufacturers. That is working well.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My first supplementary question is this:

Shri Daji: Sir, I rise on a point of order. In view of the misunderstanding on the part of the Finance Minister, the question may be held over for another day. The question refers to the commodities which had already been decontrolled, and if supplementaries are asked, the hon. Minister will say that he is not prepared because of the misunderstanding.

Mr. Speaker: Part (c) refers to commodities which are now under consideration for decontrol and part (b) relates to commodities decontrolled and it says 'with what effect'.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said already, two items that were decontrolled were pig iron and cement. There has been a slight rise in the price but goods are moving; they are being lifted and people are getting them. If the question had been made a little clearer, if he had asked what articles were decontrolled between this date and that date, I would have given the answer.

Mr. Speaker: May I adjourn it for another day?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If you be so kind to do it.....

Mr. Speaker: All right; I will take it up on some other day. Next question.

Delegation of Financial Powers to Ministries

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*179. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to effect greater devolution and delegation of financial powers to various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India to curtail the control at present exercised by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the manner in which this is proposed to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). It is the policy of Government to delegate adequate financial powers to the various implementing authorities. With this end in view, powers delegated have been reviewed from time to time over the last decade and increased where necessary. In 1962, when the last delegation of powers was made, the

basis was that the control of the Finance Ministry should be exercised mainly through pre-budget scrutiny and through random checks and work-studies. This scheme has continued to be in operation except for certain restrictions which were considered to be necessary since the Emergency of 1962 in regard to creation of posts and large civil works. It has now been decided in principle to withdraw these restrictions and detailed instructions are expected to issue shortly in order to regulate the exercise of delegated powers in accordance with the 1962 scheme.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the present Finance Minister has had occasion to examine the prevailing system of delegation and devolution of financial powers and the deficiencies which characterize the present system and whether he proposes to reform the present system in any significant way? I want to know whether the present Finance Minister has considered this matter.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I might say that this question has been under constant examination and there have been modifications—

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not interested in constant examination to which reference has been made. I want to know whether the present Finance Minister has had occasion to consider it.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Recently also, after the 15th November, this matter has been examined. A committee of Secretaries under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary was set up to examine it and, as I have said earlier, we are going to modify it further, and the present Finance Minister has looked into it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know if the Finance Minister is aware that the inhibiting control exercised by the Finance Ministry in its preventive jurisdiction has led very often to a

crippling of administrative and developmental activities and sometimes this has led to almost a complete paralysis of administrative and developmental activities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I do not think there are any inhibiting limits or any inhibiting controls by the Finance Ministry. Since I do not accept that, I cannot say that there has been any paralysis anywhere as suggested by my good friend.

श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जब कि वित्त मंत्रालय का वित्तीय व्यय के सम्बन्ध में सब मन्त्रालयों से सम्बन्ध है, उनकी फाइलें वित्त मंत्रालय के पास घाती हैं, तो फिर अपनी शक्ति को दूसरे मन्त्रियों को देने से क्या कुछ भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि नहीं होगी ? यदि भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि होगी तो इसका क्या उपाय सरकार ने सोचा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह इस लिये है कि उस पर रोकथाम के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय का थोड़ा सा अधिकार होना आवश्यक है। यदि यह न हो तो माननीय सदस्यों को शिकायत होगी कि हर जगह फजूलखर्ची होती है।

Shri Shinkre: Is it a fact that it is these differences between the last Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and his colleagues in the Government over this delegation of financial powers that ultimately led to his resignation and, if that is not so, what is the exact nature of the differences?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The first question was with regard to the differences; there is no difference. The matter is being examined, and it has to be constantly examined, and as has been already told to this hon.

House, the examination is being made by me personally now, at the moment.

Shri Daji: Is it not a fact that the checks and counter-checks by the Finance Ministry are sometimes too much, and have been also duplicated? For example, in the case of the P&T Board, there is the Financial Adviser on the Board, and after scrutiny and report from him, again, the Finance Ministry screens it and scrutinises it. Even to the extent of, say, the appointment of one more telephone operator, it has to be screened, or, for one more telegraph peon or telephone peon who is required, it is first screened by the P & T Board and then again it is scrutinised by the Finance Ministry. Will the Government see to it that there is no such duplication of work?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is a matter of difference of opinion between me and my good friend as to whether there is too much control or too little control, but if my good friend tells me that this is the position and if he points out a few things which need to be looked into, I will examine them and introduce any changes that may be necessary.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In view of the fact that the Railway Ministry has got a separate financial arrangement and a separate budget also is presented to this House, and in view of the fact that till 1924-25, the Railway Ministry had a separate financial arrangement, independent of the Finance Ministry, may I ask the Finance Minister what is the difficulty in the way of the Finance Ministry to permit the Railway Ministry to function within its overall financial resources independent of the control of the Finance Ministry?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As far as I can make out, my hon. friend is referring to its history, from 1924-25 onwards. We are in the year of grace 1966. Therefore, there have been changes; the amount of money

which is available to the railways is very much larger; the expansion schemes undertaken by the railways are very much more to the benefit of the country.

At each step there has to be a careful check to see that the taxpayers' money is properly used. If there is a second check, I do not see any harm in it, as long as that does not impinge on the progress of the railways.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I have referred about the separate budget of the railways.

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question—a question of policy—which I cannot allow in the question Hour.

बिल्ली में एक ज्योतिषी के घर पर छापा

* 180. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि आय-कर विभाग के अधिकारियों ने पिछले वर्ष एक प्रसिद्ध ज्योतिषी के घर पर छापा मारा था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस ज्योतिषी ने कतनी कर राशि का अपवचन किया था ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न गृह मंत्री जी के अनुचित व्यवहार तथा अन्य महकमों में उनके द्वारा गैर कानूनी ढंग से जो हस्तक्षेप होता है, उसके बारे में है । विदेशी व्यापार में विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करने वाली एक कम्पनी में नन्दा साहब के ज्योतिषी हबली राम का कुछ काम

करता है और ये छापे एनफोर्समेंट बांच के लोगों ने—

Shri K. N. Tiwary: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday also probably Mr. A. P. Sharma wanted to raise this very point of order and I said it could not be raised in a vacuum. This tendency is growing. We have to inform the minister first that during the speeches—I am talking of speeches first—we want to refer to some particular person who is not a member of the House or who is not present. Unless that notice is given in advance so that the minister is ready with those facts, this reference should not be made.

Secondly, the question was whether any astrologer's house was searched. Only because it was in connection with the finding out of unaccounted money, therefore it was allowed. Otherwise, a question on a personal individual case should not have been allowed; that should have been rejected. Then too I allowed it because it was in continuance of this finding out of unaccounted money. When the answer is that no astrologer's house has been searched, how can he refer to one particular person and impute certain other things also?

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे आप सुन लीजिये । प्रश्न मेरा है । इस वास्ते पहले आप मुझे सुन लीजिये ।

आपने कहा है कि अगर किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति का सम्बन्ध आता है जो कि सदन का सदस्य नहीं है तो उसका नोटिस चाहिये । इसी प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा सचिवालय ने मुझ से सफाई माँगी थी और मैंने इस व्यक्ति का नाम अपनी सफाई में उनके पास भेज दिया था । अब मंत्री इत्यादि से पत्र-व्यवहार करना उनका कर्तव्य हो जाता है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि एनफोर्समेंट ब्रांच के लोगों ने विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी कम्पनी के बारे में जांच की थी जिस कम्पनी में हवेली राम का पुत्र नौकरी करता है। और हवेली राम का सम्बन्ध नन्दा जी से इस तरह से है कि वह उनके ज्योतिषी हैं। नन्दा साहब ने अनुचित ढंग से दबाव डाला वित्त मंत्रालय पर। मैंने सूचना दी—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सूचना कही वह डिबेट्स के मूलांकिक है। क्वेश्चन घाबर में बिला वजह किसी का नाम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। अब आप कम्पनी का नाम लें और पूछें कि उसकी बाबत एनफोर्समेंट ब्रांच ने कोई तहकीकात की है तो उसके लिए तो सवाल हो सकता है। हवेली राम की मुझे चिट्ठी घाई है। श्री मनोहरन ने डिबेट में उनका जिक्र किया था। मैं उनकी चिट्ठी श्री मनोहरन को भेजूंगा और उनके पास क्या सबूत है, यह मैं उन से पूछूंगा। हवेली राम ने लिखा है कि मेरा कोई पुत्र ही नहीं है। किसी जगह उसका क्या होना। कल मुझे यह चिट्ठी मिली है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Manoharan read out a press report. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I would ask hon. members to desist from that. That would not be developing good conventions if this is allowed in this manner, because the reputation of some persons might be damaged unnecessarily. If really we have got certain facts, certainly we should first know them and arm ourselves with those facts.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, we do not want to cast reflections unneces-

the Government, but we want to have a clarification on these issues. Press reports were quoted by Shri Manoharan, Press reports mentioning certain individuals including the Home Minister. He was entitled, I submit, to quote that press report and to request Government to give clarifications in order to justify its own position. In regard to Haveli Ram, I do not know him from Adam, I do not know if Shri Madhu Limaye also knows him at all.

Mr. Speaker: Nor do I.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But if there are press reports linking Haveli Ram with the Home Minister, it is incumbent on the Government to come forward explaining its position. The Government does not do so and therefore we have this unfortunate duty of having to bring it before the House.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the speech of Shri Manoharan is concerned, because I have received a letter from Shri Haveli Ram, I am sending that letter to Shri Manoharan and he will explain his position. Then I will enquire and find out whether he had sufficient justification for doing that. That is the only proper course I have got.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Our trouble in the House is, Minister after Minister—Shri Krishnamachari and others, Shri Nanda now—is having all kinds of allegations noised about in the Press. The whole country is talking about it, and it is our obligation to find out some explanation from the Government. Shri Nanda never appears on the scene, just as Shri Krishnamachari never appeared on the scene, to give satisfactory explanations and this kind of thing continues.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I would like to submit one thing about the

ether day. Unfortunately, I was also not present in the House then. As soon as I came to know about it I got the text of his speech and sent it to the Home Minister. The reply of the Government is not yet over and I think some explanation about that must be given on behalf of the Government or by the Minister concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : बार बार श्री मनोहरन की जो बात कही जा रही है उस में धीरे मेरी बात में फर्क है। मनोहरन साहब को क्या जवाब मिला है, उससे संतोष नहीं होता है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, day before yesterday, when the hon. Member, Shri Manoharan was making his speech, he made certain references to an astrologer by name and he also alleged that he had a son by the name Chaman Lal who was engaged in business and that, therefore, his relationship with the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, was objectionable. I then rose up and raised a point of order to the effect that this constituted an in-criminating statement and should not be allowed to be made in respect of a person who is not present in the House and who is not a member of the House. My objection somehow did not find favour with the Chair. This morning, again, my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has repeated that statement substantially.....

श्री मधु लिमये : वह नहीं कहा है। मैं ने घलन कहा है। बड़ी गलत कहानी हो रही है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I may be allowed to finish. Today, my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye has substantially repeated the insinuation that this astrologer, Haveli Ram, whom I happen to know for a number of years. (Interruption). I know him. He is a very good man. He is a sensible man, and he is not a person who is the type of person you are trying to paint him. He has no son employed in business.

I know him personally. He has no son of the name Chaman Lal (Interruptions).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Shri Limaye never said that Chaman Lal was his son.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, the mere fact that he happened to be the ancestral purohit of the family of the Home Minister is no reason why any Member should drag him or his son, who does not happen to be Chaman Lal, who has absolutely no connection with any business, into this House, in any manner where the statements even though defamatory cannot be challenged. If these gentlemen are in a position to make any such statements they should make such statements first in the public so that Shri Haveli Ram can challenge them in the court, and then perhaps it would be proper for them to come and make such statements here. I would request you, Sir, to protect the citizens from the type of attacks which are being made against them, against the rules and against the traditions of this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I would request you to clarify one aspect of your ruling which rather perturbs me. If it is left to stand as it is, I submit in all humility, it might prove detrimental to the vigour of debate in this House. I hope you meant by your ruling that only derogatory references or a sort of reference imputing some charges to a person who is not in the House, are taboo; not all references.

Mr. Speaker: I said "imputation".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said "any reference".

Mr. Speaker: I said "imputations".

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that unfortunately in our country there exists a gutter press and also a jute press in which anybody's name can appear at any time and in view also of the fact that the most

irrelevant and objectionable remarks were made by the hon. Member, I would request you, Sir, to expunge the remarks made by Shri Madhu Limaye.

an imputation is made. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to exercise discretion in the matter. Otherwise, we will be losing our own dignity and prestige.

श्री बड़े : मुझे भी कुछ कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, I was on my legs but I could not complete my statement. You had called me.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want to say?

Shri A. P. Sharma: I was saying the other day when this question was raised. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma raised a point of order. That was ruled out. Yesterday also the same thing happened. Now you have been good enough to give a ruling that we will not only lose the dignity but also the prestige of the House if we make such kind of frivolous and irrelevant references. So, I would request you to see that the whole reference to this subject day before yesterday and today is expunged from the proceedings of the House in order to maintain the dignity of the House.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should be some end to it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि पहले भी यह कहा जा चुका है कि प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी के सम्बन्ध में कि घट्टाबारों पर ही प्राध्यायित कोई इस प्रकार की बात होगी तो उस को नहीं माना जायेगा और अब भी नहीं माना जायेगा यह व्यवस्था आप ने दे दी है । तो समाचार पत्रों द्वारा जो रहस्य उद्घाटित होते हैं जब वह विरोधी सदस्यों की तरफ से घातें तब नहीं माना जायेगा या कोई भी इस प्रकार की चीज नहीं दे सकेंगे । यदि जो समाचार पत्र होते हैं वे इन को बढ़ावा देते हैं या झूठ बोलते हैं तो फिर उन पर लाञ्छन रुपये इस प्रकार से क्यों खर्च किये जाते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आप की इजाजत से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों के लिये प्रेस बाइबिल की ही तरह वे हैं । इस के बारे में यू० पी० के अध्यक्ष ने कर्त्तव्य दी थी कि प्रेस रिपोर्टिंग को कोई सान्त्वना नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट उस से बाउंड नहीं है । परन्तु यहाँ नाम लिया गया तो हम ने कहा कि हमें भी बहुत कुछ मालूम है । अगर वह लोग नाम लेते हैं तो हम को भी इजाजत रहे कि कल जब हम बोलें तो हम भी राजा जी, मुंशी जी जैसे लोगों का नाम ले सकें ।

Mr. Speaker: I have to see the context. Otherwise, how can I say whether anybody's name should be mentioned? Shri A. P. Sharma.

Shri A. P. Sharma: When references were made day before yesterday on this subject . . .

Mr. Speaker: I want to make one thing clear. I cannot interfere in any way with what was done or decided by the Deputy-Speaker at that particular moment. That should be clear to all. Secondly, Shri Haveli Ram has written to me a letter. Here I may say that during my whole life I have not seen him and I do not know him. He has written to me that his rights should be protected and that he has been unnecessarily attacked. He has written that he has no son.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He was attacked in a newspaper, a very responsible newspaper.

Mr. Speaker: So far as newspaper reports are concerned, in the case of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri Humayun Kabir I have given a clear ruling that simple report in the newspapers is not enough and something more has to be enquired into before

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ ।

Shri Bade: Sir, on your ruling that the name of a particular person should not be taken in the House unless and until we have got any proof.. (Interruption), we want a clarification. In this particular instance the background to TTK's resignation lies in the fact that there was search in Haveli Ram's house and Nandaji made an intervention on behalf of the company. That was reported in the press. When this was reported in the press, Government did not come with any explanation. Is it not, as Members of Parliament, our duty to come and ask in the House the explanation from the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: I have made it very clear what my views are.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I am really very much obliged to you and appreciate what you have said. All that I would like to submit is that these days in so many papers appear all sorts of scurrilous writing about high-ups in society or in any Party and if on the strength of that we try to....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मुझे बोलने दीजियेगा या नहीं ? आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं समाचार पत्रों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे या नहीं ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If on the strength of those things we bring in allegations here in this House and repeat them directly or indirectly, I think, it will lead to very bad results or consequences. Already one hon. Member has said that if you allow such things, tomorrow somebody will stand up and say something about someone else. Therefore, as far as possible such things should be discouraged. You have rightly said that unless there is some *prima facie* case or unless Members make some inquiry about it and there is some truth in it.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have no agency or machinery for an inquiry.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to continue it further at this moment. Now let us proceed with the question. Half an hour has already been spent.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे साथ इस वक्त बहुत अन्याय इसलिये हुआ कि जो कुछ प्रखबारों में छपा है, जिस का हवाला मनोहरन साहब ने दिया था, उस पर मेरा प्रश्न प्राध्यापक नहीं था । अगर आप ने मेरा पूरा प्रश्न सुना होता तो यह गन्तफहमी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कहा कि आप को जवाब दे दिया गया कि ऐसी कोई तलाशी नहीं हुई, सलिये दूसरी कोई चीज नहीं उठती । फिर भी आप नाम ले कर शुरू कर देते हैं । आप के सवाल का जवाब आ गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, फिर मैं दो ठोटे से सवाल पूछूंगा ; मैं इस मामले को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता । पहली बात यह है कि यह जो छापा मारा गया वह विदेशी...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं मारा गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कम्पनी की विदेशी माल की बात कह रहा हूँ ; आप

इस को देखिये । माननीय सदस्य जानते नहीं हैं कि एनफोर्समेंट ब्रांच का क्या काम है और इनकम टैक्स वालों का क्या काम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० मधु लिमये, आप का सवाल है :

"Whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Department authorities raided the residence of a famous astrologer;"

उन्होंने कहा "नहीं" । अब एन्फोर्समेंट क्या करता रहा है, और क्या बातें होती रही हैं, यह सब नहीं आता ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अगर नहीं हुआ है तो भी सलिमेन्टरी हो सकती है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia. I do not allow any question on that.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे प्रश्न पूछने दीजिये । बिना सुने ही क्या आप उस को नामंजूर कर सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ, मैं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे पूछने तो दीजिये, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अब कुछ नहीं सुनना चाहता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने इसप्रकार क्या किया है ? मैं ने तो अभी प्रश्न पूछा ही नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई सलिमेन्टरी घराइज ही नहीं होती । जो कुछ आप ने कहा था वह हुआ ही नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो जब मैं प्रश्न पूछूँ तब आप कह सकते हैं । मैं बहुत धैर्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप का निर्णय मुनासिब नहीं है । जब मैं प्रश्न पूछूँगा तब आप कह सकते हैं कि उस में से निकलता है या नहीं । उस के बाद मैं आप की आज्ञा न मानूँगा तब आप मेरे ऊपर ऐतराज कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सवाल ठो किया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं किया । मैं पल्लभूमि में बोल रहा था इतने में ही किसी ने मनोहरन साहब का प्रश्न उठाया और हमें दबा दिया गया । यह बहुत अन्याय होता है हमारे साथ । आप मेरा प्रश्न तो सुन लीजिये ।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on previous occasions in this House, when the Minister said 'No' to a particular main Question.....

Mr. Speaker: I do allow that; there is no dispute about it.

Shri Hem Barua: Let me finish, Sir. When a Minister says 'No' to the main Question, you have allowed supplementaries.....

Mr. Speaker: I agree there.

Shri Hem Barua: But in this particular case you have taken a decision which is so haphazard and slipshod.. (Interruptions).

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, the words 'haphazard and slipshod' should be expunged.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: What I feel, I speak out. That might be my trouble.... (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: We, in this House, are subject to rules and regulations.....

Shri Hem Barua: Prof. Ranga is a very wise man and he knows all the rules and regulations.

Mr. Speaker: Even if some Member thinks that the ruling of the Chair is slipshod, even if it is haphazard and even if it is foolish, he cannot say that.

Shri Hem Barua: I have been trained from my childhood to be very frank and straight-forward.

Mr. Speaker: Frankness is not the only thing; that is to be determined and guided by the rules. When he began, I understood him and I said that if the answer is 'No' to the main Question, even then I allow supplementaries. I agreed with him. But then he went into the affairs of Mr. Haveli Ram's son.... (Interruption).

श्री मधु-लिमये : आप सुन लीजिए, फिर उसको जिसएलाऊ कीजिए । मैं दूसरा पूछूंगा । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक प्रसिद्ध ज्योतिषी का उल्लेख है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मैं उन का नाम न लूँ तो मैं आप की आज्ञा मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ । यह छापा विदेशी मद्रा की चोरी निकालने के लिए उस कम्पनी पर धीर उनकी जो सम्बन्धित शाखाय वगैरह हैं उन पर मारा गया था और इससे उपरोक्त ज्योतिषी के रिश्तेदारों का सम्बन्ध था तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह-मंत्री जी ने उपगृह-मंत्री के जरिये एन्फोर्समेंट ब्रांच के अधिकारियों पर अनुचित ढंग से दबाव डाला और कि इस तरह का काम बेन करें क्योंकि इससे उस ज्योतिषी का सम्बन्ध आता है जो कि उनका दोस्त है ? खेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या गृह-मंत्री जी ने अपने उपमंत्री के जरिये अनुचित धीर गैरकानूनी ढंग से बिल मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस एन्फोर्समेंट ब्रांच के

ऊपर दबाव डालकर इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही की गई थी उस में दखल देने का धीर दबाव डालने का प्रयास किया या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा है कि जो छापा मारा गया...

श्री मधु-लिमये : इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी मद्रा की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में जिससे ज्योतिषी के रिश्तेदारों का सम्बन्ध है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब उसका जवाब है कि छापा मारा नहीं गया...

श्री मधु-लिमये : धायकर विभाग ने शायद नहीं मारा है, लेकिन एन्फोर्समेंट ब्रांच ने शायद मारा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जिसएलाऊ करता हूँ ।

श्री मधु-लिमये : एन्फोर्समेंट ब्रांच...

Mr. Speaker: I am in a very great difficulty....

Shri Kapur Singh: We sympathise with you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने कहा कि एक छापा मारा गया । मंत्री कहते हैं कि छापा नहीं मारा गया । फिर वह उसी प्रिजम्पशन पर चलते हैं कि छापा जो मारा गया उस में गृह-मंत्री ने दखल दिया डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के जरिये कि कार्यवाही न करें...

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : किसी दूसरे विभाग ने छापा मारा ।

श्री मधु-लिमये : बिल मंत्रालय के एन्फोर्समेंट ब्रांच ने सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के बही छापा मारा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आया एन्फोर्समेंट
जांच ने ज्योतिषी के घर छापा मारा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं ।

श्री मधु निमये : जब छापा मारा
जाता है तो कई लोगों के घरों में जाते
हैं जांच करने के लिए, यही तरीका होता
है, आप उनसे पूछ लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं पूछ सकता
कि अगर यह छापा नहीं मारा गया तो
क्या कोई और छापा मारा गया, यह सवाल
मैं पूछूँ । इस को मैं इसएलाऊ करता
हूँ । और कोई सवाल करेंगे ?

श्री मधु निमये : क्या हम सम्बन्ध
में जो छापा मारे गए थे उसमें गृह मंत्रालय
के द्वारा अनुचित ढंग से हस्तक्षेप हुआ
या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत जनरल
क्वेश्चन है कि जितने छापा मारे गए
सबके बारे में बतलायें ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Was there a
plan on the part of the Enforcement
people to raid the residence of an al-
legedly well known astrologer in
Delhi, and was any Government
agency responsible for preventing that
raid from having taken place?

Mr. Speaker: That question can be
put.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There was no
plan to raid his house, and, so, the
question of preventing it does not
arise.

Mr. Speaker: Then, again, this would
arise that...

श्री मधु निमये : इस से यही पता
चलता है कि कोई ज्योतिषी इनके ज्ञान
में है ।

Shri Daji: Was any firm called
Chamanlals raided by the Enforce-
ment Department in Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: When?

Shri Daji: Last year; during the
course of the last year.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be
some specified period and then the
question can be put whether any firm
was raided during that period in
Delhi.

Shri Daji: I have given the name of
the firm as Chamanlals.

Mr. Speaker: Was the firm of
Chamanlal raided during the last
year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह सही
है कि गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से इस
छापा मारने की कार्यवाही में दखल दिया
गया था और यह कहा गया था कि चमन
लाल के बारे में यह कहा जाय कि उन्होंने
बाल्टेरिनी अपनी धनएकाउण्टेंट मनी का
डिप्लेयेजन् किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ऐसी बात हुई
थी ? जो छापा चमन लाल के आफिस
में या वहाँ माफा गया था उसमें क्या
गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से यह कहा गया था कि
वह यह बयान दें कि उन्होंने बाल्टेरिनी
डिप्लेयर किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मेरे पास कोई
इसकी इतला नहीं है ।

बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए भत्ता

+

* 161. श्री. तुलसी चन्द कल्याण :

श्री. बड़े :

किस विस्तार में यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सरकारी
कर्मचारियों को बिना रमीद पेज किए उनके
वेतन के साथ उन्हें प्रीमियम बच्चों की शिक्षा
के लिए भत्ता मिल रहा है जब कि कुछ
अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को द्यूशन फीस
की रमीद प्रस्तुत करने के तीन मास पश्चात्
द्यूशन फीस के वैसे दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको क्या कारण है ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) शिक्षा भत्ता नियत दरों पर हर महीने दिया जाता है। पढ़ाई की फीस की वापसी हर तीसरे महीने की जाती है। सहायता की ये अलग-अलग दो योजनाएं हैं।

(ख) बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए दिए जाने वाले भत्ते के विपरीत, जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा वर्ष में दो बार दिये जाने वाले प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर नियत दर से दिया जाता है, पढ़ाई की फीस की वापसी की योजना के अन्तर्गत वास्तव में उसी फीस की वापसी की जाती है, जो वास्तव में दी गयी हो। इस कारण, अदायगी करने से पहले मुनासिब जांच करने की आवश्यकता होती है। अनावश्यक काम से बचने के लिए वापसी हर महीने न कर के हर तिमाही की जाती है।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I would request that the answer may be given in English also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member could have heard the simultaneous translation in English.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: We could not follow the translation.

Shri Shinkre: I support this demand, because sometimes the headphones at our tables do not work. For instance, the one before me just now does not work. I could not follow the Hindi of the Deputy Minister either.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बच्चों को शिक्षा की सहायता दी जाती है क्या यह जिस प्रकार से ऊँचे दर्जे के जो प्रफेसर लोग हैं उन को दी जाती है उसी प्रकार जो फोर्ब्स क्लास के कर्मचारी हैं उनके बच्चों पर ही लागू होती है या इन दोनों में कोई अन्तर है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : दोनों में है। ऊँचे कर्मचारियों को बहुत नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं बताऊँ कि जिनको तनख्वाह 350 रुपये से कम मिलती है जो 349 रुपये तक तनख्वाह लेते हैं, तीन वर्ष तक की नौकरी होती है, उनके प्राइमरी क्लास के हर बच्चे के लिए 10 रुपये प्रतिमास मिलता है, सैकेंडरी और हाई स्कूल के हर एक बच्चे के लिए 15 रुपये मिलता है। चिल्ड्रन एजुकेशन एलाउंस जो कि फिक्सड रेट पर गवर्नमेंट्स सर्विसेस को सर्टिफिकेट फरनिश करने पर साल में दो भत्तेवा दिया जाता है जिनकी तनख्वाह 600 रुपये तक होती है उनको यह मिलता है। रिइन्वर्समेंट प्रोफेड्युशन फीज की स्कीम है जिसके कि मातहत रसीद देने पर तीन-तीन महीने पर रिइन्वर्समेंट प्रोफेड्युशन होता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फोर्ब्स क्लास के बच्चों के लिए उन्होंने नहीं बताया।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं ने प्राइमरी कहा तो अर्थात् एक से चार तक।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसे भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत काम करने वाले कुछ कर्मचारी हैं जिनके कि बच्चों को किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं दी जाती है तथा कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु होने के बाद उस के बच्चों को वह सहायता जो कि ऊपर के लोगों को दी जाती है वह छोटे लोगों को नहीं दी जाती है, क्या यह बात सही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : ऐसे कुछ लोग हो सकते हैं। कुछ शर्तें हैं जैसे उनकी तीन वर्ष की नौकरी होनी चाहिए, तनख्वाह 350 के नीचे होनी चाहिए, बाह्य 600 होनी चाहिए, हो सकता है कि उससे ऊपर तनख्वाह पाने वालों को वह सहायता न मिले या मृत्यु की बजह से सरकारी नौकरी अन्त हो जाएगी तो उस के बाद शायद नहीं मिलती होगी।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि प्रोफेसरों के बच्चों को जो प्रोफेसर फीस दी जाती

है, स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है उस के वास्ते उन से एडवांस में रसीद नहीं ली जाती है लेकिन छोटे कर्मचरियों के बच्चों को स्कालरशिप देने के लिये एडवांस में रसीद लेते हैं और उस पर भी एक-एक साल तक उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है ? क्या आप के पास और स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहाँ तक एजुकेशनल एलाउंस का सवाल है हर महीने तनखाह के साथ वह चला जाता है । चार बच्चें हैं तो इस तरह से चारोंस इपचा तनखाह के साथ जाता है और यह मिल जाता है और उसमें रसीद की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । उन को हर छे महीने पर एक स्टेटमेंट देना पड़ता है कि उनके बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, किस क्लास में पढ़ते हैं और उन की उम्र क्या है । बाकी एक आदमी को 50 रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है, इस लिए छोटे आफसर और बड़े आफसर की बात इस में नहीं आती है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : वर्तमान योजना में यह त्रुटि है कि अधिकतर जो गरीब लोग हैं, गरीब सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके जब अधिक बच्चे होते हैं तो उन के 1 या 2 बच्चों को ही वह एलाउंस मिल पाता है, आठवीं जमात तक वह जाने की कोशिश करते हैं उस के ऊपर नहीं जाते इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस योजना में ऐसे परिषर्तन लायेंगे जिससे कि उन के जो अधिक बच्चे हैं उन के सब बच्चों को यह सहायता मिल सके ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : बच्चों की संख्या पर कोई रोक नहीं है । 5 बच्चें हैं 6 बच्चें हैं उन सब को सहायता मिलेगी लेकिन 50 रुपए से ज्यादा एक आदमी को नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अर्धसप्त महोदय, आठवीं जमात वालों से नीचे वालों को ही यह मिलता है लेकिन नहीं और दसवीं वालों को कुछ भी सहायता नहीं दी जाती है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सैंकंडरी व हाई स्कूल के बच्चों को भी हम देते हैं ।

लेखन सामग्री पर ध्यान

* 182. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लेखन सामग्री तथा कार्यालयों में प्रयुक्त अर्ध सामान पर खर्च दिन पर दिन तेजी से बढ़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसको कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) सरकार के बढ़ते हुए कार्यों के साथ स्टेशनरी का खर्चा भी धीरे धीरे बढ़ रहा है ; स्टेशनरी के भलाबा दफ्तर का और सामान खुद वे ही खरीदते हैं और वे किस तरह खर्चा करते हैं इसकी जानकारी मेरे मंत्रालय को नहीं ।

(ख) बचत के लिए ये तरीके अपनाये गये हैं :—

(1) 1958 के सभी इन्वेंटर्स पर 15 फीसदी बचत बटीती लागू की गयी थी । 1960 में इसे 20 फीसदी तक बढ़ा दिया गया परन्तु, 1962 में जब ऐमरजेंसी की घोषणा हुई तो उन डिफेंस इन्वेंटर्स पर यह बटीती हटा दी गयी ।

(2) प्रकाशनों, पत्रों, कार्यों आदि की छपाई की आब परतास करने के लिए एच डिपार्टमेंट

स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी कार्य कर रही है, ताकि कागज की बचत की जा सके।

- (3) दफ्तरों में प्रो० एंड एम० अधिकारियों को बचत लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंप दी गयी है, और उनसे कहा गया है कि वे समय-समय पर इसकी जांच करें।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बहुत से दफ्तरों में स्टेशनरी न रहने के कारण उन का काम रुक जाता है और वह शिकायतें करते हैं तो भी जल्दी उन को स्टेशनरी नहीं दी जाती है तो इस का कारण क्या है ? चूंकि स्टॉक में पूरी स्टेशनरी नहीं रहती है इसलिए नहीं दी जाती है ?

Shri Bhagavati: Generally we fulfil the demands put on our stores depot. But sometimes there may be difficulties. As far as I can find out from the figures, there is really no shortage as such, but there is difficulty about supply of paper. That was why some cut was imposed in the stationery to be supplied. As a matter of fact, the expenditure and percentage has increased very much. From this, it will be evident that this Ministry has made the supply as required.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : स्टेशनरी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करने के लिए क्या सरकार सोच रही है, यदि हां, तो उस का कारण क्या है ?

Shri Bhagavati: Yes, there are some proposals under consideration of the Ministry regarding decentralisation of the budget for paper etc. and also decentralisation of small-value items.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While the supply of stationery has been curtailed

by 10-15 per cent, and it is a step in the right direction, may I know whether the workload which was being carried before has also been reduced by 15-20 per cent?

Shri Bhagavati: No. As a matter of fact, it has gone up very much. Traffic in the Railways and P & T has also gone up. There is expansion also. About 200 new offices are being created every year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does the opening of new offices indicate increase in workload? It indicates a lowering of the workload.

Shri Bhagavati: There is no decrease in workload. But some economy has been effected in the use of stationery. There is a screening committee for screening printing of publications, periodicals, forms with a view to save paper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is new to the Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want a clarification. The quantity of stationery supplied has been reduced by 10-15 per cent. So the workload has been reduced. Then the hon. Minister says that the number of offices opened every year has gone up to 200.

Then he said that there was saving. What is this?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Saving.

Shri Bhagavati: Saving has been effected in each office because of this economy cut. But there is expansion of development work and increase of offices every year. So the total volume may be more.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Have Government taken any final decision to decentralise the functions of the Central Stationery Office at Calcutta through which centralised indenting and purchase of stationery and office equipment has been done so far or are they still considering representations

made in this behalf by the employees which show that expenditure will increase rather than decrease if this decentralisation proposal is carried out?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rural Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): As far as the question of decentralisation is concerned, that decision was taken two or three years ago. We have been trying to implement that decision. We are opening now offices in Madras and in Bombay, and we are expanding our office in Delhi. The position is this that during the last few years on account of the plans and development projects, the increase in the work of the Communications Ministry, Defence, Railways and all that, the number of indentors has increased from a few hundreds a few years ago to about 7,000. There has been a steep rise in expenditure to the extent of 133 per cent. So, the idea today is that we should try to decentralise our work, so that we become a little more efficient and also meet the demands of the indentors.

I met these workers in Calcutta only about a week or 15 days ago, and I have told them that as far as their service interests are concerned, I shall see that they are properly and adequately safeguarded.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question was not answered. My question was whether this proposed decentralisation if it is carried out or to the extent it has already been carried out is going to increase the expenditure of the Government on indenting and purchases of stationery and office equipment, rather than the present centralised system.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not think so. What we propose to do is this. There is a regular inspection wing in the D.G.S.&D. Our idea is to pass on more work to them. Then there are small indents worth about a few hundred rupees. We are giving sanction to the ministries con-

cerned to indent to that extent. So, I do not envisage that there will be increase in expenditure. It will lead to more efficiency and possibly it may even lead to a certain amount of reduction in expenditure, but I cannot vouch for it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the expenditure relating to office equipment and stationery is in accordance with the estimate made at the beginning of the Third Plan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The indents are made on this Ministry by various indenting ministries. I am trying to evolve a formula by which the ministries concerned also become a little responsible at the time of indenting, because now the expenditure on stationery is not shown under the expenditure of the respective ministries. So, I am making these ministries responsible. Let them look into their own expenditure, so that expenditure is controlled. That is our idea in going ahead with it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: He is talking of the future, not the past.

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered.

Fourth Plan

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- *183. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bibhutl Mishra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri M. Malachami:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finalised the outline of the Fourth Plan;

(b) when the final draft is likely to be placed before Parliament;

(c) how far this revised schedule is dependent on the availability of the quantum and character of the foreign assistance; and

(d) the estimate of the net foreign assistance essential during the Plan period to fill the important gaps in the economic structure to make it self-supporting?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). In normal course the Planning Commission would have undertaken the preparation of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan in September, 1965 immediately after the broad approach was approved by the National Development Council. The conflict with Pakistan and the uncertainties in respect of foreign assistance however, led to a delay in undertaking the work. The preparation of the Annual Plan for 1966-67 was given a precedence with a view to finalising it in time for the States and the Central Budget. The work on

the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan has now been resumed. While efforts are being made to expedite its completion, it is too early yet to indicate the precise date by which it will be placed before the Parliament. The Draft Outline has to take into account such adjustments as may be necessary to the Plan to meet more fully the high priority requirements of defence, agricultural production, import substitution and exports in the light of the latest economic situation.

(d) In the document entitled "Fourth Five Year Plan Resources, Outlays and Programmes" approved by the National Development Council in September, 1965, it was stated that "our present assumption in drawing up the Fourth Plan is that an aggregate amount of Rs. 4000 crores of gross external assistance may be available". Allowing for interest payments and capital repayments amounting to about Rs. 1350 crores, the availability of net external assistance was then estimated at around Rs. 2650 crores. Since the Draft Outline is still under preparation, it is not possible to give at this stage any more precise estimate of the Fourth Plan requirements of net foreign assistance.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Since the final draft of the Plan may be finalised only after the commencement of the Plan, does the annual plan for 1966-67 provide for foreign exchange assistance oriented towards self-supporting economy?

Shri Asoka Mehta: We have already drawn up the annual plan for the first year of the Fourth Plan in which care will be taken to see that it is in conformity with the foreign exchange that is likely to be available, and also care has been taken to see that it will fulfil the various objectives that we have in mind, including moving towards self-reliance. As far as the rest of the Plan for the remaining four years is concerned, it is still under preparation.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What is likely to be a rough break-up of essential foreign exchange assistance required for various sectors of the economy in the context of the goal of self-supporting economy?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As has been pointed out in the memorandum on the Fourth Plan as well as in the Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes—two documents that had already been published, the foreign exchange content of the Fourth Plan is likely to be Rs. 4000 crores. It will be Rs. 4000 crores because the interest and debt servicing charges are likely to be of the order of Rs. 1350 crores. The rest will be needed partly to meet the deficit in our balance of payments as far as maintenance imports are concerned and partly to meet the import requirements of our projects.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that interest payment and capital repayment will amount to Rs. 1350 crores. May I know the break up of this, how much for interest payment and how much for capital repayment?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Interest payment will be a larger proportion; it will be round about Rs. 800 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the estimated shortfall of the growth of national income in the Third Plan and what is the rate of growth of national income envisaged in the Fourth Plan?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the Third Plan is concerned, it is difficult to have final figures because we are still running in the fifth year of the Third Plan. The estimated rate of growth, because of the very depressed condition in the current year, is likely to be around three per cent per year. As far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, as per the calculations on which the Fourth Plan is being drawn up, it will be around 6.5 per cent per year.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : जैसा कि श्री महोदय ने बताया है, नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल ने सितम्बर, 1965 में कहा था कि 4,000 करोड़ रुपये के विदेशी विनियम की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, लेकिन ड्राफ्ट आउटलाइन में डिफेंस, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइवशन, इम्पोर्ट सब्सिडीयूशन और एक्सपोर्ट्स के लिए और अधिक धन राशि की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को 4,000 करोड़ रुपये से कितने अधिक विदेशी विनियम की आवश्यक के आधार पर नजर आते हैं और उन को पूरा करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए जाने की सम्भावना है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : हमारी कोशिश यह है कि 4,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत न रहे। इस लिए अलग अलग किस्म के टैकिंगल स्टडी ग्रुप बनाए गए हैं और कई काम हो रहे हैं, जिन के जरिये से एक तरफ निर्यात का काम बढ़ाया जाये और दूसरी तरफ आयात की जरूरियात को कम करने की कोशिश की जाये। इस के लिए हम टैक्नीशज साइंटिस्ट्स और इंजीनियर्स को जितना इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, कर रहे हैं। आउटलाइन बनाने में देर लगने का सब से बड़ा सबब यह है कि हमारी कोशिश है कि हालांकि हमारी जरूरियात बढ़ गई है लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में हमारी स्थिति पहले से ज्यादा डिपेंडेंट न बने।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह देखने हुए कि भारत के लिए विदेशी सहायता कम होगी ही, क्योंकि हाल ही में अमेरिका ने भारत को दिया है एक व्यक्ति के पीछे एक रुपया, जब कि पाकिस्तान को दिया है ड्राई रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति, क्या योजना आयोग ने अभी यह हिसाब लगाया है कि अगर व्यक्तिगत खर्च के ऊपर—मैं खर्च कह रहा हूँ—सीमा लगा

दी जाये, मिसाल के लिए एक हजार रुपये महीना, जिस में कि नौकरी, भत्ता वगैरह सब शामिल हैं, तो कितना रुपया बच सकेगा ? अगर यह हिसाब लगाया है, तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि कितना रुपया बच सकेगा और अगर नहीं लगाया है, तो वह कब तक यह हिसाब लगायेंगे ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : आमदनी पर सीमा लगाने से विदेशी मुद्रा की समस्या हल नहीं होती है । रुपी रीसोर्सिज के बारे में जरूर इस का असर होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बिल्कुल सीमित सवाल है । मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या ऐसा हिसाब लगाया गया है कि खर्च के ऊपर सीमा लगा देने से कितना रुपया बच सकेगा ।

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैं ने आप से पहले अर्ज किया है कि अभी तक हमारी आउटलाइन पूरी नहीं हुई है । इस लिए हर मामले में हमारी क्या कैलकुलेशनज हैं, वह मैं इस वक्त आप की खिदमत में पेश नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि पिछली तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी बढ़ी है और सरकार बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकने में नाकामयाब रही है और इस लिए क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इस प्लान को पार्टी प्लान न बना कर नेशनल प्लान बनाया जाये ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस प्लान के अन्दर, पहले प्लानज के अन्दर कोई कम-जोरियाँ हों या गलतियाँ हों, तो उसको दुस्त करने के लिये, दूर करने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है । हर प्लान नेशनल प्लान बनाने की कोशिश होती है ।

इस वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक कमेटी बनाई है, जिसमें मुक्तलिफ पार्टियों के नेता लोग शामिल हैं और उम्मीद है उन सब की रायों से हमें मदद मिलेगी ।

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, the next question is very important.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Gang Canal

S.N.Q. 1. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that only 500 to 700 cusecs are being allowed in Gang Canal for over many months now;

(b) whether it is a fact that water in the distributories is allowed only for 8 days in each by turns every month; and

(c) how long this situation is expected to continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Roa): (a) Due to the abnormally low river supplies this year as a result of the failure of winter rains, the Gang Canal received low supplies.

(b) Rotational running of distributaries in rabi is necessary for equitable distribution of the supplies actually available.

(c) The situation has slightly improved after the rainfall towards the middle of February 1966.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that in the 18 distributaries of the Gang Canal system in northern Rajasthan, the closures have been the longest experienced during the last 35 years amounting to anything between 22

and 27 days in a month for each distributory?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so; this year is has happened.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that as against 3,17,000 acres irrigated during the last *rabi* season, only 1,90,000 are being irrigated during the current *rabi* season which is quite unjustified in view of the present food shortage, and what steps are being taken to ensure that even with this smaller irrigated area, in order to mature the standing crops, the estimated requirements of 63,000 cusecs will be delivered before the 10th April?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that this year the acreage actually sown is only 1.91 lakhs as against 3.1 lakhs last year, and it is necessary to ensure that for this maturing period commencing from 12th February to the end of March, there must be a canal flow of at least 750 cusecs. We will try to see, with the assistance of hon. Ministers from Punjab and Rajasthan, whether we can maintain these 750 cusecs.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it not a fact that water is allowed to run only for five to eight days in the distributaries by turns and for the next time, water is given only after about 30 to 36 days, and that this creates great hardship to the farmers?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We quite realise that on account of the low supplies, it has become necessary to introduce this since the situation is rather more serious this year. Generally, it will be run for 12 days over the channel; 12 days in a month. But this year, it has come to eight days in a month.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it under the contemplation of the Government to evolve any long-term plan to prevent the recurrence of any such dire shortage in the supply of water in the Gang canal system?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As soon as our Indus Waters Treaty comes into force;

that is from 1970—after that. I think, until that we have to wait. (*Inter-ruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: Are the Government aware of the fact that even to save half the standing crops, 750 cusecs are needed daily to keep the period between subsequent water-supply to the maximum of 24 days. If so, may I know what immediate steps the Government are taking to improve the situation in this respect?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I did not follow. We require a minimum of 750 cusecs.

Mr. Speaker: Is it about the Gang canal or is it a general question?

Shri Hem Barua: I shall repeat the question. Are the Government aware of the fact that even to save half the standing crops, 750 cusecs are needed daily to keep the period between subsequent water-supply to the maximum of 24 days. If so, may I know what immediate steps the Government are taking to improve the situation in this respect?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already answered that 750 cusecs at the head are required in order to ensure that the standing crops mature and there is full harvest. I have already submitted that I will try to discuss it with the concerned ministers of Punjab and Rajasthan to see what amount of water they can spare to ensure that this supply is maintained.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जमना का पानी उसको फसल के लिये नहीं दिया जा रहा है, बल्कि कुछ ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि अधिकारियों ने ठेकेदारों के साथ कुछ साठ-गाँठ की-हुई है, इस लिये पानी जमना में कुछ अधिक छोड़ दिया जाता है और जमना की नहर में पानी को दिया नहीं जाता, जिससे पंजाब की खेती को पानी न मिलने से हानि हो रही है। क्या सरकार इस तरफ भी ध्यान देगी कि

उच्च-अधिकारी जो ठेकेदारों से मिले हुए हैं उनका भी प्रबन्ध हो सके ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am not aware of this. I would request the hon. member to give a statement in writing about it and I will look into it.

श्री दागड़ी : गंग नहर में पानी की कमी हो और इसी तरह से दूसरी नहरों में पानी की कमी हो, जब कि देश में अकाल की हालत हो, तो क्या सरकार नदियों का पानी बचा कर के उन नहरों का पानी पूरा करने का विचार कर रही है, जैसे कि जमना का बहुत सा पानी पीने में लगता है, अगर द्यूब-बैल बगैरह के जरिये पीने के पानी का इस्तेमाल हो तो वह पानी और पाकिस्तान को पचास फीसदी से थोड़ा कम पानी देकर उस पानी को पंजाब और राजस्थान के किसानों को भेजने की कोई उम्मीद है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would accept the suggestion of the hon. member that we should try to save water as much as possible, but not at the risk of not observing the treaty. We have got to observe the treaty.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Is the minister aware of the fact that a large number of farmers of the area were not informed of this sudden shortage in time, with the result that the crops were sown and remained without water?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am not aware of this; anyway, it is the responsibility of the Rajasthan Government to have done so.

Shri Nath Pai: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to complaints that whereas water supplies are most keenly needed during what is called the maturing period, which commences around 10th February it is during this period that water is niggardly held back from the peasants and farmers?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Nobody will do that unless there is no water in the canal, during the maturing period when the water is most required. We are trying to do whatever is possible.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any planning is done for the release of water so that the water may reach the field in the *kharif* and *rabi* season during maturing period and whether according to the plan water is regularly released during those periods?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is complete planning in this and water is allowed as required. Unfortunately this year the flows in the river were only 50 per cent and even less and therefore difficulties have arisen.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rationalisation of Tax Structure

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been made by the Direct Taxes Advisory Committee to rationalise the tax structure;

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

(c) Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Various suggestions have been made, the more important of which made in the recent meetings have been summarised and the decisions thereon indicated in a statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5565/66].

**Khosla Committee's Report on
Narmada River Project**

- *185. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Daji:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Man Singh P. Patel:

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

(a) whether the views on the recommendations and proposals of the Khosla Committee on Narmada River Project have been received from the State Governments;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the final decisions taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

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

(a) and (b). The views of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh Governments have been received; the views of Maharashtra are still awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना

- *186. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० चं० बरघा :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री कर्णो सिंहजी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री बुलेश्वर मोना :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करने का सीधा दायित्व लेने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) क्या इस विषय पर विधेयक के मसौदे को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को पूरा करने और उसके लिए वित्त-व्यय करना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिक जिम्मेदारी लिये जाने, और इस परियोजना के लिए एक स्वायत्त प्राधिकरण (आर्टोनीमस अथॉरिटी) की स्थापना किये जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने 5 दिसम्बर 1965 को एक प्रस्तावित विधेयक का मसविदा भेजा था । इस मसविदे पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) विधेयक के मसविदे की प्रतीति की जा रही है और उस पर विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है और उसकी मुख्य बातों के सम्बन्ध में अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ ।

Irrigation Projects

*187. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 58 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of selective concentration on the construction of irrigation projects to raise food production has since been considered; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना डिस्पेंसरियां

*** 188. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री उदिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के प्रस्पन्सों में, विशेषकर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना डिस्पेंसरियों में स्थिति दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें डाक्टरों तथा दवाइयों की कमी अनुभव की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थिति सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

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

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता !

Collection of Gold from Villages

*** 189. Shri Narayan Reddy:**

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

Shri Bhagwat Jba Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme for recovery of subscription to gold bonds from villages;

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

(c) when it will be implemented and the nature of the help to be taken from the State Governments?

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

(b) and (c). A number of branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks are running mobile vans to collect subscriptions particularly in semi-urban and rural areas. The State Governments provide the mobile vans and also adequate armed escort to accompany the vans on their rounds. They also give adequate publicity to the trips and advance notice of the visits for securing adequate response to the Gold Bonds Scheme.

Tax on Immovable Urban Property

*** 190. Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri Balmiki:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 746 on the 9th December, 1965 and state the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal for imposing tax on the immovable property with details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): In discussions with the Planning Commission, the State Governments agreed to consider the proposal for raising additional resources for the 1966-67 Plan through changes in urban immovable property tax or levy of such a tax in case the State Government concerned was not levying it already. The U.P. Government has since introduced certain changes in the urban immovable property tax levied in that State and the Gujarat Government has increased the education cess on lands and buildings in urban areas. The Bihar Government has also introduced a Bill in the State Legislature for imposing a tax on non-agricultural urban land. Besides, the Mysore Government has recently placed a Bill before the State Legislature for levying a tax on urban land and the Kerala Government is actively considering the matter. Information for other States is not yet available.

Land Reforms Measures

- *191. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 309 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress made in implementing Land Reforms measures in the States;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the matter of introduction of land reforms in the States; and

(c) the suggestions made by the Planning Commission to the States in this regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5566/66].

Development of Hill Areas

- *192. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 448 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress since made by the Steering Committee of the Planning Commission for the development of hill areas;

(b) whether the Report has been finalised;

(c) if so, its recommendations; and

(d) whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (d). The Steering Committee has not yet completed the examination of the reports of the Working Groups. Two of the Working Group reports viz. those on Village and Small Industry and on Transport, have not yet been received by the Steering Committee.

राष्ट्रों द्वारा केन्द्रीय ऋण की मापसी

- *193. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती :

क्या विश्व में यह बनाने की वृत्ति करेगी कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय ऋण की मापसी के सम्बन्ध में और दाने नियामन मांगी है; और

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

बिना मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). कुछ राज्य सरकारें, कुछ ऋणों की शर्तों आदि में संशोधन करने के लिए समय-समय पर अनुरोध करती रहती हैं। इन अनुरोधों पर, प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है।

भू-राजस्व

*** 194. श्री किशन पटनायक :**

श्री लक्ष्मी लिंगे :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन-कौन से राज्य साधनों को एकीकृत करने के लिए 1966-67 में भू-राजस्व तथा मिचवाई दरों में वृद्धि करने के सम्बन्ध में सहमत नहीं हुए हैं;

(ख) उन राज्यों ने क्या कारण बताये हैं; और

(ग) साधनों में कमी को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में इन राज्यों द्वारा क्या उपाय काम में लाये जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) योजना आयोग से विचार विनिमय के दौरान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा असम सरकारों ने, भू-राजस्व या मिचवाई दरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने जो कारण बताये हैं वे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) 1962-63 में भू-राजस्व की दरें काफी बढ़ाई गईं। इसके अलावा, गन्ना क्षेत्र की दरें 1955-66 में घोर बढ़ाई गईं;

(2) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भू-राजस्व की दरें पड़ोसी राज्यों की अपेक्षा सामान्य-तया काफी ज्यादा हैं ;

(3) सिचाई दरों से सम्बन्धित कानून हाल ही में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा रद्द किया जा चुका है; और

(4) चालू वर्ष में खराब मौसम के कारण राज्य की फसल पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

जहाँ तक असम का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार ने 1966-67 की राज्य योजना के लिए अतिरिक्त साधनों को जुटाने के एक भाग के रूप में जिन कानूनों को बनाया है, उन्हें अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रेस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने 1966-67 के बजट में किसी भी अतिरिक्त कराधान कानून की घोषणा नहीं की है। सूचना मिली है कि राज्य सरकार व्यय में कटौती करना चाहती है, राजस्व संग्रह में सुधार करना चाहती है और प्रतिभूतियों के संचित निधि से धन लेना चाहती है। असम की स्थिति का ज्ञान तब हो सकेगा जब राज्य विधान सभा को राज्य का 1966-67 का बजट प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

Rising Prices of Commodities

*** 195. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of all essential commodities have gone up during December, 1965 and January, 1966;

(b) whether prices are daily going up despite the steps taken by Government; and

(c) if so, the further steps likely to be taken to check the prices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Prices of essential commodities remained, on the whole, stable during December, 1965 and January, 1966, although they had risen during the preceding months.

(c) In view of the substantial decline in agricultural production, measures for checking the price rise will have to include augmenting supplies, to the extent feasible, by imports, regulation of distribution and continued restraint on demand through fiscal and monetary policies.

Finance Commission's Recommendation re: Grant to U.P.

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Finance Commission has recommended a low quantum of grant-in-aid to Uttar Pradesh State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have represented against it; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No grant-in-aid was recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission for Uttar Pradesh as the entire revenue gap of the State Government was more than covered by the share of Central taxes and duties accruing to them. The additional expenditure devolving on the State Government owing to increases in pay scales and dearness allowance of the State Government employees was, however, got examined by the Government on the lines recommended by the Commission and as a result the State Government would be getting from 1966-67 a grant-in-aid of Rs. 9.85 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

विटामिन

*197. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवारनियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने 24 दिसम्बर, 1965 को सखनऊ में अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि भारत में बच्चों की बीमारियों का कारण पोष्टिक भोजन की कमी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मूली और गाजर से सस्ते मूल्य पर विटामिन तैयार करने तथा उन्हें गरीब बच्चों के लिये उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार एक योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) निःसन्देह पोष्टिक भोजन की कमी भारत में बच्चों की बीमारियों के कारणों में से एक है, किन्तु 24 दिसम्बर को मैंने ऐसा कोई भाषण नहीं दिया ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं । पोषण के बारे में तथा विटामिन की पूर्ति के साधन के रूप में कच्ची गाजरे तथा अन्य तरकारियाँ एवं फल खाने के महत्व के विषय में विभिन्न एजेंसियाँ सलाह देती रहती हैं ।

Tax Liability of Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa

*198. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

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

Starred Question No. 175 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry regarding the tax liability of Shri Biju Patnaik, ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government propose to take such action as the result of the enquiries require and justify.

National Defence Remittance Scheme

***199. Shri D. D. Puri:**
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the response of Indians abroad to India's National Defence Remittance Scheme;

(b) if not, the steps taken to revive interest in this scheme and to make more liberal provision; and

(c) the amount remitted by Indians abroad under this scheme so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 18.58 crores upto 22-2-1966.

Uniform Power Rates

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to the uniform rates for power for Industry and Agriculture throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) No, Sir. However as it was felt that agricultural consumers throughout the country should not be required to pay more than 12 paise per unit, it has been decided to subsidise electricity rates for agricultural purposes above 12 Paise per unit to be shared 50:50 between the Centre and the State Governments concerned.

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

Sale proceeds of Coal exported to Pakistan

***201. Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the steps taken or being taken to realise the sale proceeds of coal exported to Pakistan and frozen by the Pakistan authorities during the recent period of hostilities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Payments against exports of coal from India to Pakistan were to be made by the National Bank of Pakistan through its branch at Calcutta. This bank was granted a moratorium in September 1965 and its assets in India are not adequate to meet all its liabilities, including payments to coal exporters against letters of credit opened in their favour. The question of authorising prorata payments as an interim measure, pending a final decision regarding the future of this bank is under consideration.

Foreign Assistance from Abroad

***202. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Finance Minister had told the

visiting American Senators in December, 1965 that India's dependence on foreign assistance would come to an end or be drastically reduced by 1970-71; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated for achieving this result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The former Finance Minister had told the visiting American Senators that India's plans of development aimed at self-sustaining growth. He added that a substantial reduction in dependence on foreign assistance may be achieved towards the end of the Fourth Plan or middle of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(b) The measures for achieving this result are embodied in the Five Year Plans. The growth of domestic saving as a result of higher levels of national income and measures to raise the proportion of income saved, the expansion of exports and increased import substitution are expected to reduce the reliance on foreign assistance.

Foreign Loans

*203. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total repayment and servicing obligations of India during the next two years regarding various foreign loans; and

(b) how these obligations are proposed to be met?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5567/66].

Imported Drugs

*204. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at least 5 per cent of the imported drugs in the country are below specified standard and expected potency; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the quality of imported drugs?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The samples tested during the last three years have shown that about 5 per cent of imported drugs were found to be below the prescribed standard.

(b) The following steps are taken to check the quality of imported drugs.

(i) No drugs are allowed to be imported into the country by sea, except through the ports of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Cochin and by air except through the ports of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad. Officers of the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation are posted at these places to enforce the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder in respect of imported drugs.

(ii) Standards are prescribed under the above Act and Rules which all drugs imported into the country must conform to.

(iii) All consignments of drugs, whether imported by sea, or air including postal consignments are referred to the Officers concerned of the Central Drugs Control Organisation by the Customs Authorities and the Bills of entry or other similar documents are forwarded to the former together with the relevant invoice or other statement showing the name and address of the importer and manufacturer and the names and quantities of the drugs imported.

(iv) All consignments of drugs are inspected by the officers of the Central Drugs Control Organisation to check whether they comply with the labelling and other requirements under the above Act and Rules. Samples are drawn frequently and at random from imported consignments for test. It is ensured that the products of all manufacturers are subjected to test frequently.

(v) Particulars of drugs imported at any one port when reported upon adversely are circulated amongst other ports so that necessary checks could be exercised on the quality of similar consignments if any, imported at the other ports.

(vi) Biological and special products are required to be imported under a licence, under the above Act and Rules which is issued on the basis of an undertaking given by the foreign manufacturers that the drug exported by them will comply with all the provisions regarding quality etc. as laid down in the above Act and Rules.

(vii) Consignments of imported drugs found to be sub-standard in quality are required to be either exported to the country of origin or forfeited to the customs Authorities for destruction, apart from any penalty that may be imposed in this connection on the importer of such drugs.

This has had a salutary effect in that, drug not of standard quality are not found to be exported deliberately or willfully by the foreign manufacturers.

Family Planning Programme

- *205. Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether an assessment of the success of family planning programme has recently been made;

(b) if so, the success so far achieved in this campaign in the different States and Union Territories; and

(c) the further steps contemplated in this direction?

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

(b) and (c). The reports on the progress of the Family Planning Programme in different States and Union Territories received from the assessment teams set up by the Government of India are being examined by the Family Planning Programme Evaluation and Planning Committee. The report of that Committee is still awaited. A statement indicating the success so far achieved in the Family Planning Programme and further steps contemplated in that direction is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5568/66].

दिल्ली के अस्पताल

- *206. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों

में रोगियों को घटिया किस्म की ऐसी दवाइयाँ, जिनकी अवधि खत्म हो चुकी होती है, दी जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशोला नायर) : (क) से (ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। फिर भी, इविन अस्पताल के हिसाब किताब की जांच करते समय आडिट-पार्टी को कुछ घटिया किस्म की औषधियाँ तथा दो ऐसी दवाइयाँ के जिनकी तिथि खत्म हो गई थी प्रयोग में लाये जाने की बात मिली। ये तथ्य लोक लेखा समिति के ध्यान में लाये गये और इस विषय पर पूरी जांच पड़ताल की गई। तब से इसकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सख्त हिदायतें दी जा चुकी हैं। इस विषय में और कोई जांच करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

Power Tariff in Delhi

*207. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

propose to increase the domestic power tariff;

(b) if so, its details and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the volume of resentment against the likely increase?

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

(a) No, Sir; there is no proposal at present to increase the tariff rates.

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

Greater Cochin Water Supply Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to treat the Greater Cochin Water Supply Scheme as a centrally financed scheme;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the provision made in the State plan for this scheme for 1966-67?

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

(b) As the provision for the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban) has been made in the State Sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is not possible to treat this particular scheme as Centrally sponsored.

(c) The Working Group on Health which considered the Annual Plan of Kerala State for 1966-67 had recommended a special provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for this scheme in addition to a provision of Rs. 65 lakhs for the other Urban Water Supply Schemes in Kerala. The State Government have, however, made a provision for only Rs. 57 lakhs for all their Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

Anti-Sea Erosion work in Kerala

792. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken to finance the anti-sea erosion programme in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total amount provided by the Central Government for the implementation of the scheme during 1966-67;

(c) the areas which are newly affected by Sea erosion due to the recent cyclone in December, 1965; and

(d) the total estimated amount required for the anti-sea erosion programme in Kerala?

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

(a) It has been decided to treat the anti-sea erosion programme in Kerala as a Centrally-sponsored scheme in the Fourth Plan.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for 1966-67.

(c) The areas affected by the sea erosion in Kerala due to the cyclone in December, 1965, are Varkala in Trivandrum District, Chavara and Koilthottam in Quilon District, Thottapally and Purakad in Alleppey District, Vypeen and Chellanam in Ernakulam District, Mattool, Thalai, Dharmadam, Chalil, Gopalpettah, Azheekal and Payyambalam in Cannanore District, Quilandy Beach, Cheriamangad, Tanur, Madapilly and Kollam Beach in Kozhikode District.

(d) It has been estimated by the State Government that on an average, one mile of coastal protection work, based on the suggestions made by the American experts, would involve an expenditure of Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs. On this basis the total cost of protecting the entire coastline exposed to erosion would roughly be Rs. 40 to 50 crores.

Electricity Problem in Trichur

793. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Sitharam Mills, Trichur has agreed to lend the stepping up transformer and generator to the Municipal engineering authorities, Trichur;

(b) whether the Municipal engineering authorities have asked for permission of the Electricity Board for using this transformer and generator; and

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

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

(a) The management of Sitharam Mill, Trichur, had offered to lend a 500 KVA generating set to the Municipal authorities, Trichur.

(b) The Municipal authorities sought the approval of the State Government for utilising this generating set for power generation. The Government in turn sought the technical advice of the Electricity Board authorities.

(c) The Electricity Board authorities, after having studied all the technical and financial aspects of the scheme, found it to be quite uneconomical and unsuitable and hence advised the State Government to decline the offer. The State Government accepted this recommendation.

Tube-wells in Punjab

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

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

(a) the number of tube-wells sanctioned for energisation for agricultural purposes in Punjab in 1965-66 and

(b) the number of tube-wells energised up-to-date?

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

(a) The State Electricity Board have fixed a target of energising 11,000 tube wells during the year 1965-66. Information regarding the exact number of tube-wells sanctioned is not available.

(b) 7,236 connections have been energised from 1-4-65 to 31-12-65.

Land Reforms

795. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Das:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Committee preside over by the Home Minister on the implementation of land reforms has presented its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations;

(c) whether a copy of the Report and the decisions taken thereon will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the time taken by the Committee for enquiry and report?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (d). The Committee is having discussions with the Chief Ministers concerned regarding the difficulties encountered in giving effect to the programme of land reform. These discussions are of an informal nature.

The Committee also made a general review of problems of implementation and made suggestions for improving implementation. These suggestions were included in the statement placed on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 113 answered on 10th September, 1964.

The Committee is not required to make any formal report.

2511 (AI) LSD—3.

राजस्थान में सिंचाई योजनाएं

796. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सिंचाई के लिये चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अधीन कोई अन्य प्रतिरिक्त योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) क्या जल की सप्लाई के लिये नलकूप लगाने के बजाय पाइप लाइन बिछाने की योजना से सरकार सहमत हो गई है ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) चौथी योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

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

(a) how many workers have been benefited during the Second and Third Plan periods due to the facilities offered under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme;

(b) whether the Plan allocations for the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme have been fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). Against the allocation of Rs. 57 crores, an amount of about

Rs. 45 crores is likely to be utilised during the periods of Second and Third Five Year Plans. The following are the factors mainly responsible for the shortfall in Utilisation:—

- (i) Non-availability of suitable land at reasonable cost;
- (ii) Shortage of essential building materials like cement, steel and bricks; and
- (iii) The lower priority given to Housing Schemes due to the Emergency.

Economy in Expenditure

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

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

(a) whether any economy has been effected in the expenditure in his Ministry during the year 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Excluding the Trisuli Hydro-electric Project, which is being constructed in Nepal under the Indian Aid Programme, and the Farakka Barrage Project, early completion of which is in the national interest, a net saving of Rs. 125 lakhs is anticipated in the remaining budget provisions under the control of this Ministry. Apart from strict control over expenditure on tours, contingencies, filling up of vacant posts, the economy measures enforced consisted of:

- (i) Postponement of irrigation and Power Seminar; and

- (ii) reduction in expenditure on certain works.

Co-ordination between Agriculture and Irrigation

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

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

(a) whether any directions have been issued to the State Governments in regard to having an effective co-ordination between the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5569/66].

Relief Plans for Drought-affected States

800. Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed an integrated relief plan to provide necessary relief fund for relief works in the drought-affected States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

हेल्थ विजिटरों का प्रशिक्षण

801. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हेल्थ विजिटरों के लिये कोई अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय कुल कितने हेल्थ विजिटरों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण की अवधि क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) भारत सरकार ने हेल्थ विजिटरों के लिए कोई अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है, किन्तु जो प्रशिक्षण लेना चाहते हों उनके लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) 1964 के अन्त में लगभग 1100 उम्मीदवार हेल्थ विजिटर कोर्स में प्रशिक्षण पा रहे थे। 1965 के आंकड़ों का संकलन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) इंग्लैण्ड हेल्थ विजिटर प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि दो साल छः महीने की है। योग्यता प्राप्त धानियां इस पाठ्यक्रम को 12 से 18 महीनों में पूरा कर सकती हैं।

व्यास बांध

802. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि व्यास बांध के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप लगभग पच्चीस हजार परिवार बेघर हो जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उनके पुनर्वास के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कलशचरण ग्रहमब) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में व्यास बांध तथा कुछ अन्य परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप विस्थापित लोगों को राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र में पुनः बसाया जायेगा। इन विस्थापितों को जमीन देने के लिये राजस्थान सरकार ने 3.25 लाख एकड़ भूमि को पृथक् रख छोड़ना मान लिया है। प्रत्येक विस्थापित को, जैसा कि पंजाब द्वारा निश्चित किया जायेगा, भ्रमण-भ्रमण ग्रांटमेंट आर्डर राजस्थान द्वारा दिये जायेंगे।

C.G.H.S. Doctors

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the extent to which the beneficiaries of Central Government Health Scheme had to get themselves treated by private doctors due to the C.G.H.S. doctors working according to rule since December, 1965;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation;

(c) whether any assessment has also been made as to the requirement of doctors, if doctors are allowed to work according to rule; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). No such need had arisen as necessary precautions were taken to prevent any dislocation of work.

Assessment of the work load of Medical Officers is done from time to time. The number of doctors in the dispensaries is adequate.

Air India Terminal Building, Bombay

804. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1115 on the 23rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank had satisfied themselves that the Indian architects and designers were not competent to design a sky-scraper for the Air India Terminal Building, Bombay, before sanctioning the foreign exchange to the American firm of consulting architects; and

(b) if so, whether any Indian architects have been encouraged to learn the techniques of drawing, designing, etc. so that foreign assistance may not have to be sought again?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Having regard to the nature of the project inasmuch as the concept of sky-scraper is rather new for architectural planning in India and the fact that Indian firms are being associated both at planning and execution stages, Government of India agreed to the appointment of an American firm as consulting architects for preparation of drawings. Added to that is the fact that out of dollars 150,000 as the fees to be paid \$60,000 has been adjusted against sale of transportation by Air India.

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian architects are being associated in the execution of the project.

Schemes involving Capital Outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs

805. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether all schemes involving a capital outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs and above are being re-examined and approved by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the economy achieved in the different Ministries as a result of this economy drive?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). In the context of the Emergency it was laid down in September, 1965 that with a view to conserving resources, all construction projects, the building content of which exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs should be re-examined by the Ministries and approval of the Ministry of Finance obtained before entering into fresh commitments or commencing such works. The Financial Advisers were also instructed to review all construction projects included in the current year's Budget Estimates to examine the feasibility of rephasing or deferring some of the schemes.

As a result of the aforesaid re-appraisal, about Rs. 21 crores has been saved immediately by curtailing, rephasing or deferring some of schemes including those in public sector undertakings. Information relating to two Ministries is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Jawahar Sagar Dam

806. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether the entire equipment for the power plant of the Jawahar Sagar Dam is coming from Canada under the Colombo Plan;

(b) whether the Power House will be connected with the Chambal grid; and

(c) the total installed capacity and the total irrigation potential after the completion of the three power stations under the Chambal Valley Development Scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
 (a) Yes, but under the Canadian

Credit and not under the Colombo Plan.

(b) Yes.

(c) Total installed capacity will be 388 MW while the total irrigation potential is 14 lakh acres.

L.I.C. Funds for Housing

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

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

(a) whether the release of funds for Housing schemes from the L.I.C. has been postponed from the current financial year;

(b) whether this applies to both the public and private housing schemes; and

(c) the saving likely due to this stoppage?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khamna): (a) No. Rs. 15 crores have been allocated by the Life Insurance Corporation during the current financial year for financing housing schemes.

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

Appellate Tribunal to Deal Customs and Excise Appeals

808. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and

Industry has urged his Ministry to set up an Appellate Tribunal to hear final Customs and Excise appeals; and

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

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

(b) Similar suggestions have been considered by the Government earlier, but have not been found feasible.

Aid from Canada

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has recently released a \$41 million credit to India and

(b) if so, how it will be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In the Aid India Consortium Meeting held in Washington on 21st April 1965, the Government of Canada pledged a total assistance to the Government of India of Canadian \$44.50 million equivalent to U.S. \$41.16 million (Rs. 19.60 crores) for the year 1965-66 for purchases from Canada.

(b) The utilisation of this amount is programmed as follows:

(i) Grant element (C. \$ 12.00 million-U.S. \$11.10 million).

For commodities such as:—

Nickel,
Asbestos,
Zinc,
Aluminium,
Sulphur,
Fertilizers,
Newsprint.

(ii) Development Loans (C.\$ 20.00 million-U.S. \$ 18.5 million For

Idikki power project;
Sohanlal paper project;
Geological Survey of India/
Indian Bureau of Mines; and
Locomotives for the Indian Rail-
ways; and
the Calcutta Port Commis-
sioners; etc.

(iii) Extended Suppliers' Credits
(C. \$1250 million-U.S. \$11.56 mil-
lion).

For

West Coast Smelter of Indian
Aluminium Co. Ltd.,;

Second Stage of the Rajasthan
Atomic Power Project.

Raids in Kanpur

810. Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya.
Shri Bade:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Unstarred Question No. 2167 on the
9th December, 1965 regarding raids in
Kanpur by the Income-tax authorities
and state:

(a) whether investigations have
since been completed by Government;
and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and
the action taken by Government
against the persons concerned?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Unaccounted Jewellery Seized in
Bombay**

811. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether unaccounted jewellery
worth lakhs of rupees was seized by
the Income Tax authorities in
Bombay in the second week of
December, 1965;

(b) whether Account books were
also seized;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri
Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Unaccount-
ed jewellery valued at about Rs. 1
lakh was seized.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The party had kept five trunks
in a small room used by the Rent
Collector of the building in which
the party resided. At first, he denied
ownership of the trunks; but later
admitted it. The trunks contained in-
criminating books and documents, be-
sides jewellery worth about Rs. 1
lakh and Gold Bonds of value of
about Rs. 1 lakh.

(d) Investigations are in progress.

Demand of L.I.C. Employees

812. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansla:
809. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to refer to the reply given
to Starred Question No. 46 on the 4th
November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance
Agents' Federation is a legally consti-
tuted body;

(b) the main demands made by
them;

(c) why there is so much delay in considering their demands; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government understands that the Federation has not yet finalised its constitution and it is not a registered body.

(b) and (d). A Statement indicating the demands made and the views of the L.I.C. thereon as communicated to the Federation on the 17th November, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5570/66].

(c) The demands had to be considered from various points of view. It, therefore, took the Corporation some time to formulate their views thereon.

Export of Snake Venom

813. Shri Maheshwar Nalk: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan of the Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad for earning foreign exchange through the export of lyophilized snake venom, had made little progress.

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Florida firm wanted permission to import Cobras from India in order to manufacture lyophilized snake venom and was refused permission because India wanted to export the venom itself; and

(c) the latest position in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad had been exporting Cobra and Russels Viper venom, but the export of snake venom was banned under an Export Trade Control order dated 25th July, 1964, because there was shortage of venom for the internal requirements of the country.

(b) The Miami Serpentarium, Florida, wanted to set up a station in India for collecting snakes for the production of venom, but the request was not favoured by the Government of India because the institutions engaged in the production of venom in this country had been experiencing difficulty themselves in collecting a sufficient number of snakes and consequently the production of venom had fallen short of the increased internal requirements of the country in recent past.

(c) The whole position is being reviewed by the Government of India and an appropriate decision is soon expected to be taken. In the meantime export for research purposes is being permitted.

Property Tax on Government Buildings

814. Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 10-year old dispute between the Government and New Delhi Municipal Committee regarding property tax on Government buildings and land in New Delhi has now been settled; and

(b) if so, how the settlement has been effected?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A decision regarding the basis on which property tax on Central Government buildings in Delhi or service charges in lieu thereof are to be paid to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee was taken in April 1964. A copy of the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in that regard is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5571/66]. Claims are being settled on that basis.

Cancer

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

(a) whether any survey has been made to find out the growing incidence of cancer; and

(b) if so, the regions where it is more prevalent?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Countrywide survey on the incidence of cancer has not been carried out in India. Information as to the regions where cancer is more prevalent is not, therefore, available.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

816. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facility for the grant of loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme enjoyed by persons numbering less than ten on their joint and several responsibility was withdrawn by the Delhi Administration some time back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that applications in the names of groups of individuals were continued to be entertained and even loans were granted for years together to groups of individuals under the scheme by the Delhi Administration even after the date from which the facility was withdrawn;

(d) whether it is also a fact that during the period, a good number of such applications were also rejected;

(e) whether any petitions against such differential treatment have been received by Government; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). This facility was withdrawn by the Government of India in their orders of October 1962 as a matter of general policy as it was considered liable to misuse. The Delhi Administration, however, continued to entertain applications received upto 8th December, 1964.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). One petition was received in July, 1965, and the petitioner was informed that this facility was no longer available under the Scheme.

Foreign Exchange and Customs Violations

817. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, and Customs Rules with regard to smuggling during the year 1965;

(b) the corresponding figures for the previous year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Cases enquired into during 1964 and 1965 were as follows:

	1964	1965
Foreign Exchange Regulation Act	2,453	3,420
Smuggling	22,237	19,017

(c) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, as amended in 1965, incorporates adequate provisions of dealing with persons engaged in violation thereof.

To check smuggling the following executive measures are adopted:

- (i) systematic rummaging of suspected vessels and aircrafts;
- (ii) regular as well as surprise patrolling of vulnerable section of coast line and land borders;
- (iii) closer follow-up of information;
- (iv) imposition of heavy penalties under the Customs Act including confiscation of contraband;
- (v) prosecution in proper cases;
- (vi) setting up of a Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at the Centre to co-ordinate anti-smuggling activities of the various field organizations; and
- (vii) setting up of the Economic Offences Wing in the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate economic offences.

Mahalanobis Committee's Report

818. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second part of the Mahalanobis Committee's Report on the distribution of national Income has since been finalised and submitted to Government;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

Delhi Hospitals

819. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Shri Bade:

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

(a) the average number of patients attended to in the various hospitals in Delhi, separately;

(b) the number of doctors in each hospital;

(c) whether the number of doctors is adequate keeping in view the number of patients; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5572/66].

(c) Yes.

(d) The question does not arise.

समय से पूर्व सेवा-निवृत्त होने का योजना

820. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री रामचन्द्र उल्लाहा :

श्री धुलेश्वर मोना :

श्री जय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 604 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समय से पूर्व सेवानिवृत्त होने के लिए प्रेरित करने की योजना है क्योंकि इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण चौधरी) : फाल्गु (सर्लस) बरार दिये जाने वाले उन कर्मचारियों के भागे रखी जाने वाली शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है, जिन्होंने कम से कम 15 मास तक सेवा की है और प्राणा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जल्दी ही निष्पात दिये जायेंगे ।

Finance Minister's visit to France and Japan

821. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he plans to visit Japan and France during 1966;

(b) if so, the main purpose of his visit; and

(c) whether any dates have been fixed for his visit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There is, at present, no finalised plan for the Finance Minister to visit Japan and France.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Housing Policy

822. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the suggestions made in the paper on "Government Housing policies and programme in the countries of the ECAFE Region" to overcome the housing shortage with reference to India;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The main suggestions made in the paper are as follows:—

- (1) unification of housing and town planning work in one Central Ministry;
- (2) stepping up of the rate of investment in Housing;
- (3) grant of Government assistance (loans and subsidies) for housing with reference to the financial position of the beneficiaries;
- (4) incentives to a fact institutional and private funds towards housing;
- (5) close liaison between Central Ministries for production of building materials.

Principles (2) to (5) already form part of our Housing policy. The suggestion at (1) has also been implemented. The work of urban development and town planning has recently been transferred from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Dam on Sahibi Nadi

823. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the project report regarding the construction of dam on Sahibi Nadi at Ajmeripura, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at

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

(a) and (b). The project report prepared by Rajasthan Government for a dam on Sahibi Nadi was considered at an Inter-State conference held on 5-1-1966 and it was decided that the project should be recast providing for 600 M.C.Ft. as dead storage, 1500 M.C.Ft. for flood moderation and 1500 M.C.Ft. for irrigation, which will be shared between Rajasthan and Punjab in the ratio of 40:60. Further action is being taken accordingly.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Kerala

825. Shri. Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount set apart for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths in Kerala State in 1964-65 and 1965-66 has been spent;

(b) if not, the amount which has lapsed; and

(c) the total number of goldsmith families who benefited from Government's schemes for rehabilitation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The provision made by the State Government in their Budget was as follows:

	Rs.
1964-65	5,61,100
1965-66	7,79,500

Actual expenditure in 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 3,71,394. The figure for 1965-66 will be known only after the 31st March, 1966.

(b) No amount has lapsed.

(c) 1,733 goldsmiths have been rehabilitated in other occupations. In addition, 855 are undergoing technical training courses and 8,234 are receiving educational assistance.

"M/s. Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur"

826. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 318 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the affairs of M/s Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur have since been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(d) when the investigations are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (d). Over one hundred show cause memos have been issued so far by the Customs Department but the authorities have since come across some more documents which require further scrutiny. The investigations are not yet, therefore, complete. The initial delay was occasioned by the party obtaining stay orders from the Court. Also documents running into thousands of pages have to be scrutinised by more than one Government Department. However, all efforts are being made to complete the investigations as early as possible.

Central Housing Finance Corporation

827. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalya:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 172 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in setting up a Central Housing Finance Corporation;

(b) the constitution of the Corporation; and

(c) the amount placed at its disposal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). No decision has yet been taken on the subject of establishment of a Central Housing Finance Corporation.

Hindustan Housing Factory

828. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 870 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the final decision taken in regard to the expansion of the Hindustan Housing Factory; and

(b) the total amount earmarked for this purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). In view of the acute shortage of foreign exchange, the proposal to import a prefabricated housing plant for the expansion of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited has been dropped for the present.

Conference of Power Ministers

829. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Viahwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the extent to which the recommendations made by the Ministers for Power at their conference held in November, 1965 have been accepted by the Central and State Governments;

(b) the steps taken to implement them; and

(c) whether electricity is made available free of cost or at concess-

sional rates for agricultural purposes during the period of drought and food crisis?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) (a) and (b). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5573/66].

(c) In order to bring down the rate of supply of electricity for agricultural purposes, the Government have decided to subsidize, for a period of three years in the first instance electricity supplies for agricultural purposes, wherever the rates exceed 12 paise per unit. This subsidy will be shared by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis.

Committee on Prevention of Food Adulteration

830. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the progress so far made by the team set up to collect necessary material for the effective enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954; and

(b) when its report will be ready?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The report of the Two-Man team consisting of the Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards and the Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta which was appointed by the Central Government to collect necessary material for reviewing the overall position of the enforcement machinery and laboratory facilities and submit proposals in the matter to the Central Committee of Ministers on the Prevention of Food Adulteration has been received. The report will be placed before the Central Committee of Ministers at their next meeting in March, 1966.

मरमागोष्ठा पत्तन से तस्कर माल की निकासी

831. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ा गया कुछ मात्र मरमागोष्ठा पत्तन पर कुछ वर्षों से पड़ा हुआ है और अब तक उसकी निकासी नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह माल वहां पर कब से पड़ा हुआ है और अब तक उसकी निकासी क्यों नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लेने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौबरी) :

(क) से (ग). सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ा हुआ कोई मात्र कुछ वर्षों से मारमागोष्ठा बन्दरगाह में पड़ा हुआ नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि 20 दिसम्बर, 1961 से 30 सितम्बर, 1963 की अवधि के बीच अनधिकृत रूप से आयात किया गया कुछ माल मारमागोष्ठा बन्दरगाह में अवश्य पड़ा हुआ है। स्पेक्टिनेट गवर्नर ने आयात करने वालों को यह विवरण दिया था कि वे माल को फिर से निर्यात कर दें, परन्तु उन लोगों ने इसका लाभ नहीं उठाया। इसलिए इसका यह अर्थ लगाया गया कि उन्होंने उस माल को राज्य के पक्ष में त्याग दिया है। इस मामले के निदान का प्रश्न विचाराधीन था और इस सम्बन्ध में अब निर्णय कर लिया गया है। आशा है कि माल का निवास शीघ्र ही कर दिया जायेगा।

नेताओं की मूर्तियां

832. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री बागई :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री उटिया :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या निर्माण, आयात तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 755 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेताओं की मूर्तियों को दिल्ली में लगाने के सम्बन्ध में भागे क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) अब तक बिये गये निर्णय के अनुसार किन किन नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाई जायेंगी और वे किन स्थानों पर लगाई जायेंगी; और

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाने के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) दिल्ली में मूर्तियां लगाने की समिति ने राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाने के लिए पहले मिफारिश बिये गये सात स्थानों के प्रतिरिक्त तीन और स्थानों की मिफारिश की है।

(ख) और (ग). समिति की मिफारिश सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Duty-free Diesel Oil to small Fishing Vessel owners

833. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply duty-free diesel oil to small fishing vessel owners as an incentive for catching dollar earning shrimps and fish; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration for supply of duty free diesel oil for small fishing vessels. There is, however, already a scheme for grant of subsidy towards the cost of diesel oil for small fishing vessels at a maximum rate of 32 paise per gallon of actual consumption subject to a ceiling limit of Rs. 300/- per annum per boat.

Graham Trading Company Ltd.

834. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Graham Trading Co. (India) Ltd. of Calcutta have violated the provisions of the Sea Customs Act during the period from November, 1965 to January, 1966;

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

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) As far as Government are aware the answer is in the negative.

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

Electric Line between Mangalore and Kasargode

835. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mangalore is proposed to be connected to Kasargode by an electric line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The total length of the 110 kV transmission line from Mangalore in Mysore to Kasargode in Kerala is about 54 km. of which 19 km. will be in Mysore State. The portion of the line falling in Mysore State will be constructed by the Mysore State Electricity Board while the portion lying in Kerala will be constructed by the Kerala State Electricity Board. This line, which is estimated to cost Rs. 5,32,000/- will enable the transfer of power to the extent of 5-6 MW during peak load hours and about 10-12 MW during other periods from Mysore to Kerala, at present and about 20 to 25 MW, when the 220 kV line between Shimoga and Mangalore is also completed. The line is expected to be completed by May, 1966.

Raid on an Import-Export Firm in Bombay

836. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 155 on the 11th November 1965 regarding raid on an Import-Export Firm in Bombay and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Enforcement Directorate has since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b) Proceedings to adjudicate the case under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for the purchase of

foreign exchange to the tune of £100 has been initiated.

Tours Abroad by Officials

836. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 163 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of Central Government Officers and non-officials who went abroad on official visits during the period from the 1st November, 1965 to 31st January, 1966 and the names of the countries visited by them;

(b) the purpose of their visits; and

(c) the expenditure involved, including foreign exchange component?

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

Sterilisation Operations

838. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of sterilisation operations done and the number of camps held for the purpose from the 2nd October, 1965, to 31st January, 1966, on both sexes, State-wise; and

(b) the average expenses that are incurred for each camp, State-wise?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) and (b). The required information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5574/66].

Master Plan for Madras

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

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored Master Plan has been prepared for some of the big towns in Madras State;

(b) if so, the names of the towns which will be benefited by the introduction of this Plan; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Under the centrally sponsored scheme of the Third Five Year Plan 100 per cent financial assistance is being provided to the Government of Madras for the preparation of Master Plans of the following towns:

(i) *Madras City Metropolitan Area.*

The Interim General Plan is expected to be ready by the end of March, 1966 and a comprehensive development Plan by the end of 1967.

(ii) *Coimbatore Metropolitan Area.*

The Outline Development Plan is expected to be ready by March, 1966 and the comprehensive development Plan by December, 1966.

(iii) *Tuticorin Harbour Town.*

Interim Plan has been completed and is awaiting sanction by the State Government.

(iv) *Neyveli Lignite Resource Region.*

The project was included in the Third Five Year Plan but work on it has not yet been started.

It is likely to be taken up in 1966-67.

The assistance so far released to the Government of Madras is as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1962-63	2.01
1963-64	0.80
1964-65	6.00
1965-66	Final payment sanction will be issued at the close of the financial year on receipt of a statement of expenditure from the State Government.

Water Supply in Madangir Camp

841. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unfiltered water is being supplied for drinking purposes to more than thirty thousand residents of *jhuggi jhopri* camp at Madangir for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not supplying filtered water to them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) At present about 4500 families in occupation of the camping sites in Madangir Khampur are receiving their water supply from hand pumps and shallow tube-wells.

(b) It has not been possible for the Delhi Municipal Corporation to lay water mains to connect Madangir Khampur to their main water-supply system. However, in Phase I of the colony distribution mains have already been laid for about 3000 plots and safe drinking water is expected to be made available in the near future from two deep tubewells.

A scheme for laying filtered water supply mains in Phase II has already been prepared and is likely to be taken in hand shortly.

Srisaillam Project

842. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1689 on 2nd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the second instalment of foreign exchange has since been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Project;

(b) if so, how much and when; and

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

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

(a) No. The possibility of securing foreign assistance for the purpose is still being explored.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any likely date for the release of foreign exchange at present.

Kilpauk Medical College

843. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been made to the Government of Madras for the creation of a research cell on Indian Medicine in the Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital;

(b) if so, the scope of the work of the cell;

(c) whether the Government of Madras has accepted the proposal;

(d) if so, the personnel of the cell;

(e) whether similar proposals were made to other State Governments;

(f) if so, the names of these States and the States which have accepted and constituted such cells; and

(g) if not, the reasons for restricting the proposal to Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital only?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A research scheme in Indian Systems of Medicine namely Ayurveda including Sidha and Unani is proposed to be taken up in the Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital with financial assistance from the Central Government.

(b) The diseases that will be taken up for investigation are:

Ayurveda	(i) Leucoderma
	(ii) Filariasis
Siddha	(iii) Cirrhosis of the liver in adults.
	(iv) Peptic ulcer.
Unani	Rheumatoid Arthritis

There will be close and intimate collaboration of the Departments of Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Pathology and other basic sciences of the Kilpauk Medical College and the Research Units of the Indian Systems of Medicine.

(c) The Madras Govt. is considering the proposal.

(d) The details of the personnel will be worked out by the Governing Committee proposed to be set up by the State Government.

(e) and (f). Yes, The States of Maharashtra, Mysore and West Bengal have constituted such cells. The Kerala Government has also accepted, in principle, the establishment of a Post-Graduate Institute for Ayurvedic specialities (Panchakarma, Vishavaidya and Marma Chikitsa).

(g) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Allocations for Import of Raw Materials

844. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional foreign exchange allocation is being made for

the import of essential raw materials for the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The additional allocation are meant for the import of essential raw materials such as sulphur and rock-phosphate for fertiliser production, non-ferrous metals, special steel, lubricants, chemicals etc. for other industrial production and for import of raw materials and components. As detailed information relating to the specific allocation, or otherwise, of foreign exchange for each category of requirement will tend to influence market conditions, it would not be expedient to state the specific allocations for each of the above purposes.

Taxation on Unaccounted Money

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Direct Taxes has received appeals from various parties subjected to taxes at different rates on the undeclared money declared by them under the Acts enacted in 1965 for affecting a parity between the two categories of parties; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) The two schemes of voluntary disclosures contained in the two Finance Acts of 1965 are independent of each other. As such no parity can be effected between the two.

Purchase of U.S. Fertilisers

846. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. O. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri Laxmi Dass:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Daji:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a loan agreement has recently been signed between India and U.S.A. for the purchase of U.S. fertilizers;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) how much quantity of fertilizers will be purchased thereunder?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Agreement relating to the "Fertilizer Commodity Loan 1966" for \$50 million (Rs. 23.81 crores) was signed with the United States Agency for International Development on 4th January, 1966. The loan will be used to finance the foreign exchange costs of imports of fertilizer from the U.S.A. in categories approved by the U.S. A.I.D.

According to the agreement, there is to be no repayment of the principal amount for the first ten years; the repayments will then commence and be made in approximately equal half yearly instalments over the next thirty years. Interest is payable semi-annually in dollars at the rate of 1 per cent per annum during the first 10 years and thereafter at the rate of 2½% per annum for the remaining

30 years. Interest would accrue from the date of respective disbursements under the Loan and the first instalment is to be paid six months after the first disbursement or such earlier date as U.S. A.I.D. may specify.

(c) The Loan Agreement itself does not specify the quantity of each of the categories of fertilizers to be purchased under the Loan. However, orders have so far been placed by Government for import of 5,95,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate and 1,50,500 metric tons of ammonium phosphate on U.S. suppliers under the Loan.

भोजन में पोष्टिक तत्वों की कमी

847. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान यूनीसेफ के पोषण विशेषज्ञ डा० डी० के० फरिस के इस कथन की ओर गया है कि भारत में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत बालिग जनसंख्या को सन्तुलित भोजन नहीं मिलता है जिसके कारण वे कठिन शारीरिक कामकाज करने में असमर्थ हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रीसत भारतीयों को भोजन में प्रोटीन और विटामिनों की जो कमी होती है उसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसका अनुमान लगाया गया है कि एक ग्रीसत भारतीय को जब तक सन्तुलित भोजन दिया जा सकेगा ;

(घ) क्या इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) 15 और 16 फरवरी, 1964 को कलकत्ता में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सोसाईटी के एशियायी सेमिनार में डा० फेरिस द्वारा पढ़े गये उस अभि-भाषण के बारे में सरकार को मालूम है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का आधा भाग अथवा साढ़े बाईस करोड़ व्यक्ति जिनमें 15 करोड़, 15 साल से अधिक आयु के हैं 12 रुपये अथवा उससे कम मासिक पर अपना गुजारा कर रहे हैं। वे ऐसे खाद्य पर जीवित हैं जिससे औसतन 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्यकुशलता नहीं मिल सकती।

(ख) से (ङ). लोगों के पोषकीय स्तर को सुधारने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

1. यूनिसेफ, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा खाद्य एवं कृषि संघ के सहयोग से एक विस्तृत/व्यवहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सुरक्षित खाद्यों तथा प्रोटीन युक्त खाद्यों के उत्पादन तथा उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने एवं चुने हुए सामुदायिक विभास खण्डों में जनसंख्या के सुभेदवर्गों में उन खाद्यों के वितरण की बात निहित है। यह कार्यक्रम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास, उड़ीसा, मैसूर, पंजाब, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश में चल रहा है। बिहार और दिल्ली में सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम के प्लान प्राफ आरेखनों पर 1 फरवरी, 1966 को हस्ताक्षर कर लिए हैं। जम्मू व काश्मीर, गोवा, गुजरात, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के लिए प्लान प्राफ आरेखन विचाराधीन है।

2. मूंगफली जैसे तिलहनों से मनुष्यों के खाने के लिए मूल्यवान बनस्पति प्रोटीन नष्ट होने से बचाने की दिशा में कदम उठाये

गये हैं। यह बनस्पति तेल-उद्योग का एक बाईबप्रोडक्ट हो गया है। यूनिसेफ की सहायता से बम्बई और कोयम्बतूर में खाने योग्य मूंगफली का घाटा तैयार करने के लिए प्रति बर्ष तीन तीन हजार टन की क्षमता के पाईलेट यूनिट खोले जा चुके हैं। ये यूनिट इस की व्यवहारिता, स्टैंडर्ड टेक्निकों एवं उत्पादन अर्थशास्त्र का प्रदर्शन करेंगे और 20 लाख टन से अधिक खाने योग्य मूंगफली के घाटे की संभावना बूढ़ निवारण के लिए एक बड़े कार्यक्रम के लिए उपभोग नमूना स्थापित करने में मदद देंगे।

3. केन्द्रीय खाद्य टेक्नालोजी अनुसन्धान संस्थान मैसूर में "बहुदेशीय खाद्य" तैयार किया है। इसमें 75 अंश मूंगफली के घाटे का है और 25 अंश बंगाल चने के हैं। साथ ही इस में उपयुक्त आवश्यक खनिज तथा विटामिन भी दिये गये हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने कलकत्ता में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता का एक बहुदेशीय खाद्य एकक स्थापित किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सीतापुर और कोटद्वार में प्रतिदिन एक टन क्षमता के दो एकक गैर-सरकारी उद्योग के सहयोग से खोले हैं। दिल्ली और बम्बई के भी एक-एक ऐसे एकक खोलने का प्रबन्ध विचाराधीन है।

4. पीष्टिक घाटा जिसमें 5 से 10 प्रतिशत तक मूंगफली का घाटा तथा प्रोटीन, विटामिन, खनिज जैसे उपयुक्त पीष्टिक तत्व सम्मिलित होंगे, के उत्पादन के लिए एक गैर-सरकारी घाटा मिल के सहयोग से बम्बई में एकक खोला गया है। आशा है पीष्टि घाटे का उत्पादन भीघ्र ही शुरू हो जायेगा। अन्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे ही एकक खोलने का भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

5. राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से गर्भवती तथा दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं, स्कूल पूर्व तथा स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों और मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य एवं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों

और अस्पतालों में रोगियों को स्विकृत मिल्क मछली का तेल, वह उद्देश्यीय खाद्य तथा विटामिन तथा आईरन टेबलेट्स जैसे सुरक्षित खाद्य दिये जा रहे हैं।

6. प्राथमिक स्कूलों के बच्चों को स्कूल में भोजन देने के विचार से 1962-63 से "केप्रर" तथा कैथोलिक रिलीफ सर्विसेज के सहयोग से स्कूल भोजन का एक कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक एक करोड़ बच्चों को स्कूल आहार देने का विचार था।

7. खाद्यान्नों के उपभोग में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से तथा इसके साथ-साथ प्रधान अनाजों के बदले में बहुत से पोष्टिक, पूर्ण एवं विफायत-शार महत्वपूर्ण सहायक खाद्यान्नों का प्रयोग कर पोषण में सुधार लाने का एक कार्यक्रम खाद्य विभाग की तीसरी और चौथी योजनाओं में सम्मिलित किया गया है, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एक परियोजना का उद्देश्य सहायक खाद्यों को लोकप्रिय बनाने, उपयुक्त आहार सम्बन्धी धारतें बनाने, पोष्टिक एवं सन्तुलित आहार के बारे में सूचना देने और खाद्य संरक्षण को लोक प्रिय बाने का एक क्रमिक अभियान चलाना है। इस कार्य के लिए एक खाद्य एवं पोषण विस्तार सेवा जिस में एक सुप्रसाधित एवं पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों वाले सचल एकक हैं, शुरू की गई है। खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धि को बढ़ाने तथा अच्छी विस्म के खाद्य उपलब्ध करने के कुछ तकनीकी साधनों का प्रयोग भी किया जा रहा है।

8. खाद्य उपयोगिता एवं व्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने तथा आहार व्यपवर्तन के लिए नाभि विन्दुओं का कार्य करने के उद्देश्य से बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और मद्रास में कंटरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी और अप्लाईड न्यूट्रिशन के चार स्थान खोलने का एक कार्यक्रम खाद्य विभाग द्वारा तैयार किया गया है। फूड-

काफ्ट्स में प्रशिक्षण देने तथा आहार व्यपवर्तन के नाभि विन्दुओं के रूप में कार्य करने और खाद्य उपयोगिता और उसकी व्यवस्था के लिए देश के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर 20 फूड पोलिटेक्निक खोलने का भी यह विभाग विचार कर रहा है।

9. अखिल भारतीय महिला खाद्य परिषद्, दी एंस्टीट्यूट आफ कंटरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी एण्ड अप्लाईड न्यूट्रिशन, बम्बई, दी सेंट्रल फूड टेक्नोलॉजिकल रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट मैसूर और न्यूट्रिशन रिसर्च लेबोरेटरीज, हैदराबाद द्वारा तैयार किये संतुलित आहार की सूचियों को लोक प्रिय बनाने के काम उठाये गये हैं।

10. एक अतिरिक्त भारतीय को सन्तुलित आहार प्रदान करने में कितना वक्त लगेगा इसका अभी तक कोई अनुमान नहीं किया गया है।

11. डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 19 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी जिसमें से लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गये हैं इस कार्य के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 36 करोड़ रुपये की और व्यवस्था की गयी है।

Yamuna Barrage near Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi

848. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the Yamuna barrage near the Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi will be completed; and

(b) the main purpose of the barrage?

The Minister of Irrigation and

Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The Yamuna Barrage is expected to be completed by June, 1966.

(b) The main purpose of the Barrage is to provide cooling water for the Indraprastha Power Station Extension Project.

Use of Loop in Delhi

849. Shri Heda:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) the measures taken to popularise the contraceptive loop in the capital;

(b) the expenditure involved; and

(c) the number of dispensaries that are being used for the purpose?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The following measures have been taken to popularise the loop in the capital:—

(i) Several exhibitions on Family Planning describing the salient features and advantages of the loop have been held. Pamphlets on the subject have also been distributed in these exhibitions,

(ii) Hoarding have been displayed at the prominent public places and on the buses plying in the capital.

(iii) Facilities for the insertion of the loop have been provided at Family Planning Centres, dispensaries, clinics etc.

(iv) The I.U.C.D. week was organised in July, 1965 to widely publicise through the media of press and the All India Radio this method of Family Planning. Publicity bringing home the advantages of the loop has continued thereafter.

(b) No separate accounts of the expenditure on the insertion of loop etc. are maintained, this expenditure is met out of the total budget provision for the Family Planning Programme.

(c) 55.

Grant to Orissa for Medical Education and Training

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

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

(a) the total amount granted to the Government of Orissa for Centrally-sponsored schemes under the Head 'Medical Education and Training' during 1965-66; and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the Government of Orissa during the same period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government of Orissa have been allocated a sum of Rs. 4.20 lakhs for Centrally sponsored schemes under the Head 'Medical Education and Training' during 1965-66. In accordance with the existing procedure Central assistance is being released to State Governments every month by ways and means advances during the first nine months of the year on the basis of allocations. Provisional payment of Central assistance to adjust these monthly releases is sanctioned to the State Governments on receipt of anticipated expenditure statements from them in March every year. As the anticipated expenditure statement for 1965-66 has not so far been received from the Government of Orissa, no provisional payment sanction has yet been issued to that Government.

(b) The Central assistance is to be utilised by them for the upgrading of certain departments in the State medical institutions and for the expansion of certain medical institutions in the State to meet the extra needs under the emergency.

Irrigation and Power Potential of Orissa

**851. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena,**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and

Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for additional help for developing their power and irrigation potential during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes for which additional help has been asked for during 1966-67; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

Central Sales Tax Act

852. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 117 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposals of the State Governments to amend the Central Sales Tax Act have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The matter is still being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

L.I.C. Business

853. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fall in the business of the Life Insurance Corporation during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

On the contrary, the total business during the first three quarters of 1965-66 showed a rise by 8.9 p.c. compared to the corresponding period of 1964-65.

(b) Does not arise.

L.I.C. Loan for House Building Purposes in Assam

854. Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the amount advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation for house-building purposes under the Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes in Assam in 1964 and 1965;

(b) the amount advanced under these schemes in these years in other States by the L.I.C. and the total amount earmarked for these schemes in these years and how much in all was actually advanced.

(c) the nature and extent of securities required under the rules to ensure repayment of the money advanced; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the pledging of the house built and or the land on which it is constructed is not considered sufficient for purposes of security, whatever its value, unless the policies of proper amounts are pledged for the purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5575/66].

Life Insurance Corporation funds are made available every year in the shape of package allocations to the State Governments, who make scheme-wise distribution for different housing schemes, according to their needs.

(c) Detailed Rules for the grant of loans under the various housing are framed by the State Governments

themselves in accordance with the local conditions and requirements. Normally, the land and the houses built thereon have to be mortgaged with the State Government as security. Some State Governments also take personal sureties in addition.

(d) No.

Nature Cure System

855. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether Government have given any consideration to the Nature Cure System in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the Report of the All-India Convention of Prakritik Chikitsa held near Chandigarh recently; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The Government is being advised by a Nature Cure Advisory Committee for the development of this system in the country. Grants are being given to various institutions on the recommendations of this Committee for research and training in Nature Cure.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Branch office of Reserve Bank of India at Gauhati

856. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India have accepted a proposal to convert the Bank's Sub-office at Gauhati a full-fledged branch office; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be materialised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Yes. An integrated branch of the Reserve Bank will be opened at Gauhati, as soon as a building has been constructed.

Redevelopment of Timarpur, Delhi

857. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Redevelopment plan of Timarpur area has been prepared by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of quarters are lying vacant for the last several months;

(c) when these quarters will be demolished; and

(d) when the next phase of construction will be taken in hand and when it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). Action was initiated to get 50 dilapidated quarters vacated and demolished so that the next phase of the redevelopment programme could be taken up. All quarters, except one, have been vacated. The quarters are likely to be demolished and the site cleared by the middle of this year.

(d) The commencement and completion of the next phase depends upon the availability of funds.

Air Conditioning of Central Government Offices

858. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state the total amount spent for air-conditioning the Central Government offices after the declaration of National Emergency in 1962?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr

Chang Khanna): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dhuvaran Thermal Plant

859. Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have submitted a proposal to expand the Dhuvaran Thermal power station; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes. A proposal to extend the 250 MW Dhuvaran Thermal Station by installing 2x125/140 MW sets during the Fourth Plan was received from the Gujarat State Electricity Board.

(b) It has been approved by the Government of India.

Development of Mahi River

860. Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to develop the full potential of River Mahi;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached between Gujarat and Rajasthan in this regard and the benefits that will accrue to each State; and

(c) whether these schemes will be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and when they are likely to be completed?

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

(a) and (b). Agreement has been reached between Gujarat and Rajasthan regarding the construction of the

Kadana Dam in Gujarat and Banswara Dam in Rajasthan. The details of the agreement on the benefits according to each of the two States are indicated below.

Kadana Dam.

1. Kadana Dam should be built to FRL 419.00. The entire cost and benefits of this Project will be borne by Gujarat. At a later date when Mahi areas are taken over by Narmada and a part of the Kadana waters are released for use in Rajasthan Rajasthan should pay to Gujarat an appropriate cost of the Dam for such use. The exact proportions will be fixed at the time when such releases become available.

Banswara Dam.

2. Banswara Dam across Mahi, located in Rajasthan, will be built to F.R.L. 921.00. Out of the total cost of the Dam, a portion will be allocated for power which Rajasthan will develop from the waters of this reservoir. This will be at the rate of Rs. 1,250/- per KW firm power. If the total cost of the dam increases beyond Rs. 14 crores, the allocated cost per KW taken above will also be increased proportionately.

3. The cost of the dam for FRL 915.00 should be shared between Gujarat and Rajasthan in the ratio of 40.9, as the utilization of the waters for irrigation inclusive of evaporation losses are 40 TMC in Gujarat and 9 TMC in Rajasthan.

4. Building the dam upto FRL 921.00 will give an additional storage of 7 TMC which will be useful in lean years for ensuring firming of power generation. In view of this, Rajasthan has agreed to bear the difference in cost for building Dam between FRL 921.00 and FRL 915.00.

5. At a later date when Narmada Development takes place and when

Mahi areas are fed by the waters of Narmada and the Mahi waters at Banswara are released for use in Rajasthan, Rajasthan should reimburse the cost of the Banswara Project paid by Gujarat.

6. Benefits

The agreement will enable the utilisation of the Mahi river waters for irrigating about 7 lakh acres in Gujarat. In Rajasthan, it will enable the utilisation of the Mahi waters for irrigating about 76,000 acres of land and developing about 32 MW of power.

(c) The schemes are being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Subject to availability of funds they are likely to be substantially completed by the end of Fourth Plan.

U.N. Development Programme

861. **Shri Dharmalingam:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governing Council of the U.N. Development Programme has approved a multi-million dollar list of projects in India;

(b) if so, the projects, which will be covered under this Programme; and

(c) when the work on these projects is likely to start?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). In January, 1986, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has allocated a sum of \$4,533,200 to meet the foreign

exchange costs in respect of the following five Indian projects:

Projects	Amount allocated
1. Training and Advisory Services in Tool, Die, and Mould Making for the Plastic and other industries, Guindy, Madras	\$ 864,700
2. Assistance to the Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority	\$1,087,900
3. Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours	\$7,73,800
4. Improvement of Milk Production in the Calcutta Area, and	\$ 815,900
5. Institute for Petroleum Exploration, Dehra Dun (Phase II)	\$1,010,900
TOTAL	\$4,533,200

(c) It is not possible to state accurately when these projects will commence operation. On the basis of our past experience however the projects in question can start within six months after the Plan of Operations are worked out and approved.

करोँ का अपबंचन

862. **श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :**
क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय करोँ का अपबंचन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) कितनी शिकायतों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल कर ली गई है और जांच पड़ताल के बाद राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) करोँ की कितनी धनराशि का अपबंचन किये जाने का पता लगा है ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Shifting of Income Tax Office in Andhra Pradesh

863. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift Income-tax Office from Ramachandrapuram, East Godavari Distt., Andhra Pradesh to Kakinada;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received any objections from the public and from the local M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes Sir, only when additional Office accommodation is available at Kakinada.

(b) It is administratively more convenient to have the office at Kakinada.

(c) Government have received representations objecting to the shifting of the office, from an M.L.A., an M.L.C. and the Secretary, Bar Association, while another M.L.A. and a large number of assesseees and Income-tax Practitioners have represented that the office should be shifted to Kakinada.

Land Reforms in Kerala

864. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala propose to make any amendments to the Kerala Land Reforms Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government propose to constitute a special Tribunal for the settlement of the dispute in Devaswam land; and

(c) whether Government propose to exclude Devaswam land from the purview of the proposed Land legislation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of Kerala.

(b) A suggestion for constituting special Land Tribunals for expediting disposal of applications made by religious, charitable or educational institutions for the vesting of their interest in respect of tenanted lands in the Government is under the consideration of the Government of Kerala.

(c) There is no proposal to exclude Devaswam land from the purview of land reform legislation.

Tungabhadra Project

865. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have been submerged in the Tungabhadra Project area;

(b) the number out of them which have already been rehabilitated;

(c) the number out of them which have to vacate again as per level of water at 1835 T.B.P.; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the affected persons?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) 78.

(b) 78.

(c) 10.

(d) Yes.

Delhi's Water Shortage Problem

866. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether the high-level Committee appointed to study and sug-

gest ways to overcome Delhi's chronic water shortage problem has made any recommendation so far;

(b) if so, its recommendations; and

(c) the action taken to implement them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A Committee with Shri P. S. Naskar, previously Deputy Minister for Health and now Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, as Chairman had been set up to consider the various questions relating to augmentation of Delhi's water-supply and to recommend measures considered necessary to ensure continuous supply of pure drinking water in Delhi. The final report of this Committee is expected by the end of February '66 or early next month.

At the instance of the late Prime Minister another Committee of Secretaries was set up to look into the problems connected with water supply of Delhi, to formulate concrete proposals for their solution, and co-ordinate the activities in respect of planning and implementation of different agencies is a continuing body and is not required to submit any formal report.

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

Kuttiady Irrigation Scheme

867. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the completion of the Kuttiady Irrigation Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): Rs. 38 lakhs have been provided for the project for expenditure during 1966-67. Proposals for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised.

Planning Advisers in States

869. Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:

Shri K. C. Pant:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to appoint Planning Advisers to watch the implementation of Development Programmes in the States; and

(b) if so, the States in which they have been appointed?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the present, a Planning Adviser has been appointed for the State of Uttar Pradesh only, on a pilot basis.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) TALKS BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA AND THE PRESIDENT OF GHANA

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
मैं निम्नलिखित विषय को श्री प्रधान मंत्री
का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। वह इस बारे में एक
वक्तव्य दें।

“हाल ही में भारतवर्ष के प्रधान
मंत्री श्रीर बाना के राष्ट्रपति
के बीच हुई बातचीत।”

Shri Daji (Indore): Unfortunately the Prime Minister has already made a report to the executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party and it has been widely reported in today's papers. It has been the convention of the House that when the House is sitting, the report should have been given to the House first, in keeping with the decorum of the House. I would request you to ensure that this is not repeated in the future. When

[Shri Daji]

the House is sitting, she could have made a statement in the House yesterday evening. Having read everything in the newspaper reports, there is no decorum left for the House.

Mr. Speaker: I have said it once before also. There is no harm and any party is justified in discussing it in its executive committee or general committee. But if it is to go to the Press, then caution is to be exercised. If a press statement is to be made then, of course, this House is entitled to know that information first. Inside their party they have freedom to discuss. They can do anything and everything there. They can deliberate, discuss and do all that. But if it is to go to the Press and the country is to know about it, then Parliament should be the first body to know it.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I am sorry, Sir. There was no question of making any statement to the Party. The question was raised and I just answered the question. There was no statement made. I am sorry that it came out in the Press.

Mr. Speaker: The only precaution that should be exercised is that if there ought to be a release of the information to the party, then nothing should go out to the Press.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, this is not the first time. On a previous occasion also a thing like this happened and I drew your attention to this question. Then also you were kind enough, in your wisdom, to say that this should not be done in future and that such things should not go out to the Press first. This is the same warning that you gave to the Government last time. But they have repeated the mistake. If I say that they are flouting your ruling, I shall not be very wrong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): They are incorrigible.

Mr. Speaker: He would have got greater weight if he had not done the same thing many times.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, the Press is supposed to have respect for this House, but they seem specially anxious to be respectful to the Ruling Party so much so, what should I say, they are so obliged to the Ruling Party that they want to give credence, report and comment upon the Executive Committee meeting, comment upon the general body meeting of the Executive Committee of the party. Their special talks and all those things are given precedence over what happens in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot exercise any control over the Press.

Shri Ranga: They complain about Press monopolies. All the monopolies are on their side including the Press.

Mr. Speaker: That subject you can discuss at any other moment not now.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Sir, it was at our invitation that the President of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah, broke journey in Delhi for a few hours on the evening of 22nd February, 1966. He was received at the airport by myself, the Foreign Minister and others. I had private talk with him. He gave his views on various matters.....

Shri Hem Barua: Such as....

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think I can go into the details of this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mention the points only.

Mr. Speaker: That should be left to her discretion.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: His main purpose of going is to try and initiate some peace move in Vietnam. So I put our own position and clarified our own position to him. He him-

self had no proposal to put forward. He was just going to find out what should be done and whether he could help in any way. I, naturally, said that India had also wanted to support any genuine peace effort which could be agreed upon by both sides.

He had, before coming here, stopped in Karachi and had some conversation with President Ayub. Therefore, I took that occasion to clarify our stand regarding Kashmir. Apart from that, he gave his views on what is happening in Africa and some other countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: India-China?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: India-China—I did clarify our stand there also, because he is visiting Peking. There was not much time and therefore we just really touched on these questions. I was really interested in knowing whether he had a proposal about Vietnam. But, as I said earlier, he had not yet thought of anything.

श्री किशन पटनायक : घाना के प्रेजी—डॉट एन्क्रुमा साहब यहां से चीन भी जा रहे हैं और एन्क्रुमा साहब से बातचीत के मूलात्मिक सदन में पेकिंग के खास दोस्त एडगर स्नो के सुझाव के बारे में धारोचना हो गई थी । क्या उस सम्बन्ध में तथा तिब्बत की स्थिति और कोलम्बो सुझावों के बारे में कोई नया प्रस्ताव या नया सुझाव उनके कानों में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डाला है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जी नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (करंबा-बाद) : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चीन के सम्बन्ध में कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों या उन से भी कम किसी आधार पर घाना के राष्ट्रपति से बात की और जब कि विशेष स्थिति में यह पता चला है कि शायद चीन कैलाश मान-सरोवर को कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों से बीस हजार

वर्गमील ज्यादा होता है, किन्हीं हालतों में सोचने को तैयार हो जाए ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैंने उन से किसो आधार के बारे में बात नहीं की है । केवल उनको बता दिया उस बात को जो सदन भी जानता है और चह्माण साहब सदन को बता भी चुके हैं कि हमारी सोमा पर चीन क्या कर रहा है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चीन के साथ वार्ता के बारे में चिक्र करते हुए इस बात का भी क्या चिक्र किया कि भारत की सीमा और भारत की पृष्ठी जिस पर चीन ने कब्जा कर रखा है, उसको वापिस लेने का क्या सुझाव और क्या तरीका है जो अपनाया जा सकता है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : इससे उसका कुछ सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जिस वक्त कोलम्बो प्रोपोजल्स आई थीं उस वक्त एन्क्रुमा साहब ने उनका मुखालफत की थी । क्या माननीय स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की तरह से आपने भी उनका हृदय परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश की है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जी नहीं ।

Shri Daji: The Prime Minister said that he came on our invitation. The report of the talks given to us is so vague and meaningless that the very purpose of the invitation seems to have been defeated. When the invitation was given what was in the mind of the Government? Was there something definite on the Viet-nam question, Chinese border settlement question and the Kashmir question or it was just a courtesy invitation?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: He was going from Karachi to Rangoon. It

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

is normal courtesy that we should ask him to stop here so that we could have exchange of views.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): As far as I remember, Ghana was one of the original Colombo Powers which had sponsored that famous resolution which, later on, was never accepted by China. May I know whether in the course of his talks any indication was given by President Nkrumah as to whether there is any possibility of these Colombo Powers taking any different type of new initiative to bring about some sort of settlement on the India-China border question?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: He never gave any such indication.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether our Government or Prime Minister made some concrete proposals to Dr. Nkrumah so that the India-China border problem can be solved at the negotiating table?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Do I take it that in spite of our President and the Prime Minister having said after Tashkent that we shall be making special efforts to settle peacefully our difficulties with our neighbour State, do I take it that in spite of that no initiative was taken by us in view of the shortness of time at the disposal of Dr. Nkrumah and the Prime Minister to see that at least in regard to this question of China, since Ghana was one of the sponsors of the Colombo proposals, we do make a move on so that something turns out, some results ensue?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): China is never our neighbour. It is Tibet.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is difficult for us to take any initiative while China is adopting a threatening attitude on our borders.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): May I know whether the hon. Prime Minister was enlightened in any way by President Nkrumah to this effect that China perhaps is now in a mood to negotiate with India on the India-China border question?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: President Nkrumah was on his way to Peking. He has not as yet met the Chinese leaders.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई): उत्तर वीयतनाम के राष्ट्रपति ने हमारे राष्ट्रपति को पत्र लिखा था कि जेनेवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कमिशन के अध्यक्ष के नाते भारत अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाये और साथ साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी फरमाया कि एंक्रूमा साहब अभी वीयतनाम जा रहे हैं। इधर अमरीकी दूतावास से एक बयान आया है कि उत्तर वीयतनाम पर चीन का प्रभाव है और इसके बारे में भारत और अमरीका में एक राय है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एंक्रूमा साहब से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि जब भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में लड़ाई चल रही थी तो उत्तर वीयतनाम के अखबारों ने भारत को आक्रमणकारी और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों का दलाल कहा था ? उत्तर वीयत नाम का यह जो रुख रहा उसके बारे में क्या एंक्रूमा साहब के जरिये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी नाराजगी या गुस्सा या असन्तोष प्रकट करने की और हैनोई तक पहुंचाने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वह बात तो खत्म हो गई है और ताशकन्द समझौता भी हो गया है। मैंने कोई नाराजगी प्रकट नहीं की।

Mr. Speaker: There is another "Calling attention" notice that I have admitted.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : दिल्ली क्लाय मिल के बारे में मेरा एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बड़े : वहां पर लाठी चार्ज हो चुका है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली क्लाय मिल के बारे में मैंने काल एडेशन नोटिस ऐडमिट किया है जिस को 5 बजे लिया जायेगा । इस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : वहां पर लाठी-चार्ज और अन्याय वगैरह बहुत हुआ है ।

12.20 hrs.

SITUATION OF INDIA-PAKISTAN BORDER

Mr. Speaker: Now, questions on the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Defence on the 23rd February regarding the situation on India-Pakistan border.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस के पहले मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं उन के बयान के बारे में । चट्टाण साहब ने जो बयान दिया है उस को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बयान है और केवल एक घाघ प्रश्न पूछने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस पर बहस के लिये कोई और समय निर्धारित किया जाये ताकि उस के सभी पहलुओं पर बहस हो सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कोई समय निर्धारित नहीं कर सकता जब तक कोई नोटिस न हो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को देखेंगे । ऐसे कैसे हो सकता है ?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): From the statement made by the hon. Defence Minister yesterday it is evident that the ministers of the two countries in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration are going to meet to discuss certain outstanding problems between the two countries and in that connection it has been said that Kashmir will not be on the agenda. The ministers of both the countries are going to meet without an agenda. In that context may I know whether Government, particularly the Prime Minister, are in a position or are prepared to give us an assurance categorically that since Kashmir is an integral part of India, Kashmir will not be discussed any more with the Pakistani leaders? It is a question directed to the Prime Minister and she should reply.

Mr. Speaker: Anyone might reply; someone must reply.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): As far as the ministerial conference is concerned, I think, some special questions will have to be put because I am not in possession of all the latest facts about it; but as far as the basic attitude of the Government is concerned, there is no question of negotiating the sovereignty of Kashmir. On that question we are absolutely firm.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He wants to ensure that it would not be discussed.

Shri Hem Barua: It is for the Prime Minister to answer.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The sovereignty of Kashmir is certainly not being discussed.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was different.

Mr. Speaker: There is a difference. The Government says that the sovereignty of Kashmir is not negotiable; the hon. Member wants that because the Government's position is that Kashmir is an integral part of India, no discussion should take place in respect of that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That is the pointed question.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The aim of this meeting is to try and enlarge the sphere of economic and other co-operation, cultural or something like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only not political?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No. That is our aim. Naturally, if the other side raises a question, we have to reiterate our stand on those questions, whatever they raise.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was different.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The question is.....

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No, the answer has not come.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come.

Some hon. Members —rose

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The House would like to know whether or not.....

Mr. Speaker: So far as I have been able to understand—I may be wrong—the Prime Minister has said that we would not discuss it and that if the other party raises it, we would only reiterate our position that we have held so far.... (*Interruption*) How can you shut the mouth of the other person that he might not mention it?

Shri Hem Barua: We have already reiterated the position so far as Kashmir is concerned and the Tashkent Declaration contains that particular thing. We explained our case over Kashmir at Tashkent. Why should we go on explaining our position about Kashmir at all the places?

Mr. Speaker: That also was explained.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): On p. 4 of the statement, it is stated that a suggestion was made by our Army Chief of Staff that:

".....the raising, training and arming of Mujahids, Razakers or armed irregulars in the State of Jammu and Kashmir might be stopped."

It is a very important question because it concerns the infiltrators or the possibility of infiltration in future. Then, it is stated here that it was agreed that this matter would be referred to the respective Governments. But immediately after that, it is stated, as our view:

".....the strength of Mujahids, Razakers or armed irregulars in the State of Jammu and Kashmir will have to be in consonance with the overall limit of military potential accepted by UNMOGIP in the context of the 1949 Karachi Agreement."

Does it mean that though we have made a suggestion that such irregular forces should not be raised at all, in actual practice, we are willing or we are acquiescing in the position where they can be raised subject only to the limits which were laid down by the UNMOGIP in 1949 and, if so, what is that limit? We do not know anything about it. Are you permitting a certain number of irregulars to be raised by them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to explain that position. The term which was used in 1948 Agreement

was 'military potential' and at that time 'military potential' did include regular troops and irregular troops too. Therefore, the practical suggestion that was made by the Chief of Army Staff was a much better one if it at all to be.... (Interruption).

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): No irregulars . . . (Interruption).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am only mentioning the term that was used there. The point that I was making is that the Chief of the Army Staff made a suggestion that in order to completely eliminate the possibility of tensions, it was necessary to stop raising of Mujahids and other organisations. The C-in-C of Pakistan could not give his reaction and he possibly thought that he must refer back this problem to his Government. Naturally, it was said that respective Governments might go into that position. But I have specially made that position clear that if they agree, well and good and if they do not agree at the governmental level, as to what is the quantum, at least that will have to be thought of and that will be subject to the maximum that is contemplated in the 1948 Agreement.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the limit? Under the 1949 Agreement, did we agree to a certain limit of this irregular army being raised in Jammu and Kashmir? What is that limit?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would request the House not to press me to disclose some of the information....

श्री यशु सिमरे : पाकिस्तान को पता है, लेकिन हम को नहीं बतलाते हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally, it should be known to the U.N. Organisation. हम को पता है ।

The U.N. authorities know the maximum potential on their side and the maximum on our side.

श्री यशु सिमरे : हमको बतलान में आप को क्या मायसि है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have some information about this matter. Certainly, we will take care of that aspect.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अपनी मत बतलाओ, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की बतलाने में क्या हर्ज है ?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am sorry to say that the answer given by the hon. Defence Minister is not at all satisfactory. It is much too vague. In view of the fact that previous to this trouble between Pakistan and ourselves, we were accumulating our complaints against each other in regard to breaches of cease-fire and only reporting to the United Nations without any redress at all, without any satisfactory solution for those troubles, would the Government try to negotiate that both Pakistan and India would set up a joint board or tribunal with ex-Judges of their respective Supreme Courts to examine complaints from time to time, firstly, about the violations of cease-fire and, secondly, about the forces maintained by both the countries as per 1949 stipulations, which is now being suggested in this note as well as in their negotiation as to the respective strength of our armed personnel on both sides and also in regard to the prevention of irregular armed or unarmed guerillas from entering Kashmir and other areas on our side—and their areas also—and doing mischief in any way.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are not considering any such proposal at the present moment. Really speaking, the machinery of the U.N. and bilateral talks on the matter are the only effective way of handling the matter.

Shri Ranga: Am I to understand that they are not going to consider the suggestion for what it is worth and examine the possibilities?

Mr. Speaker: He says that they have not so far considered any such proposal.

Shri Ranga: There was this earlier difficulty. There was no decision to be given by the United Nations. We were making complaints against each other and were exciting each other.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the present moment, we have no such proposal under our consideration. In addition to the U.N. Organisation or its representative, as I said, the bilateral talks will be more useful in this matter. Possibly the Commanders might meet and discuss the matter; that will be a more effective way of dealing with the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I fear the House will be very much perturbed over what the Defence Minister has said. We have been given to understand from the Tashkent Declaration and from the explanation given to us by the Government that, as far as infiltration and that kind of thing are concerned, they would come under the definition of recourse to arms and, therefore, since they have given an assurance that there will be no recourse to arms, infiltration and that kind of thing would be expected to be stopped. Now there is a reference to such peculiar things as Mujahids, Razakars and others who are, in the very nature of things, soldiers by proxy and, in the very nature of things, their names indicate that they are a kind of people who would go under cover of whatever sort and do some damage. Are we going to have a settlement under which permission is given to that kind of very doubtful people operating in our country because they all come under the definition made in 1949 or something like that? This is most peculiar. The Tashkent Declaration is supposed to write a new chapter. Therefore, a

reference to what happened in 1948 or 1949 should not be made in a manner which would enable some mischievous elements on the side of Pakistan—I do not say Pakistan Government—to operate under cover of certain things in which Government of India acquiesced.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is exactly for that purpose the Chief of the Army Staff had made a suggestion to which I made a reference in the statement. I quite appreciate the argument with regard to the danger involved in the irregulars. It is for that purpose that the suggestion was made.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Our Chief of Army Staff made a very good suggestion—Mr. Gupta made a reference in his preface to the question. But on the Pakistan side, they said that they would refer it to the Government and in the meantime, there is a reference to something to which our Government appears to have acquiesced, namely, that some 1948 or 1949 figure will be accepted in regard to even people like Mujahids and Razakars.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question of acquiescing; it is a matter of reality. They are there. We have to deal with the situation as it is now.

Mr. Speaker: What is agitating the mind of the Member is that we have agreed that the strength would be reduced to what it was in 1949. In this manner, the strength of the Mujahids and others to that proportion is to be accepted.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If at all they continue there, ultimately we have to take care of what the maximum military potential they will be allowed to have there. (*Interruptions*). Our main problem is two-fold: one aspect is to reduce or limit the military potential that they will have on the other side; the second point is to remove completely, if we succeed in

talks by persuading them and arguing with them, these irregular elements.

Mr. Speaker: If we do not agree to the elimination of Mujahids, Razakars and others and only accept or come to an agreement about the strength of military personnel, then these would be additional soldiers that would be coming on our side.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question of our wishing for anything; we shall certainly have to try for that, but the basis ultimately becomes the 1949 agreement, and in that agreement, the words 'military potential' were used, and the limit set out will include these elements also.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right; according to that, it would mean that the military potential would be reduced to what it was in 1949. A new element has been introduced now by Razakars.....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not introduced anew; it is there in reality.

Mr. Speaker: Actually, it is not for me to put this question; it is not my job; and I am very sorry that I am interfering....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): As far as the House is concerned, you can express our feelings.

Mr. Speaker: I express the sentiments of the House only.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What I am trying to explain is this. Please let me explain myself. I am saying that I am not agreeing to anything new. The irregular elements will have to be within the limit of the 1949 agreement. We are trying to make a fresh effort to remove these elements from the military potential.

Mr. Speaker: Still, the House perhaps might not feel satisfied; and they might still have apprehensions on this account, and Government should take note of that. Certainly, now, the military personnel would be reduced

to a certain strength. But the apprehensions in the minds of the hon. Members are that in regard to this there is likely to be a dispute and controversy about the term 'military personnel', and it may not lead to any satisfactory solution; they would be insisting that their military personnel consists of all those that are in uniform, carrying openly the arms that they have to use....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The regulars.

Mr. Speaker:..that is, the regulars; and under cover of whatever kind it may be, they might be sending these Razakars and Mujahids. If they do not agree to eliminate those persons, then probably we might always have to face those dangers of large-scale infiltration into our country; that might do damage and might not be acknowledged by them. Then, what would be the use of this agreement? This is what hon. Members have in mind.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is not the end of the mischief. I want your indulgence for one minute. You may please listen to the other part also. This is a piece of ineptitude and incompetence, and Shri Y. B. Chavan has been ill-served by whoever has put this draft or this brief before him. What is shocking in this agreement is that as a result of the discussions between the two Chiefs of Staff, the presence of Mujahids and Razakars has been admitted; but even more shocking is the fact that Government has conceded the right of the Mujahids and Razakars to operate in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is a point which even you, Sir, have not pointed out. The relevant sentence shocks the conscience of all Indians; it reads thus:

"Whatever may be the views of the Pakistan Government in this matter, it is clear that according to the agreement reached as a result of discussions on 9th and 10th February between the two Army Chiefs, the strength of Mujahids, Razakars or armed

[Shri Nath Pai]

irregulars in the State of Jammu and Kashmir will have to be in consonance with the overall limit.....".

How did we reach this agreement? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members on the Opposition would not allow even one of their spokesmen also to have his say? If this kind of interruptions continues, then nobody can follow what is happening.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not only what you have pointed out which is shocking, but there are two dangerous elements in this single sentence; one is what you have pointed out....

Mr. Speaker: Because I knew only one.

Shri Nath Pai: The offence would have been bad enough even if one had been there, but when the presence has been admitted on the soil of India.....

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us hear what Government have to say.

Shri Nath Pai: We would, therefore, like the matter to be clarified.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is 'including Jammu and Kashmir'.

Shri Nath Pai: That is the point—'Including Jammu and Kashmir'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Treachery.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, it is not treachery or anything of that sort. Possibly, unnecessarily, we are trying to see more political meaning in it than is necessary. By mentioning this we are not conceding any right, any political right of theirs to maintain any Army or any Mujahids or anything like that. As far as this agreement is concerned, we shall have to see the nature of the agreement. The nature of the agreement is that

it is to implement a certain position that we have taken under the Tashkent Declaration. It has absolutely technical limitations; It has no political significance; it is only limited to the extent of implementing the Tashkent Declaration; and that Tashkent Declaration is subject to all our political attitudes on Kashmir.

We will have to make our minds clear about it. It is merely an agreement to implement that part of the Tashkent Declaration which says that we have to observe the ceasefire terms on the ceasefire line. Therefore, we have to see the whole thing within that framework. But unfortunately, we are trying to read rather more political meaning, more constitutional meaning, into it.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are reading much less.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We would not be able to achieve anything in this manner if simultaneously so many voices are heard.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is the difficulty with this Government. They are committed to a position the implementations of which they do not realise.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We know the implications.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): If this is the view taken by the Defence Minister, it appears there is something very wrong about the Tashkent agreement itself and it is capable of any number of interpretations.

Mr. Speaker: We have already discussed the Tashkent agreement.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The explanation given by the Defence Minister makes confusion worse confounded. It would have been better if it had remained where it was. But with the explanation with which he has come forward, it has become crystal clear

to this House that this is a question of Mujahids and Razakars living and continuing to live on the soil of Jammu and Kashmir, that is, in the State of India, which has been acquiesced in. This is an intolerable position on which agreement has been reached, and the explanation given cannot go down the throat of this House or the country for that matter. I feel the hon. Defence Minister should apply his mind to the point raised and eradicate this element.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, I was trying to say that there is no question of our having basically accepted their right of raising any particular thing. I was merely making a reference to the 1949 agreement. There these realities were there. In fact, they had maintained certain things. As we have to observe the ceasefire agreement, the conditions laid down in that agreement come in. I am only making a reference to that; this agreement only makes a reference to those conditions there.

At the same time, I very well appreciate the difficulty....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And fears.

Shri Y. B. Chavan:...and fears, I share the anxieties and fears of Members. That is why the Chief of the Army Staff raised this question of not raising these irregulars there. As the same time, we have to take care of one thing—I mentioned this point in that statement—that possibly it might be interpreted by somebody as if they can continue to raise those irregulars and that will be an addition. I have mentioned this only in order to make that position clear. It is not a question of reconising their right of raising these irregulars....(*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very clumsy draft.

Shri Nath Pal: Your draftsmen are very clumsy.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is obvious that the agreement arrived at between the two Chiefs of the Army Staff was not a direct part of the Tashkent agreement. It is over and above that agreement. I want to know whether before our Army Chief made such a proposal—which, I think, is the biggest strategic blunder committed—did he consult the Cabinet? And did the Cabinet approve of it before the offer was made to the Pakistan Army Chief? Also, there is another point....

Mr. Speaker: One is already quite heavy.

Shri Tyagi: This is consistent with it. My hon. friend referred to the agreement of 1949. This was a part of that agreement, that is, to reduce the armed forces to that level. But it was conditional on another clause which asked Pakistan to vacate the aggression, to vacate Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That was a different agreement.

Shri Tyagi: It was along with it that the armies were to be reduced. If and when they vacate their aggression from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, we shall reduce our forces. Suppose on the main question—because these are only environments of conciliation created while the main question is being postponed—ultimately there happens to be a disagreement, what will you do? Our armies will take ten days to reach there. Theirs will be readily available for attack. So, strategically why are the Government not putting forth the main controversial question for resolution? Once we have agreed that we shall not use force, well, we shall honour it, but let us first discuss the main question, so that we can find out if

[Shri Tyagi]

ultimately there is an agreement. If there is an agreement, there is nothing like it, and we shall withdraw the army. But why are they avoiding the main question?

Mr. Speaker: Enough speech has been made.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Possibly the hon. Member is confusing two different agreements. The cease-fire agreement has nothing to do with the other type of agreement that he is making mention of.

Shri Ranga: Can we have a copy of it placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will place it. It is a known document, that is why I did not bring it with me. This is a different agreement altogether.

About the first question he raised as to whether the Chief of the Army Staff, before he went, had consulted the Government, this question was raised in the Cabinet, the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet did consider these questions, and only on that the Chief of the Army Staff made this proposal.

Shri Tyagi: Why is the main question avoided?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered. He has said these are two distinct questions, and he will place the agreement on the Table of the House—the first one.

Shri Tyagi: My point was, why is discussion on the main question on which Pakistan and we differ being avoided, and we are taking steps which weaken our position.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Because what the Defence Minister has said shows a very alarming lack of comprehension of the implications of the cease-fire agreement of 1948 and the implications of the extent

to which we have to implement the Tashkent declaration, we would like to know whether in this context the Government is going to discuss the U.N. Security Council Resolution and its political aspects, stages three and four, at the next meeting, and whether there are any specific proposals for economic collaboration or will it be a meeting not only without an agenda but without any preparation whatever?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, on this question of agenda, I have no information.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Prime Minister must answer this question. After all, when a question is put, it is not put for the pleasure of putting it. We want an answer to this.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think I have said earlier to the House that no agenda had been fixed. Later on there was a discussion here because some agenda appeared which had been sent from the Pakistan side. We have again replied to it and suggested that some of those matters may not come up and we should concentrate on the economic and other matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it secret?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It came out in all the newspapers.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Do we understand from that the hon. Defence Minister has said that this agreement only accepts the total military potential at that time in 1949, that it does not give recognition to the mujahids and razzaks, that pending their disbandment. They will also be reckoned in the total military potential along with the military armed forces already there? Is that the position?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The position is that military potential as defined in the 1949 agreement will have to be stood up to.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे अपना विरोध इस बात पर जता देने दीजिये कि रक्षा मंत्री जी भारत की सेनाओं की सीमा बताने में हिचक सकते हैं जन सुरक्षा के नाम पर लेकिन पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं की सीमा 1949 की सन्धि के हिसाब से क्या रही ? इस को बताने में उनको कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह स्टेटमेंट ही रख देंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्होंने यह पहले कहा कि हमें नहीं बताना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह एपीमेंट ही रख देंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सीमा हमें निर्धारित रहेगी ?

धन में मुजाहिद और रजाकार का धर्म पहले बतला दूँ । रजाकार का मतलब स्वयंसेवक और मुजाहिद का मतलब जिहाद में जाने वाला धर्म युद्ध करने वाला, तो स्वयंसेवक और धर्म युद्धी इसके माने होते हैं । पाकिस्तान की सरकार और जनता को काश्मीर जो कि गुलामी में जकड़ा हुआ है, मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए धर्म युद्धी और स्वयंसेवक बनाने का अधिकार है । अगर भारत सरकार कोई भी ऐसा समझौता करती है जिसमें एक भी धर्मयुद्धी और एक भी स्वयंसेवक को उठाने का अवसर पाकिस्तान की सरकार और जनता को मिल जाता है, तब उसके मतलब यह हो गये कि भारत सरकार यह मानती है कि पाकिस्तान की सरकार को काश्मीर की मुक्ति दिलाने का हक है । तो

बासी, यह सीमा का सवाल नहीं है—एक हो या सौ हों या हजार हों, अगर सिर्फ इस लिये कि वहाँ जो कुछ भी हजार, पाँच सौ स्वयंसेवक...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धन माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दूसरे सवाल तो चाहे जितना बोलते रहें, लेकिन मेरा सवाल एक ही मिनट में खतम हो जाना चाहिये । लेकिन अगर, अगर धाप का यह रबैया घोर ठहरे है, तो मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को कहा है कि वह सवाल करें और वह इस पर नाराज हो गए हैं । वह मुजाहिद और रजाकार की डेफिनीशन करने लग गये हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह जल्दी है, क्योंकि वह समझ नहीं रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने समझ लिया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्होंने बिल्कुल समझा नहीं है । वह मुजाहिद और रजाकार का धर्म ही नहीं समझे, नहीं तो वह इस तरह लापरवाही से जवाब न देते । उन्होंने अपने बयान से पाकिस्तान का यह अधिकार मान लिया है कि पाकिस्तान काश्मीर को मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए इस तरह की कार्यवाही कर सकता है । एक भी धर्मयुद्धी और एक भी स्वयंसेवक के बारे में फंसला करने का प्रश्न है । तो ध्यानिए यह बात बताने का मुझे हक है या नहीं ? अगर मैं यह बताऊँ, तभी तो यह सवाल उठता है । इसी लिये मैंने इस बात को यहाँ पर रखा है । सवाल पढ़ने से पहले मैं यह भी कह दूँ कि जब बरसाई की सन्धि के बाद जर्मनी निरस्त्र कर दिया गया था, तो इसी तरह से... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु निषधे : क्या प्रश्न को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं माननीय सदस्य का सवाल सुन रहा हूँ, तो वह खामोश क्यों हो गये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप धक्कर कह दिया करते हैं कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप का सवाल सुन रहा हूँ। आप पूछिए...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब कोई बेश निरस्त्र कर दिया जाता है, उस समय भी रुई ऐसी चालों से वह अपनी पल्टन बना लिया करता है और यूरोप के देशों में धक्कर यह हुमा है। जहाँ कहीं आप किसी तरह से भी मुजाहिद और रजाकर बगैरह के प्रतिस्त्व को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं, वहाँ आप दरवाजा खोल देते हैं कि चाहे जितने दिन यह करार चले, लेकिन फिर पाकिस्तान एक भी जगह एक लाख, दो लाख इस तरह के मुजाहिद और रजाकार लाकर चढ़ाई कर सकता है।

तो इस लिये मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह करार के इस प्रश्न को छोड़ देन को तैयार है और इस को जनता के सामने कहने को तैयार है कि यह खराब है, इस लिए हम इस को छोड़ देते हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, the hon. Member has made certain observations. I would like still to explain our position. When we say that the cease-fire line has to be agreed, the fact is that a part of Jammu and Kashmir has been occupied by those forces on the other side.

Shri Shinkre: They do not call it the State of Jammu and Kashmir; they call it Azad Kashmir.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Even that area is the State of Jammu and Kashmir; that is what I am saying. They may call it by any other name. For us it is the State of Jammu and Kashmir and by saying that we have not conceded any right of liberation to the

mujahids or others. If any attempt at liberation is made, it will certainly be resisted with all the forces at our disposal; there is no doubt about it. Unfortunately certain terms are being misunderstood. I am saying that this agreement had absolutely technical significance because we have to observe these rules since we have agreed to observe the cease-fire; cease-fire line has to be observed; the agreements have to be observed; it is only a limited sense. In no political sense we have agreed to allow their people to liberate that area; we have not concerned even that part of the area that is under their occupation; it still belongs to us; our sovereignty is still there over that area. That position is clear; we are committed to that position.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्री जी खाली किसी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या जब तक आप का जो चाहेगा, तब तक आप भुझे होल्ड किये रखेंगे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। रक्षा मंत्री जी खाली अपने इरादे को बताने हैं कि जब पाकिस्तान हमला करेगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसमें ज्यादा इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से धर्म कर रहा हूँ। आप उन को इजाजत न दीजिए। मैं तो आप से कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ से सवाल नहीं किये जा सकते हैं। श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न भी नहीं उठा सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने आप को इँकार किया है, तब आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाते हैं । किस रूप के मातहत ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इतिला देने के बारे में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ । इस में लिखा है कि सवाल पूछे जाते हैं मन्त्री से लोक-महत्व के विषय पर इतिला देने के लिए और इतिला देने के बदले जब मन्त्री खाली अपनी छाती फुला कर भविष्य की किसी कार्यवाही को बता देना चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान ऐसा करेगा, तो हम ऐसा करेंगे, तो वह इतिला नहीं रहती है । इस बक्त इतिला सिर्फ इस बात की देनी है कि मुजाहिद और रजाकार ग्रंथ में ही, शब्द में ही, यह बताते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को काश्मीर की मुक्ति करने का हक है और इसलिए यह शब्द इस्तेमाल करके और उनका अस्तित्व मान कर, चाहे एक ही सिपाही क्यों न हो. रक्षा मन्त्री ने अपने सारे हक को खत्म किया है । यह इतिला का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के पास जो इतिला थी, वह उन्होंने दे दी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने कई गलत बातें कहीं हैं । मेरा इस बारे में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । मैंने इस को खरम कर दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने इतिला कहाँ दी है ? उन्होंने कहा है कि श्वेतक्रंदी है । वास्तव में खुद उन को श्वेतक्रंदी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का फ़ैसला आपने नहीं करना है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहाँ कर रहा हूँ ? आप कीजिए न ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I know whether the government is aware of the letter which the late Mr. Nehru wrote to the U.N. commission in which he pointed out that in the peculiar situation of Kashmir, the question of security from external aggression and the problem of law and order were linked together and hence India could not agree to a reduction of the forces *suo motu*. May I know whether the government is aware that at that time Mr. Nehru did not use this word, the State of Jammu and Kashmir because he knew that the Pakistani occupied area of Azad Kashmir was in their unauthorised occupation, he put in these two words 'peculiar situation'? Is the Government aware of this particular expression being used by the late Mr. Nehru realising the importance and the complexity of the situation and if so why did the government put in categorically the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said whatever term they may be using, we consider even that part of Jammu and Kashmir as Jammu and Kashmir.

12.57 hrs.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri then left
the House

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid....
(Interruptions).

STATEMENT ON POWER SHORTAGE

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement on power shortage in certain States due to drought conditions.... (Interruptions).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को भी तो अवसर दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे ज्यादा बक्त नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह उचित नहीं है कि आप केवल प्रागे बैठे हुए सदस्यों को अवसर दें । यह हम लोगों के साथ अन्याय है । यह बिल्कुल गलत तरीका है ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): What is your criterion? You are giving chances only to rowdies and favourites? It is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.... (Interruptions).

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1965-66

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table 'Economic Survey, 1965-66'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5553/66].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया है, जो गलत है और हमारे अधिकारों की अवहेलना है । इस लिए हम इस निर्णय के खिलाफ इस सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं ।

RESOLUTION ON BLACK PEPPER

Mr. Speaker: Shri Manubhai Shah... (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabail): What happened to the first item? Where is the statement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of government Resolution No. 3/12/65-EP-(Agri) dated the 1st January, 1966 regarding black pepper. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5554/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, but with regard to item 2 on the Order paper, where is the statement? We have had no statement? I went to the notice office; there is no statement available at all. Why? (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Balli Rara Bhagat..... (Interruptions.)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Are we not Members of this House? Have we no right to put questions?

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PUBLIC DEBT ACT, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following notifications under subsection (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944:—
- (i) The Public Debt (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1966.
- (ii) The Public Debt (Compensation Bonds) Amendment Rules, 1966 publish-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 110 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5555/66].

- (2) A copy of the Agreement dated the 2nd February, 1966 between the Government of India and the Government of United States of America relating to the Investment Guarantee Programme for investments approved for guarantees by Government of India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5556/66].
- (3) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Amendment Rules, 1965 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966 under the proviso to section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5557/66].
- (4) A copy of the Insurance (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5558/66].
- (5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 135-A published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1966 containing corrigenda to G.S.R. 1934 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 280ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5559/66].
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the

Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 177 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-third Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. GSR 178 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 179 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) twenty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 180 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 181 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 182 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.

:[Shri L. N. Mishra]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5560/66].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 183 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.

(ii) The Manufacture in Customs Bond (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 184 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.

(iii) G.S.R. 185 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.

(iv) G.S.R. 186 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5561/66].

13 hrs.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1964-65.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagavatl): On behalf of the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Administration Report of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1964-65 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5562/66].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I also represent a group recognised by you and by this House. I would like to know why, while other groups are called, we have not been called. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If I am pressed to that position, I might say that there is not even one group.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Why do you give your attention to others and not to us at all? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I call individual hon. Members; not groups.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What should I do to curry your favour? I would like to know that. This is not proper. This is not a family property. (Interruption).

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) RULES.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of the Minister of Health and Family Planning, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1814 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1965 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5563/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA ELECTRICITY DUTY ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Kerala Electricity Duty Act, 1963 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 116/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th April, 1964.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 401/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th November, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5564/1].

13.02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (P.&T.), 1963-64 and Audit Report (P.&T.), 1965.

13.02½ hrs.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the motion of thanks on the President's Address, together with amendments moved thereon. Shri Omkar Singh to continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Sir, before the debate is resumed, I wish to point out one thing. Yesterday, you are aware, when the debate was in progress, the Treasury Benches were vacant, and not a single Minister was present, not a single Cabinet Minister was present.

Mr. Speaker: I have told them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would suggest a remedy. If not even a single Cabinet Minister is present on the treasury Benches, I suggest that the time taken to summon Cabinet Ministers to the Treasury Benches should be debited to the Congress party's account. Otherwise, parliamentary democracy cannot function.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already said that I have brought this matter to their notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But they are incorrigible.

जी श्रीकार सिंह (बदायूँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं खाद्य समस्या के बारे में

निवेदन कर रहा था। उसी सिलसिले में मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा कि सरकार ने जोन परिपाटी जो चलाई है उससे मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है। इस देश के एक हिस्से के लोग भूखे मरें और दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुख्य मन्त्री लोग यह निर्णय करें कि हम अपने प्रान्त से गल्ला दूसरे प्रान्त को नहीं दे सकते। कितने दुख की बात है कि इस हमारी भूखमरी पर भ्रमरीका हमारे लिये त्याग कर सकता है लेकिन हमारे प्रान्तों के मुख्य मन्त्री लोग त्याग नहीं कर सकते। यह कितने शर्म की बात है। भूखमरी के लिये खाद्य संकट के लिये जोन की जो परिपाटी है, यह बहुत हानिकारक रही है। इस को तुरन्त दूर कर देना चाहिये। एक कोने के लोग भूखे रहें और दूसरे कोने में गल्ला जमा रहे, यह किसी भी तरह उचित नहीं है और इससे ऐसी सूरत पैदा हो गई है कि जिससे गल्ले का उत्पादन भी नहीं बढ़ रहा है।

आज सरकार के विभागों में एक दूसरे से सहयोग की भावना घटती आ रही है और उसके कारण कार्यक्षमता बराबर गिरती आ रही है और अगर ऐसी सूरत चलती रही तो आगे काम किस तरीके से चलेगा। एक विभाग दूसरे विभाग को सहयोग न दे, उल्टे झड़गा डालता रहे, तो कार्यक्षमता बराबर गिरती चली जायेगी। आज 18 साल से बराबर ऐसी सूरत देखने में आ रही है और इस का मुख्य कारण जो है, वह सरकार की गलत नीति है। जब सेंटर से बात करने में मुख्य मंत्री लोग इस बात पर अपना निर्णय करते हैं कि हम सेंटर की किसी बात को न मानें और अपने प्रान्त का गल्ला दूसरे प्रान्त को न दें तो इसी तरह से सरकार के विभागों के कमचारियों में इस प्रकार की भावना बढ़ती चली आ रही है और एक दूसरे से सहयोग न मिलने

[श्री भोंकार सिंह]

के कारण काम में रुकावट बढ़ती जा रही है।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी परिवार नियोजन योजना जो सरकार चला रही है, इस में काफी धन खर्च होता है। परन्तु जितना धन खर्च होता है, उसका उतना लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। इसके लिये हमारी पुरानी परिपाटी बहुत उत्तम थी। हम अपने लोगों को नैतिक उत्थान और धार्मिक शिक्षा की बातें बतलाते थे, जिसके अनुसार हम अपने जीवन में चार आश्रम मानते थे। पहला ब्रह्मचर्य, दूसरा गृहस्थ आश्रम, तीसरा वानप्रस्थ और चौथा संन्यास, उस से हमारे देश में काफी सुविधाएँ होती थीं। परन्तु आज जिस तरीके से हम विदेशों की बातों पर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और उनके नैतिक उत्थान को दबाते चले जा रहे हैं और तमाम बच्चों में यूरोप की नकल करना चाहते हैं, यूरोप की नकल से हमारे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है। हम को अपने देश की परिपाटी को फिर से याद करना पड़ेगा, और हम को इस किस्म की शिक्षा अनिवार्य करनी पड़ेगी, लोगों के अंदर जागृति पैदा करनी पड़ेगी, ताकि लोग अपना यह कर्त्तव्य समझें, यह न समझें कि यह सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है, बल्कि सारे देश के हर नागरिक या यह कर्त्तव्य हो कि वह धर्म का पालन करे और अपने आश्रम के हिसाब से उसको चले। इस परिवार योजना से तो व्यभिचार को बड़ा उत्साह और प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, इसलिये यह हमारे देश के लिये बहुत हानिकारक है।

कुल मिला, अष्टमश महोदय, यह निवेदन भी किया था कि चीन जब एटम-बम बना रहा है तो आज भारत में भी एटम बम बनाने की आवश्यकता है

और इसके लिये सरकार को जल्द से जल्द इस तरफ अपना कदम उठाना चाहिये। क्या लाभ होगा कि जब हम खाली बातें बनाते रहेंगे, खाली झगड़ते रहेंगे और चीन अपना एटम बम बना कर हम पर दुरस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर देगा। जैसा कि पिछले दिनों चीन ने हम पर आक्रमण किया था और उस वक़्त हमारी तैयारी न होने के कारण जो हमारी दशा हुई, हमारे देश को जो क्षति पहुँची और आज चीन ने जिस हिस्से को भारत से ले लिया है, उस को हम वापस नहीं ले पाये हैं और न सरकार ही इस बारे में विश्वास के साथ कोई बात बतला सकती है कि हम उसको लेना चाहते हैं या नहीं लेंगे, तथा कब और कैसे लेंगे। इसलिये मैं फिर आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एटम-बम बनाना प्रति ज़रूरी हो गया है।

साथ ही साथ काश्तकारों के लिये सुविधाएँ पानी की विशेष रूप से देनी चाहियें और सरकार को इस तरफ अपना कदम उठाना चाहिये और खेत-खेत पानी को पहुँचायें। अगर पानी पहुँच जायगा तो अवश्य अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता 8 परसेंट गन्ने की कमी बताई जाती है कभी कभी बतलाया जाता है कि 12 परसेंट है। कभी-कभी अखबारों से ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि हम हर तीसरी रोटी विदेश की खाते हैं। पता नहीं कौन सी बात ठीक है। सरकार मँके-मोन्के पर अपनी इच्छानुसार अपनी तरफ से जो चाहती है आंकड़े दे देती है तथा स्थिति को सही समझना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। मेरा क्यास है कि गन्ने की इतनी कमी नहीं है, जितनी की सरकार के विचार में है। सरकार लोगों को वहकावे में डालना चाहती है। गन्ने की कमी थोड़ी है और वह इस देश की भूमि

से पूरी हो सकती है। इस लिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार आइन्दा के लिये इन चीजों से बड़े और देश के अंदर गुलाम पैदा कर के अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो। अण्डासमहोदय अन्त में मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the year under review is the last year of the Third Five Year Plan and within the next few weeks the country will enter the Fourth Five Year Plan. There is shortfall in the targets of almost all the factors. There have been tremendous stresses and strains on the economy, administration and the people, on account of the Chinese aggression in 1962 and the Pakistani aggressions last year. Our jawans fought with courage and valour; the people faced the situation with a united will and solidarity, and the Government gave a bold, farsighted lead to the country under the august leadership of the late-lamented Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the strong edifice built by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Tashkent Declaration is in keeping with our foreign policy and our honour and dignity. Shri Shastri showed to the world that if India could fight valiantly for its national honour and integrity, it could equally rise to the occasion to bring peace to 600 million people of India and Pakistan.

Now we are in the midst of serious challenges. There is the foreign exchange crisis, fall in agricultural production, low industrial production, rise in prices, the problem to check growth of monopolies, and how we should strengthen our defence and streamline our intelligence service.

Besides these problems, there is the great problem of Plan imple-

mentation. I regret to say that unless government pays adequate attention to this part of the plan, the results would be none the better, when we review progress, at the end of the Fourth Plan. There has been discussion about this and while the plans have been formulated, this problem has always been before the Government, but unfortunately nothing has been done in a substantial manner; and, we remain where we are.

At the time of the Third Plan, it was said that in the present functioning of the administration, consultation with other authority is not always confined to broader matters; instead, it is too frequent and too concerned with details and, therefore, impedes effective action. Further it is said that for the creation of any programme or project, the primary need is to fix specific responsibility on the agency concerned and, within it, on particular individuals. Within defined limits, each individual should be given full responsibility and with it, the necessary measure of support and trust. If he fails in the discharge of his responsibility, he should be replaced. But, so long as he holds the office with which he is entrusted, he should accept all its obligations, and, equally he should be placed in a position effectively to discharge them. Government might have taken action against those officers who have been charged with corruption. But I fail to find any instance where an officer has been punished for not discharging his responsibilities properly.

In this connection, this is what our Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain said in 1963:

"The present administration has inherited some of that exclusive forbidding touch-me-not-ness, some of that stand-offish sense of superiority, some of that lack of sympathetic understanding which

[Shri Shiy Charan Gupta]

was associated with the administrator of the past. It also inherited, perhaps, some of that lack of initiative only natural in a circumstance where points of initiative were mostly occupied by foreigner. It also inherited some of those narrow loyalties of community and caste and language and region which could flourish and grow under foreign rule, for allegiance to those narrower loyalties did not place any higher and larger loyalties in the jeopardy. These and similar habits and attitudes cling to the administrators as remnants of a past they can never do too much to shake off."

There cannot be a better appraisal of the situation than what has been done by so eminent a person as Dr. Zakir Hussain, who is our Vice-President. It is very essential that this problem is given attention to. Otherwise, I am afraid this morass of administration will upset all the efforts of the government in raising the standard of this country and bringing planned progress to the people.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about the Delhi Administration?

Shri Shiy Charan Gupta: It is none the better.

It is good that the Administrative Reforms Commission has been appointed and no less a person than Morarjibhai is its Chairman. May I ask whether government will not do anything till the report of that commission is out? There are other matters which can be attended to without any difficulty—the fictitious and chaotic routine procedures of administration.

For instance, there was an instruction that no paper should remain on a file for more than 24 hours. I am sure if this one instruction is fol-

lowed, a lot of inefficiency and corruption will disappear. But for that, the heads of administration are required to be very vigilant and active. Similarly the job as to how to deal with the public is also important. Similarly, the supervisory staff generally sit in their offices and do not move in the field. That is how our various problems are aggravated rather than solved.

Coming to the foreign-exchange crisis, no doubt a committee has been appointed for import substitution. I would suggest that immediate steps should be taken to encourage import substitution, if we want that industries in this country should go on. At present, there is a great crisis and most of the industries are nearing closure. Unless some immediate steps are taken, there will be difficulty.

I would also request government to consider whether it is desirable to import items like stainless steel and raw cotton and artificial silk yarn which are required for manufacturing luxury items. If in the face of the present crisis, it is proposed to import such items at the cost of other items needed for the development of the country, we can easily imagine the results.

Coming to the question of agricultural production, there has been undue and harsh criticism of the Food and Agriculture Minister. Whatever steps are taken by the government for 1966-67, it is a patent fact that our agriculture still depends upon nature. The dual responsibility of the Central Government and the State Governments does not allow the Central Government to do much in this regard. It is regrettable that some years ago at the Nagpur Congress session it was decided that co-operatives should be encouraged and developed. But unfortunately they could not be developed to the extent desired, with the

result that the poor peasant is still suffering and it is ultimately affecting our agricultural production. It is a well-known fact that even a country like Russia suffered from food shortage. In spite of their mechanised means of cultivation, they could not produce adequate food and they had to depend upon imports from USA. Similar is the position in other countries also. But we are not to be guided by that. We have to take steps to see that production in our country increases.

I agree that what has happened in Bengal should not have happened. Instead of the remedies resorted to by the West Bengal Government like repression, they should have resorted to persuasion. They should not have used bullets, instead of giving rice to the poor people there.

I have a report from the Food Ministry—Review of the Food Situation. In page four of this report it is said:

"It is intended under the scheme to provide a nutritive diet to children, nursing and expectant mothers, the aged and the infirm."

I am sure the Food Minister would not be unaware of the difficulties of landless labourers in the villages. They have no foodgrains there. They are not producing foodgrains themselves. They have to depend upon the open market for meeting their requirements. When the Food Minister said that a scheme is sought to be evolved to provide a nutritive diet to children, nursing and expectant mothers, the aged and the infirm, some positive scheme should have been evolved to provide food for the landless labourers. Last year, I happened to go to a village in Uttar Pradesh and I saw that people were living on sweet potatoes. The tolerance of our people has become proverbial. This thing cannot go on for a long time. Therefore, it is essential that these land-

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less labourers, these small agriculturists, who do not produce enough foodgrains for themselves, are also taken care of and some scheme should be evolved by the Government to provide food for them as otherwise there will be difficulties.

Sir, the problem of rise in price is there. The late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and now our present Prime Minister, Shri Indira Gandhi, have emphasised more than once that essential commodities should be provided at fair price to vulnerable sections of the society—that is, the landless labourers, the poor people, the lower and lower middle-class people, government servants etc. I am afraid nothing substantial has been done in the last 15 or 18 months in that connection and the condition of these people continues to be bad if not worse.

Now, bonus has been declared by the Government. It is essential, it is important to check and to assess whether the bonus scheme given to government servants and others is sufficient to offset the strain of the rise in prices on their meagre wages.

I now come to the Fourth Five Year Plan. I would submit that the hotch-potch policy, loose thinking and inefficient implementation will not take us any further. Sir, if you see the condition of the landless labourers and you see the condition of the 42 per cent cultivators who are holding less than one acre and in the aggregate only 1.2 per cent of the operated land in this country, the conditions are very bad there. If we want that the conditions of the rural areas should improve it is very essential that village industries should be created in the rural areas. I should say, from the present record it is hardly possible to conclude that the steps so far taken will create any impact on the economic life of the rural population. It is necessary to define the scope of village small-scale and large industries so that un-

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

due competition may be avoided and it is clearly known what industries are to be established in different sections.

If we wish to establish a self-reliant and self-contained village community it is necessary to ensure a balanced relationship between the organised private sector of non-agricultural industries and the villages, between mechanized and labour intensive industries and between the town oriented industrial economy in general and the village oriented decentralized economy. Whatever we may talk of improving the lot of the poor people, it is not going to improve unless some definite steps are taken by the Government in that direction.

We have been thinking and we have been aiming at a mixed economy. There was no harm in that. Perhaps in the last 15 or 17 years it was essential for our country to take everybody with us in the mass upsurge for developing our country and for having a resurgent India. But today we have to make appraisal of the whole situation, of what has happened in this country in the last 16 or 17 years. When we make that appraisal we have to come to this conclusion that unless there is rural industrialisation, unless the Government takes proper steps to increase and give necessary safeguards to rural industries and rural economy, it will not be possible to achieve the desired results. What the Congress President said at the Jaipur Congress Session is important. This is what he said:

"It is eleven years since we clearly and unequivocally accepted socialism as our goal. We have to accelerate our efforts at achieving our declared objectives. Our development during this period has no doubt been significant. But it has not succeeded in lessening, let alone removing, the disparity between the rich and

the poor. On one side we see an affluent class indulging in conspicuous spending. On the other side, we see masses of people living in misery and squalor. We see production getting more and more oriented to luxury items instead of to the necessities of the common man."

He suggested certain measures also. He suggested a number of consumer industries, with a view to influencing the price level, to be established by the Government. He suggested that no second licence for an industrial undertaking should be given to the same party or group unless the first licence has been implemented. He also suggested that with a view to increasing the tempo of production licensing may be dispensed with in respect of industries which do not require any foreign exchange either for capital goods or for raw materials. He said that this will encourage entrepreneurs to design and fabricate capital goods and utilise local materials for manufacture. The objective of improving indigenous technology and achieving import substitution will receive a great impetus by such liberalisation of the policy of licensing.

I have to submit in this connection only one thing. The hon. Law Minister, Shri Pathak, the other day, during the Question Hour, said that the Government will take time to decide even about the interim measures on the report of the Monopoly Commission. It is most painful. This question of the Monopoly Commission, this question of concentration of wealth has been going on for the last several years in this country. This august House has been agitating about it. This country has been showing concern about it. I thought that by this time the Government should have decided, though not on the long-term measures, at least on the short-term measures. It is regrettable that the Government has not taken any decision even about interim measures.

11-29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have to say only one word about the national emergency. Hon. Members from the Opposition said that the emergency should be lifted. Perhaps, there is not so much need for the emergency at present. But, Sir, when hon. Members from the Opposition were saying something about riots in Bengal, something about repressive measures by the police there. I want to know from them one thing. What has happened in the Bengal Assembly? Is that the way how we should function our democracy in this country? It would have been better if, while condemning the Government for their repressive measures, the Opposition had come forward to condemn those who created riotous scenes in the Bengal Assembly and did not allow the Finance Minister of Bengal to read his Budget Speech.

Sir, the new Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has taken over the reins of the country only recently. She is an accredited leader. She knows her responsibility. She is not new to us. I hope with our heritage, with the legacy which we have borrowed from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shastriji, she will follow the same lead and take this country from strides to strides and the country will progress under her august leadership.

With these words I support the motion of Thanks.

श्री २० सि० महानव (बैजोगी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई विषयों पर प्रकाश डाला है। उन्होंने राष्ट्र की समस्याओं का भी उल्लेख किया है और उन्हें मुलमाले के लिये उन्होंने सुन्दर मुद्राव भी दिये हैं। उन्होंने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर भी प्रकाश डाला है। राष्ट्रपति जी के लिये, जो कि विश्व में एक महान दार्शनिक माने जाते हैं, यह योग्य था

कि उन्होंने विश्व शांति की स्थापना की और हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि शांति हमारे अपने विकास, प्रगति और हमारी सारी जनता के कल्याण के लिए आवश्यक है। उन्होंने शांति की स्थापना के लिए ऐसे सुझाव दिये हैं जिन पर विचार करना होगा और अपनाना होगा।

हमें गुटबन्दी और आपसी वैमनस्य के ऊपर उठना है। धर्म या जाति-पाति के झगड़ों से बचना है। शांति और सुख आपसी झगड़ों में निहित नहीं। इसके लिए मैं आपको एक कोटेशन भवतार मेहेर बाबा का देता हूँ। भवतार मेहेर बाबा कहते हैं कि यदि हमें शांति की इच्छा है तो हमें आपसी झगड़े बन्द कर देने चाहिए और एक दूसरे के साथ और सारी दुनिया के साथ प्रेम से रहना चाहिए।

श्री राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि यदि सम्पन्न भयवा कुशाहल राष्ट्रों के साधन विनाशकारी हथियारों में न लगाये जायें और इन्हें मानवता की सेवा में लगाया जाये, तो पिछड़े हुए देशों में सभ्यता का विकास होगा, दीनता और भ्रष्टान का नाश होगा, निर्गुणा और मनुष्यमारी के स्थान पर भासा और सुखमय जीवन होगा। राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण का पराम्नाक 5 मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ :

"Our Government will continue to work for peace in the world. Peace is essential for our own development and progress and for the well-being of all peoples. To this end, we shall strive to strengthen international co-operation, based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, non-alignment which implies freedom to judge issues on their merits and, above all, the abandonment of the use of force to settle disputes."

[श्री प्र० सि० सहगल]

राष्ट्रपति जी के इस पैराग्राफ को पढ़ने के बाद मैंने बहुत मनन किया और विचार किया और विचार करने के बाद मेरे क्वाल में यह आया कि हमारे दार्शनिक राष्ट्रपति श्री ने पीसफुल को-एग्जिसटेंस पर जोर दिया है तथा उसके लिए हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी जोर दिया था। मगर इसमें जितनी कामयाबी हमें होनी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं हुई है, ऐसा मेरा क्वाल है और अब हमें यह देखना है कि इसके कौन से कारण हैं। कारण हमें यह मालूम होता है कि lack of spiritual element in the process of execution प्रस्ताव को कार्य रूप में करने में आध्यात्मिक तत्वों के अभाव का अनुभव हो रहा है। इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को और भी सबल बनाने के निमित्त मैं जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक सच्चे आध्यात्मिक कार्यकर्ताओं का एक संगठन न बनाया जावे तब तक शान्तिपूर्ण सह-जीवन का स्वप्न अधूरा ही रह जायगा . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन आध्यात्मिक गुण तो नहीं हैं इस देश में . . .

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : आध्यात्मिक गुण हैं, जरा खोजिये। आध्यात्मिक गुण खोजने की कोशिश कीजिये। और यदि इस स्वप्न को साकार करना है तो आज के युगावतार के शब्दों में मैं इस तरह कहना चाहता हूं, यह सी० बी० पुर्बम की किताब है गाइड टू मैन ऐंड मैन टू गाइड, इसके पेज 261 और 263 की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं :

"Spiritual workers have to redeem the world from the throes of imagined duality by bringing home to people the Truth of the unity of all life."

इसके अलावा उन्होंने आगे और कह है :

"You have to win people to the life of truth, they cannot be coerced into spirituality. It is not enough that you should have friendliness and goodwill in your hearts; to succeed in your work, you have to bring home to others the conviction that you are helping them to redeem themselves from bondage and suffering and to realize the highest to which they are heirs. There is no other way to help them to spiritual freedom and enlightenment."

सभापति जी, अन्त में यह बुनियादी तत्व की बात है, शान्तिपूर्ण सह-जीवन का आधार है। इस आधार को तेजी के साथ बनाना है तो तो मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम, या गीता के भगवान श्रीकृष्ण, और गुरु नानक के महान प्रादर्शों पर राजनीति को मोड़ना है और आधुनिक भारत के महान योगेश्वर मेहर बाबा की उर्युक्त वाणी को यदि हम अपने अपने ध्यान में रखें तो यह निश्चय है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय का स्वप्न साकार होगा और उसके द्वारा इस देश से एक शांति की नई किरण सारे विश्व में प्रसारित की जा सकेगी।

आगे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सत्य और अहिंसा के पुजारी गांधी जी ने जिस इनर वायस की दुहाई दी थी वही आवाज जो एक नये रूप में मेहर बाबा के 'मोन' की वाणी के द्वारा प्राप्त हो रही है तो इसे सुनने से हम क्यों इनकार करते हैं, इस पर आप गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करें।

अन्त में मैं कहूंगा कि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज का 300 सालाना जन्म दिवस तारीख 18-1-67 को पड़ेगा। इसे नेशनल फेस्टिवल के तौर पर मनाया जाना चाहिए। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी गरीबों के रक्षक और उनके अधिकारों को मान्यता देने वाले थे।

ऐसे धातुवादी का जन्म दिवस जैसा कि हमने बौद्ध की जयन्ती मनाई वी उसी तरह इसे नेशनल फेस्टिवल के रूप में मनाया जावे। इस पर गवर्नमेंट को अपने विचार रख कर के जनता के सामने इसे लाना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है उसका मैं स्वगत करता हूँ।

Shri Daji (Indore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address, as a reflection of Government's policy, I am constrained to observe, is most uninspiring and insipid. It reflects a lamentable poverty of thinking on the part of the Treasury Benches and paralysis of action following therefrom.

If we survey the national scene, what are the most important subjects or phenomena that we find today? I venture to submit that the present situation is fraught with a growing economic crisis and a deepening political myopia and I will try to deal with these two points briefly during the time I have at my disposal.

Is the President's Address reflecting the Government's thinking? Does it show any awareness of these two important dangers that today work on the political horizon of our country. I venture to submit that it seeks to close its eye just as . . .

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. The quorum should be maintained. It is just the beginning of the day.

Shri Daji: Sir, if we survey the economic scene, I will only recall the statement of no less a person than the President of the Congress. He has recently said that the economic crisis is a greater danger than any danger to our borders. What is that economic crisis? I submit, the biggest crisis

today is, on the one hand, 60 million people condemned to famine conditions and, on the other, 60 handful of families controlling the total wealth of the country. There has been a revolt even by the Monopolies Commission and a report of the Mahalanobis Committee. And what does the Government seek to do about it? The Mahalanobis Committee was appointed on the eve of the Third Five Year Plan, when we were discussing the third Five Year Plan and it was supposed to guide us during the Third Five Year Plan. The Mahalanobis Committee sat for years and years and when it submitted its report, the Government appointed another committee. Now that committee has submitted its report and the Government has appointed a third secretariat-level committee. We were promised by the Finance Minister that when the secretariat-level committee submits its report there will be a high-power committee. Then there will be legislation before Parliament and there will be a Joint Select Committee by which time Parliament's life will be over and a new Parliament will come into being. In any case, it definitely shows that the Government has no intention of bringing about a re-orientation of its economic policies in its Budgets because by that time certainly the labours of the secretariat-level committee and the high-power committee are not likely to be completed.

As long as we do not solve this problem, the crores of rupees that we are spending on planning, if they are going to fatten and batten the Tatas and Birlas, we are not going to solve any economic problem that faces the country.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): What is your remedy?

Shri Daji: The Planning Commission has surveyed the Third Five Year Plan and having surveyed the Third Five Year Plan in a recent study it has found that there are serious

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shortfalls in the various sectors. There are shortfalls in steel because the Americans did not give us Bokaro in time; there are shortfalls in fertilisers because the private sector did not carry out its commitments; there are shortfalls in cement because the private sector blackmailed you; there are shortfalls in soda ash because the private sector wants to charge too high a price—all this has been given in a report of the Planning Commission. And what do we propose to do about it? The President's Address chooses to keep mum. It is the case of a housewife who closes her eyes when the cat is lapping up the milk thinking that by closing her eyes she does not see the cat lapping up the milk and, therefore, the milk is not being lapped up. That will not solve the problem.

Let us take the case of fertilisers—a most shameful surrender to foreign and Indian monopoly interests, complete sell-out of the national interest by Shri Subramaniam on his visit to the USA in the case of the fertiliser deal. We give a blank cheque. As the Congress President himself said, it has given a carte blanche to private interests to charge looting prices for fertilisers.

What happened in the case of cement? The private sector blackmailed you saying, "Till you give us a price rise, we will not give you a cement factory". They held back the cement factory during the Third Five Year Plan and ultimately forced you to give a price rise in cement. Only now they are promising new cement factories in the Fourth Plan.

That is not all. Has the Government learnt these lessons? No, Sir, Now even the agricultural sector is being handed over to the private sector and we have the spectacle, the shameful spectacle, of a big seed farm being given to the Birlas in Punjab against which voices have been raised not only from the Opposition but even from the Congress side.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): They are going to have one more in Rajasthan.

Shri Daji: And they are going to have one more in Rajasthan. Shri Asoka Mehta, the newly appointed Minister spoke some hurting words at Saugor University, not for bank nationalisation but only for increased credit controls; but when questioned in Parliament, like a coy maiden, he retracted even from this and said that it was only idealism being spoken to students. A minister of Cabinet rank talking about some more control on banks and industry has to retrace his steps because the big business press mounted an offensive even on this halting statement. In the face of this big business offensive we expected the President's Address to chart out very boldly and courageously the only path that can lift India out of the economic morass, the path of increased socialism. Our evils flow not because we have too much of socialism but because we have too little of socialism. The remedy of the evils lies not in decreasing the dose of socialism but in increasing the dose of socialism. The public sector may be inefficiently managed sometimes; but that does not do away with the fact that the private sector is more mismanaged. The only reason why we often hear about the public sector mismanagement is because we discuss it in Parliament. How many mills are being closed on account of mismanagement? What happened to the Indu Group of mills in Bombay? The Government rectified the remedy, handed the mills back to the same owners and after four years the same crisis has repeated itself. The Government, through the words of Shri Manubhai Shah in the House, pleaded helplessness. The Government is being reduced to the task of a cycle repair shop. The cycle is punctured by the industrialists, the Government repairs it under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, hands

it back to the industrialists for puncturing it again and bringing it back to the Government after puncturing it. Is this the way out of the morass? With all my respect to the late Prime Minister, who had great victories on the battle front and on the peace front, I say that on the economic front the accepted national policies have slowly but surely been eroded and dangerously eroded. Unless the trend is reversed, I dare say, we are not on the crossroads but we are on the brink of ruin and a dark future. And the President's Address does not give any hope of a new policy or a new look to the old policies!

Then, there are famine conditions and what have we done about them? The Government says that six crores are facing a famine and we are still guided by the old British Famine Code. In my State, Madhya Pradesh from where I come, with this high cost of living a famine relief worker is given 90 paise a day and that also after he is forced to purchase a *bidi* bundle of 20 paise manufactured by an *advasi* society; the net amount he is given is 70 paise. Is 70 paise the relief that you give? Is it sufficient? For 60 million people suffering under famine, you have handed over to them a sum which is not equal to 30 paise a month. That is the relief given on an average.... (*Interruption*) and having done this duty we are asking the children of schools in Italy and Holland to collect lunch coupons for the starving Indians. Church bells are ringing as never before in the century to collect lunch coupons for starving Indians. It is a matter of degradation and shame. Is it not sufficient for this Minister of famine, failure and futilities to debase himself? But he wants the entire nation to become a nation of beggars collecting lunch coupons from children of Italy and Holland. If we go to Connaught Place to Hotel Gaylord, Volga or Laguna, do we see any signs of famine in this country? Have we all contributed to famine relief in the

country that we should urge school-children of Italy and Holland to contribute lunch coupons? Have we any vestige of shame left? Have we any vestige of national prestige left? Are we to be degraded to this extent?

This is the question and faced with this question the Government wants to screen its own abject failures by painting a dismal picture and issuing appeals to U Thant, Shri Sen of the FAO.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the Pope.

Shri Daji: ...and the Pope to bring relief to India. This really is beggary. That will not solve your food problem. What will solve the food problem? The only thing which can solve the food problem is the land reforms. The land reforms have been sabotaged by the Chief Ministers.

Let me now come to a very important problem of political scene. What is our political scene? Our political scene, I submit, is corroded, above all, by what Mr. Setalvad has called, a constitutional dictatorship which is ringing in India ever since 1962. Sir, I will, through you, remind the Government Benches that when Emergency was required, we, the Opposition, stood as one man and voted for the proclamation of Emergency. That was the moral basis on which alone Emergency should be continued in our country. We did not fail in our duty. As Laski once pointed out, the ultimate sanction of law in a democratic society is not the stamp of the legislature but the acceptance of it by the public opinion. Today, the public opinion has repeatedly, from all sections of the public opinion, decried the continuance of Emergency. Not only Mr. Setalvad, not only Mr. Gajendragodkar, not only Mr. Ashok Sen but everyone, including so many Congress Members in this House itself, have said that Emergency should be revoked. If Parliament is not to be rendered into an essay in futility the voice of Parliament has to be

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heard and Emergency revoked immediately. It is not the right of the Government to continue to have the D.I.R. powers. Instead, what is done? Mr. Nanda abdicates his powers and calls a meeting of the Chief Ministers asking them, "Should we end Emergency?" and the Chief Ministers say, "No". What has the *Statesman* to say about it? It says:

"To expect the Chief Ministers and the Union Home Minister voluntarily to give up the arbitrary, unquestioned and unquestionable authority they wield under the Emergency would be like expecting a conclave of cardinals to make a collective declaration of atheism or a convention of tycoons to renounce the profit motive."

If there is to be procurement, who is to be asked? The Chief Ministers are to be asked. If they say, no procurement is possible, there is no procurement. The Chief Ministers are asked, "Should the Emergency be lifted?" and they say, "No" and nothing is done.

Then, the I.G.Ps are collected. Mr. Nanda says, "Use D.I.R. only against goondas and friends of our enemies." The Secretary of the District Congress Committee was arrested in Calcutta. I want to know, is he a goonda or a friend of the enemy? Under which category does he fall? Once you give this instrument to the Police, the first thing is not the use or the abuse of it, but the police mentality that you are breeding for the continuance of the D.I.R. The incident of the Banaras Hindu University and the incident in Bengal are not an isolated phenomenon. The policemen become emboldened when you give them arbitrary powers. Mr. Sen, the Chief Minister of Bengal, is refusing to give a judicial inquiry. He is confessing that the shooting was irregular. I do not expect this non-violent Congress Government, the non-violent police, to

avoid any force. But let us accept this course that if there is shooting, if there is any death, a judicial inquiry should automatically be held. There should be a minimum guarantee given to the citizens of the country. The Chief Minister denies this and he pleads to the charge that the shooting was irregular unnecessary and unjustified. I say nothing more on the subject.

Mr. Subramaniam, a very able man, came to the House and said, "What can I do? I wanted to send rice to Kerala. But the Chief Ministers of Madras and Andhra unilaterally discontinued the supply of rice to Kerala." I am quoting his own words. This is happening during the Emergency when the Centre has powers to give directions to the States. Who is ruling the country? It is better that this Cabinet of Mrs. Indira Gandhi resigns and the Chief Ministers constitute a Council to rule India. The Chief Minister of Madras can say, "No, I will not send rice to Kerala" and the Chief Minister of Andhra can similarly say so and Mr. Subramaniam can say, "What can I do if unilaterally they discontinue the supply of rice to Kerala". And hence the people of Kerala are starved. This is what is happening. The Chief Ministers say, no land reforms and nothing is done in that direction; they say, no procurement and so there is no procurement.

Sir, today has come, what I call in cricket parlance, a sixer from the Chief Minister of Bihar. Some charges have been submitted against him, by his colleagues to the President, of corruption, and the President wanted a report. To that, the Chief Minister of Bihar has said, "Who is the President to ask a report from me?". It has appeared in all the papers. Will some gentlemen tell this warlord from Bihar and bring him to his senses? Will the Defence Minister come to our aid, to the aid

of the Cabinet, to the aid of the President, and tell the Bihar Chief Minister, "If you do not submit to the authority of the President, there are powers enough with the people of India, with the sovereign Parliament, to make you submit to the will of the President, will of the Constitution and the will of Parliament". Why is this? The Chief Ministers think they can come and gather in a conclave at Delhi and hob-nob in the election of the Prime Minister and having elected the Prime Minister, they become the Mughals, the new stalwarts, that rule the country. This is a new danger on the political horizon. There is a great danger of the warlordism of the Chief Ministers, the warlordism of a few handful of political persons in the majority Party, against whose wishes, it seems, neither the Cabinet nor the Ministers can take any effective action. This, I submit, is the end of democracy. I say, this is the beginning of an end of democracy. Unless you stop it here and now, the whole scheme of our Constitution will be torpedoed and will be endangered.

Much has been spoken of the fertiliser deal. If there was any democracy in the Congress Party, the voice voiced at Jaipur should have been enough to sabotage it. After all, Mr. Kamaraj has opposed it. I do not want to go into the again; I only want to point out one dangerous thing. What has Mr. John P. Lewis, the Chief Aid Administrator in India done? He has written a letter to the Government—I will not read the whole letter though I have got the full letter but I will only read a few lines:

"We are ready to proceed immediately with the 'negotiation' of the loan and in this connection would like to put several questions about which we would like to be assured during the process of negotiation."

Then, further it says:

"While we want to take this occasion to inform ourselves rather carefully about the agricultural expansion programme the Government is undertaking, we have no desire at all to make this question-asking-answering process public. We do not propose that any of the points raised below be directly incorporated or reflected in the loan agreement. I request only that you give me a side letter dealing with the indicated subjects."

Here is a U.S. diplomat trying to suggest that a secret agreement be entered into and here is another officer of the Government of India by the name, Mr. Boothalingam, in his reply saying that this is accepted, that this need not be put in the agreement and that he was giving all the assurances. And the assurances are that the fertiliser factories will be given to the Birlas, namely, Delhi Cloth Mills project, Kotah, Jalan project, Kotah, Birla project, Goa, Andhra Sugars project, Kothagudam, I.C.I. project, Kanpur and some other company at Madras. All these assurances are given. He says, they need not be published in the negotiations and let the side agreements be passed. I submit, this U.S. diplomat who is teaching our Government to enter into secret agreements is teaching this Government to flout the sovereignty of Parliament, the sovereignty of the people of India as enshrined in our Constitution. In the name of sovereignty of Parliament, I call upon this Government to ask the U.S. Government to immediately recall this gentleman, John Lewis....

Shri Shinkre: What about Mr. Boothalingam?

Shri Daji: I am coming to him also. He should not be allowed to abuse our hospitality by these secret deals. A democratic country does not believe in secret deals. Whatever deals there are, let the deals be presented before

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the House and before the public scrutiny. Why should Government be shy of public scrutiny? Why should Government accept this humiliating U.S. suggestion of entering into secret agreements? I would like to know who authorised Mr. Boothalingam to do so. Either Mr. Boothalingam or the person who authorised him must be shown the boot, the democratic boot, because this country shall not be ruled in the way in which the U.S. Government rules its democratic country by secret agreements, secret pacts and secret conclaves....

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये बहुत सम्भरी आरोप लगाये गये हैं। चूँकि ये कागजात पब्लिक डकुमेंट नहीं हैं, इसलिए इन को टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत दे दीजिये।

Shri Daji: I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri Daji: Then, there is another thing. We were told in this House that the Chief Minister of U.P. has chosen to keep Rs. 3 crores of Defence Fund for use in U.P. What is happening in this country? I would like to know it. After hearing this, similarly, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh will also like to keep something for himself. For what purpose is this Defence Fund collected? The Prime Minister denied the charge of the Defence Fund being collected forcibly. I will within 10 days—I have not got the documents just now with me—show you a notice issued by the Madhya Pradesh Government Electricity Board saying, "You deposit so much amount in the Defence Fund. Otherwise, your electricity connection will be discontinued from such and such a date." I will produce it to her. If there is any vestige of honesty in this Government, the Madhya Pradesh Government must be castigated for the issue of such a notice. It is in

writing. When our people rose so gloriously for the defence of the country, why do you require such force, legal or illegal, direct or indirect, to be used in the raising of the Defence Fund? And having raised that, the Chief Minister keeps a portion of it. All these will have to go. Then they say, 'voluntary'.

Then I come to the question of political pressure exerted for the aid given by U.S. We never object to receiving aid without strings attached, from any country.

14 hrs.

Shri Shinkre: Which one is giving?

Shri Daji: No one is giving. Let us all live or die on our own feet rather than accepting humiliating conditions for aid from this country or that country. The whole nation rose to the clarion call of the Father of the Nation to build a Swadeshi movement and not to pledge our independent country to this or that country.

Mr. Humphry came and went away. The Prime Minister says that we have had goody-goody talks. The U.S.I.S. issued a Press note saying that the Prime Minister of India agreed to this and to that. And what do we find? Even the so-called satellite of the United States of America, Mr. Bhutto had the courage to contradict that no such talks were held, but our Government is keeping quiet on such a humiliating note issued by the U.S.I.S. I would like to know, why. Even the NATO ally of the U.S.A., President De Gaulle, has had the courage to openly say that the resumption of bombing is bad and peaceful negotiations are hindered thereby, but our Government is behaving in a most queer fashion.

Even what Mr. Shastri had said, this Government is not ready to retaliate and openly and firmly take a stand which will enhance the prestige

of the country in the council of the world. All these are various pressures in which our foreign policy, our home policy, our accepted national policies are being eroded. It is only the national policies that are carried forward to the logical end of socialism that can take the country out of the morass in which it has been getting. If you falter, if you fail, there is no third way by which this country can be taken out of the difficult crisis which we are facing today.

Another point and I will have almost done. We have heard so much of talk about corruption and Mr. Nanda's self-imposed limit is almost coming to an end. (Interruptions)

Some hon. Members: It is over.

Shri Daji: When Mr. Nanda made the statement about corruption, I said, "Mr. Nanda is rushing in where angels fear to tread". Our words have proved too true. We have talked and talked of corruption till corruption has become the biggest national problem. Of course, Mr. Nanda has done this: he has put corruption on the map not only of India but of the world, but when it came to the question of taking determined action against corruption, he developed cold feet because he cannot do it, because the warlords who are interested are holding back, the warlords would pull him down. They even tried to pull him down recently in the new Cabinet making. I am not concerned with Mr. Nanda, X or Y or Z. So far as corruption as a national phenomenon is concerned, what have you done? What has the President to say about it? The President is a great philosopher, he is a religious man; he has written so many books, but on this mundane thing of corruption, he is silent. Can you solve corruption by keeping silent on it? We have again and again discussed it here; we have proposed many things—not this petty Vigilance Commission which has no powers, which has no courage to discharge its functions . . .

Shri Warier (Trichur): They do not have even stationery with them.

Shri Daji: We have asked for certain concrete steps and guarantees against corruption, against political corruption. Even the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee on political corruption remains unimplemented; about licensing also, it remains unimplemented. If this is going to be the fate of the nation under the new stewardship and as the President was pleased to call, under the youthful generation of freedom fighters, if this is the scheme of things of the youthful generation of freedom fighters, God save us; we have had enough of the old generation; very soon we will have enough of the new generation. As I was saying, we are hanging perilously on the brink of an ever-thickening crisis of a veritable political and economic precipice. It is yet time; let us all unite—all honest men, all persons who believe in freedom, who believe in democracy, who believe in socialism, who believe in doing our duty to the teeming millions of the people, whose name we pledged during elections and will pledge again in the forthcoming elections and from whom we will take our votes; let us not betray their confidence; let us pledge in them and pledge in the sovereign Parliament; otherwise, the democratic institutions themselves will come into disrepute. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: They are being brought into disrepute.

Shri Daji: The scenes that we have seen in some States have since multiplied.

In the end, I would say that the people's anger is gathering momentum. If the Government thinks that it can hold back the people's justified holy anger by its D.I.R., the Government is living in a fools' paradise. There will be more Keralas, more Bengals, more Maharashtras and Samyuktha Samitis in the days to come and any attempt to hold back the rising tide of people's anger will be as futile as the attempt of old King Canute to stay the waters of the

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ocean. The people of the country will sweep away the D.I.R., the Emergency and also the puppet powers who want to cling to their powers, to the use of Emergency and D.I.R., and build a new India, a democratic India, a free India, a proud India, and not a degraded begging India, a socialist India and together we shall march forward to the glorious destiny that awaits this great country.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): I rise to support the motion on the Address given by the President. The President's Address reviews the activities of the Government and also spells out how the Government proposes to deal with the problems facing the country. In this connection, we should take note of the developments that are taking place in the Far East outside India. We cannot be oblivious to the fact of Chinese build-up on the northern borders. It has also to be considered that China, of late, has emerged as a nuclear power. Therefore, all these considerations are likely to influence our thinking both internally and externally.

In this context, the question of lifting the Emergency has come up. Let us consider this question of Emergency in a cool moment. Till the Tashkent Declaration was signed, nobody talked about lifting of the Emergency. It must be remembered that Emergency was promulgated at a time when the Chinese made a massive attack on India. Since then, the Chinese attitude towards India has not in any way improved towards finding out a peaceful solution. On the contrary it has worsened; only the other day, on the 16th February, the Defence Minister made a statement; he has indicated that the Chinese military build-up on the northern borders, instead of weakening, has largely increased. In India there is a considerable section of the people who have, somehow or other, sympathy for the Chinese and for the Chinese hegemony spreading towards the Far East. That be-

ing the position, should we press the Government to lift the Emergency at this moment? I, for one, would have liked the Emergency to go and normal conditions to be restored so that we could live in a peaceful atmosphere, but the climate today is not such as to press the Government to withdraw the Emergency provisions. But at the same time I would urge the Government not to extend the rigours of Defence of India rules to matters which normal laws can very well take care of. It is very unfortunate that a large number of people are kept under detention under the provisions of the D.I.R. Of course, if these people are concerned with the security of the country, they should be under detention so long as the Emergency exists, but then the Government should make proper scrutiny of cases so that persons who are not concerned with the security of the country are released as quickly as possible. The question of lifting the Emergency should not, of course, be looked at from sentimental grounds.

It is unfortunate that, for the last three years, the Emergency has continued and we have not been able to find out a settlement similar to Tashkent Declaration so far as Chinese are concerned. We look forward to the day when it will be possible for India to find an honourable solution in a peaceful way with regard to China too because China happens to be our neighbour. But all the same it is not the time when we should talk so loudly about lifting of Emergency.

Then, I come to the Tashkent Declaration. During the last eighteen years, Pakistan and India had passed through a period in which we had only bitterness, irritation, and conflict, and at times we lost sight of the human values too. For the first time, the Tashkent Declaration has taken us to a position in which we can breathe something like a free air, and we can look forward to the day when we shall be able to resolve all our disputes with Pakistan in a peaceful

manner. In that sense it is a magnificent piece of document which these 600 million people both in Pakistan and India, I believe, will honour. This is not just a document to resolve our political differences but it also opens up new avenues and new vistas so that we can talk about our economic relationship also, for, after all, India and Pakistan are both economically so backward. Unless we forge some united policy in the field of economy it will not be possible to go ahead. Therefore, along with our discussions about the political matters, our Government should also think of ways and means by which our economic relationship can be adjusted.

It is unfortunate that the trade between India and Pakistan which was much larger in the beginning had declined recently. This decline of the trade between India and Pakistan indicates that we were indulging in mutual competition, in things which could have been procured by one country from the other; and if we had done so, we could have diverted our resources to developing something else. But we did not do so. On the contrary, we wanted to be self-sufficient at least in a spirit of competition; that is why the economy of both countries has suffered. It has also led to the foreign exchange crisis to a large extent. For instance, we could have obtained jute in a large measure from Pakistan and we could have developed our other industries here, but instead because of our conflict we had to try also for jute production, whereas instead of producing jute, we could have diverted our resources to production of food crops. I hope that after the Tashkent Declaration, all these things would be looked into in the proper perspective.

Coming to food and agriculture, I should say that the malady is so basic that the burning of buses and the shooting of people is not going to take us nearer solution in any way. Recently we have come across agitations in Kerala and West Bengal, but the entire emphasis is on the distri-

butive aspect of food. Some people ask why they should get only so many grammes of rice whereas the people in Andhra Pradesh were getting much more. Therefore, the whole attention seems to be on the distributive aspect of food. As I have said, the problem is so basic that it cannot be tackled in this way. After all, we have to look to the land availability also. India's per capita land availability is only 1.84 acres, whereas in USA it is 12.8 acres, and in the USSR it is 26.5 acres. Dr. D. E. Baker in *World Food Survey* estimates that 1.8 acres are necessary for producing adequate diet at a minimum cost with less of cereals and more of milk, fish, poultry etc. In that context, how is it possible to increase food production by merely talking of putting in more fertilisers, creating more irrigation potential but ignoring the overall thing, namely the production of subsidiary foods? During the last eighteen years, no attempt worth the name has been made to diversify food production and get subsidiary foods produced like fish, milk, poultry etc.

Another aspect is that nearly 70 per cent of our agricultural workers live on a submarginal scale. Even if the production of cereals is improved on account of the advanced input, they will have no marketable surplus to take to the market, and, therefore, they cannot buy the necessities of life and they would still be in the same state of squalor and poverty. It matters very little for these agricultural workers whether the price of wheat is Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, because they have nothing to sell in the market. We are completely ignoring that aspect of the question. Unless something is done to improve the lot of these people, it will be impossible to get rid of the trouble. If the marginal level cultivators are given opportunities to produce eggs, fish, milk and the like, they will have sufficient margin to take to the market with which they can buy the other necessities of life. Government's reports have so far repeatedly said that the agricultural

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workers, during the last few years, have not been able to take advantage of the economic development of the country. The *per capita* income in 1950-51 in India was Rs. 248, while in 1964, it was Rs. 318. The report of the Mahalanobis Committee rightly indicates that in spite of the increase in the *per capita* income in the country, these agricultural workers have not been able to take advantage of the development that has taken place and the advantage that has accrued to the country so far. That being the state of affairs, I would urge the Government to take a perspective view of the things and not merely to stress on increasing cereal production. Of course, the production of cereals is no doubt necessary. But we cannot ignore this vast section of the agricultural workers. Today, we are seeing agitations in the urban areas, launched by people most of whom are not producers. If you take a proper view of things, you will find that it is the case of the large section of agriculturists who have got no lobby to plead their case and who have no organisations like trade unions, which deserves greater notice. I am sure the time will come when these people also will rise, and if that happens it will become very difficult to face the situation. Therefore, while the agricultural policy for the country is going to be spelt out, all these aspects should be taken into consideration and seriously considered, from the point of view of whether we can depend merely on producing rice and wheat or we should also supplement it by developing subsidiary foods like milk, fish, eggs etc.

Then, the question of changing the food habits of the people is constantly coming up before the House and outside. How can we change the food habits of people unless we can assure them of a proper supply? With what are we going to change the food habits? That is also an aspect which has to be seriously taken note of.

Coming to the public sector, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the development of managerial and entrepreneurial efficiency. Committed as we are to the reordering of the institutional structure to bring about a new social order, we are bound to devote our energies for the promotion of public sector undertakings; at the same time, it is also necessary to improve the managerial and entrepreneurial efficiency of this sector. During the last few years it has been noticed very much that the efficiency of this sector has not improved as much as it should have. It is not enough merely to have the public sector undertakings, but we should also create a psychological climate in which the workers could feel a sense of participation in the management and administration of these undertakings. If that is not done, the very purpose of the socialist approach will become meaningless. I hope the trade unions and their leaders will take an active part to impart this sense of participation to the workers. Otherwise, all our talk of a socialistic order will be meaningless.

Coming nearer home, I would draw the attention of the Government to the geographical situation of that area. With the Chinese poised on the northern border thus constituting a threat to the country, we are passing through a serious crisis. Recently, papers have reported the activities of some people in disrupting railway and other lines of communications. All these things have led to some sort of stagnation in the economic growth of this area. The State Government is not capable of financing the necessary road projects nor has it the means to man the security forces. Therefore, the Central Government should take a realistic line and see to it that the communication needs of this area are met and adequate security forces are provided in that area. Because of all this disturbance and dislocation, capital is shy in this area with the result that

industrial growth is practically nil there. It cannot be expected that the private sector will play its proper role in that remotest corner of the country and try to develop it. Therefore, the Centre, for that matter, the public sector, should step in where the private sector has failed. Hence I would urge the planners to see that the industrial growth of that area is taken care of by the Centre through an extension of public sector activities there.

Coming to planning, the Planning Commission should take a pragmatic approach. Apart from the question of the magnitude of a particular project, more important is the substance and content thereof. There has been, for instance, a complex for petro-chemical complexes. These are very capital intensive projects requiring a large amount of foreign exchange content. If because of symbolic modernism we go in for these petro-chemical complexes, it will mean cutting down of the necessary foreign exchange required by other vital industries. I am making this point only to stress that the question of priority should be very seriously taken up; otherwise, we may land ourselves in some sort of disaster. I therefore plead with the Planning Commission that they must look to the content and substance of the plans and projects rather than go by size and sentimental considerations motivated by some sort of modern symbolism.

With these words, I support the Motion.

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty (Balsore): It has been the custom in this House to propose annually a vote of thanks to the President for his annual Address. It is practically an occasion in which the ruling party is placed under scrutiny. It is an occasion for self-examination for the party.

Before coming to this House, my party placed a manifesto before the

electorate. Have we fulfilled the promise we made? If so, how far and to what extent? What we intend to do in the coming year has been given in the President's Address. Of our achievements in the past year, I will speak now. I will take the last achievement first.

On Tashkent, the House has heard many learned discourses. I intend to give a commonsense view of it. I picked up this talk outside Parliament House. There was an irregular group talking. They had returned after hearing our Tashkent discussion in Parliament. It is briefly this: What could Shastriji do? What could Ayub Khan do? They are toys in the hands of the public opinion of India and Pakistan. Indian public opinion cannot part with Kashmir and Pakistan public opinion would not leave Kashmir alone. If either Shastriji or Ayub Khan did anything which might compromise public opinion in either of their respective countries, then their Government would have toppled down. Neither the Indian Parliament nor the Pakistan Parliament would allow it. Public opinion in both countries has been roused to a high pitch of bitter hatred and antagonism. Hence the estrangement of feelings between both sides must be removed first. Use of force in settlement of disputes must first be abjured. Economic and other relations of co-operation between both countries must be promoted.

Take for instance, the India-China conflict. When China made a treacherous massive attack, if Pakistan instead of going the way of China, had stood by us in our hour of distress and danger, the Kashmir problem would have been much nearer solution. This door for mutual confidence and co-operation this Tashkent declaration will open.

On the issue of Kashmir, the only and best course open for both India and Pakistan is indicated in the Tashkent Declaration, this is a commonsense view which I commend to the House.

[Shri Gokulananda Mohanty]

The nation faced formidable difficulties during last year. The India-Pakistan conflict, the Chinese ultimatum, the unprecedented failure of monsoon, suspension of aid in military hardware by America and England, as also reduction of the quantum of food despatch in our hour of on-rushing distress and danger—each one of these troubles is enough to break the backbone of a newly independent but thoroughly emasculated nation struggling for existence. Our party, of course, with the cooperation of the opposition, steered clear of the danger. But the nation is still not out of the woods. Unfortunately, the Opposition has changed its tactics, has turned election-minded and has been making insoluble the problems which are crying for solution. The Food Minister could muster courage enough to fight an unprecedented failure of monsoon. I expected that friends in the Opposition would, instead of speaking in disparagement of him, congratulate him on his brave piloting against formidable odds. Mr. Subramaniam is made of hard fibre, and is struggling to win a losing game. Let us hope that he will rather break than bend before the impending danger of famine.

Last year's days of darkness, however, have shown some in their true colours. Some weak Chief Ministers have managed to forget their promise to the electorate, want a reversal of the policy of prohibition. I wish, in this Address, Government had given an indication of their unflinching endeavour in furtherance of this policy of prohibition.

During these hard times when famine is threatening, the Chinese are shaking the manes, there is heavy damage to our economy under strain of Indo-Pakistani conflict, Government has been compelled to curtail some important projects. I know, in Orissa, some important irrigation projects like the Monibhadra project, the Anandpur Barrage project, the Salauli Dam project, will starve and progress will be halted because of curtailment

of expenditure. I am strongly of opinion that no project which directly or indirectly assists agriculture or food production should remain in abeyance because we have got to be independent in food supply as soon as possible.

One of the greatest drawbacks in advancement of agriculture and food production has been the delay in land reform which has not shown much headway. The Address could very well have given a direction, an impetus to our land reforms. Government cannot be congratulated on their progress in these reformatory legislations.

The Address has given an indication of large strides taken in the field of health and education. There is no doubt that progress made in these fields exceeds optimistic estimates. One cannot but give unstinted praise to the concerned ministries for their achievements.

The Mover of the Motion has given a twist to the Presidential Address by making some unhappy remarks about nuclear power. All but China have abjured or are about to abjure nuclear power for military purposes. Let us perish in this distinguished company rather than cower before Chinese storm.

Our old and tested policy of non-alignment is daily gaining ground. The Chinese with all their power, pelf and vast numbers are going down in world opinion. If for any consideration we are forced to align ourselves, we shall have to toe the line of the biggest brother. We will have no option, no freedom. This policy of non-alignment is the policy of truth, which is India's motto. It is imbedded in our culture. This policy of non-alignment gives strength, courage and freedom to the smallest of nations. If we give up this policy, all others will. But Mr. Dandekar says that during our hour of distress, we were friendless and alone. Is it 'true'. If it were true, China would not have eaten the humble pie soon after giving the ultimatum.

Mr. Dandekar says that in the Address China has been dismissed in three sentences, that they were masterpieces of understatement. And in the same breath he says the Address has no mention of the unjustifiable continuance of the Emergency proclamation. He gives importance to China standing at the door and to discontinuance of the Emergency proclamation at the same time.

Finally I would like to say one word about the programme of character assassination vigorously pursued afresh by a certain section of the House. In most ungentlemanly language, certain Members have spoken of others in this august Assembly. We expect much more of this filthy fish-market discourse as the General Election will be advancing nearer. But I assure these friends, denunciation of others will not improve their poor representation in the House to come.

With these words I support the motion proposed by a distinguished member of our House.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): In Kerala there is no legislative assembly and there is President's rule in that State. The last Assembly that was elected at the beginning of last year was dissolved without even summoning the members who were elected to that Assembly. It is reported that the elections to the Assembly are going to be postponed further and President's rule continued. In this predicament, the people of Kerala have lost an important means of voicing forth their views through their representatives. The only representation they had under the circumstances was in Parliament in both the Houses, in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha. And even this representation, meagre representation of the people of Kerala provided for in the Constitution is going to be reduced in volume by the first week of April when the Kerala Members elected to the Rajya Sabha will have to vacate their seats. It is a great pity that the privileges of

this problem State are being reduced in this manner step by step.

The Government, the administration which is in charge of Kerala, ought to have thought about this in time to remedy the situation as much as it was in their power to do. By a simple amendment of the Constitution, the members who are now sitting in the Rajya Sabha can be made to continue there until their successors are elected. For this purpose only an amendment has to be brought to the Constitution, a simple amendment to the effect that the Members of the Rajya Sabha shall continue to sit, to hold office until their successors are elected, and this will apply to all the States. This is a very simple amendment to which no State and no party will object. Yet, the present administration of Kerala did not think about this simple amendment which will continue at least a part of the privilege of the people of Kerala. They, as usual, have been tardy in thinking of the interests of the people. I earnestly request the Government to bring in such an amendment to the Constitution before the Members who were elected to the Rajya Sabha six years ago vacate their office in the first week of April. This will be only a matter of justice due to the Kerala people. The second point I want to urge is about the reservation that is now provided in Kerala for backward communities in the matter of admission to educational institutions. Certain quotas were provided for backward communities as also certain quotas in the government appointments to various cadres. It is now reported that the present administration under the President's rule is going to interfere with this provision. While the magnitude of the population of the backward communities would require an increase in the seats reserved for them in the educational institutions, it is being sought to be reduced. There again it is sought to bring in economic considerations in the matter of such reservation in educational institutions. This ignores one important

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

fact that this reservation is mainly for the admission of students belonging to the backward communities to the educational institutions. It is not very much the fee concessions and other such facilities that are relevant in this connection, though they matter to a large extent. I think the government will not interfere in this matter and allow the *status quo* to continue. It is also stated that government is contemplating to explore and exclude appointment from the ambit of reservation most of all gazetted appointments which are very important in the matter of giving status. If that is done the very object of having this reservation for the benefit of the backward communities will be defeated. These provisions of reservations were introduced not by any arbitrary authority in the State; they were made and accepted by successive popular governments reflecting the will of the people after mature deliberation. There is no justification for effecting any change now, particularly when Kerala has no representative legislature and it is under President's rule. The minimum request that I would make in this connection is that this question be postponed till after the elected assembly comes into being in that State. That is not too much to ask for. I am sure the authorities that be will give sympathetic consideration to this matter.

The third point is the hopelessly inadequate industrial development that Kerala State has received in the matter of industries and such other amenities as the railways and communications. In this connection, I would only point out to one small matter which would show how Kerala has been neglected by the present administration: the proposal to construct a small line measuring not more than 35 miles connecting Nilambur-Shoranur line with the main line on the west coast, thus connecting Melattur and Ferok stations. An assurance was given that this line will be taken up in the Second Plan; more than 12 years ago this assurance was given;

and then this demand had been there for another decade earlier than that. We hoped that it would be taken at least in the second Plan. Now we are in 1966. Nothing is said about the construction of this line. Taking line for line, no other sector, measuring only this much, can stand comparison with this line except a few sections round about Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, be it comparison in the matter of traffic or revenue. This line will open up a country which is very rich in resources such as timber, arecanut, coconut, coffee, tea and so many other articles. It will also connect Kallai the second largest timber yard, not in our country alone but in the whole world, with the source of timber and it will also increase the revenue of the other lines, Nilambur-Shoranur line and other sections. At present, passengers who could cover a distance between two points in ten miles by this line have to go 30-40 miles by various lines or by bus. It will avoid all this; increase passenger traffic earnings and good revenue also. So, this line should be taken up as early as possible. It may be said that the local government has not been so anxious as we are about this line; they have put it much below other lines in the matter of priority. But the government of India know that it is an important railway line and that is why they assured that it would be constructed; they gave that assurance as long ago as 1950-51 when the local government differed from them in the matter of the importance of this railway. It is up to the Centre to see that the region was not so neglected and ignored by the local government. I think now even the local government will not have much against this line being given the first priority in the matter of constructing the railway line there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: The fourth point is with regard to the problems State of Kerala, with reference to the

doldrums in which it finds itself in the matter of food. The food crisis that has overtaken the State has not come upon it suddenly. The Consultative Committee on Kerala legislation and other parties concerned have been warning the Government in time that such a situation is overtaking the State, but no due attention was paid to it. Finally, the people had to suffer from hunger and starvation and they had to cry for adequate food. When their cry was not needed by the present administrators of Kerala State, the people wanted to impress upon the Government sufficiently, and for that purpose, they took up the Kerala bandh. In that bandh, all the parties in the State including the Congress were participating, and it was done in a beautiful, peaceful manner, so that the Government could no more ignore the needs and necessities of the Kerala States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: So soon? Now, Sir, but for the interference and the provocative activities of the police, the bandh would have gone on peacefully until the end. But the police would not allow, the authorities would not allow it to succeed in that way and make history in the country so far as demonstrations were concerned. What the people now want is more food. The stand of the Kerala people with regard to food is that they are entitled to as much food as is available to anyone else in the country. That is their demand and that is their stand. That is their case. Kerala can produce more food provided she makes use of the land which is now being utilised for raising more valuable crops. And the Kerala State shares these cash crops with the other parts of the country, and it helps the country substantially to earn foreign exchange. All these

benefits that accrue due to the cash crops which Kerala is producing are not confined to Kerala; the benefits go to the whole country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Therefore, the State's production of paddy is limited and in that matter, the other parts of the country which share in the fruits of her labours, must share their paddy with her. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that the people of the Kerala State are provided with adequate food.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time for his group was 7 minutes, but the hon. Member has taken 17 minutes. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy. (*Interruption*) I have called Shrimati Yashoda Reddy. The hon. Member will please resume his seat.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,** Before I comment on the economic situation in the country, with which I want to deal today, I should like to say one word; that is, yesterday, I had been listening to the speeches of the hon. Members of the Opposition when they spoke about the policy of the Government. I have no objection whatsoever if they criticise many things, and in many of those criticisms I myself will join. A member like Shri Kamath, who is supposed to be the leader of a very big party and for whom we have got great respect, respect for his intelligence and understanding, and another hon. Member, Shri Narasimha Reddy, who unfortunately represents my native constituency also,—these hon. Members—talked of personalities and referred to persons in position on personal basis. It does not add to the dignity of Parliament as such and certainly not to the Members. Certainly, let them criticise any policy or any party, and we are one

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with them if the criticism is for the common good. I only want to say that I am rather surprised that a person like Shri Kamath should have brought in such personal things. If hon. Members are interested to know what was said, they could look into the proceedings and find out what they have said.

Before I turn to the economic policy, I might say that I do agree with the Opposition Members on one or two things. First, let me refer to the Kerala food situation. Whatever might have been the other considerations, political and otherwise, I must say with a sad heart that the Government has not fared well as far as the Kerala State is concerned. Certainly, it is the concern of the Government to give them food, whatever political policies they accept or follow, and certainly one should not have less food than another. Coming from a surplus State, I do feel guilty that I eat a little more than my brethren do in Kerala. Whatever the policies, the Government should ensure an equal distribution of food and supply enough food to the Kerala people.

Secondly, I must say I am rather ashamed that our ex-Governor, Shri Jain, had left the State of Kerala at a stage when people were being shot and when the people were crying for food and more food. Whatever might have been the situation, he should have stood there as a soldier and faced the people and their problems. Certainly, I feel ashamed that a person who belonged to my party, when he should have looked after the affairs of the State, left the State and came out. If a soldier on the borders had left his post and come out, I do not think we would have excused him. Similarly, it was unfortunate that Shri Jain left the place at that time. (Interruption). There are sincere Members who feel that one who leaves his duty at such a time, whether he is on the home

front or any other front, whether he is a Governor or a Member of Parliament or a Minister, cannot be excused. I hope the Government will take note of this matter soon. I am sure what I say will be conveyed to the Government who have a joint responsibility. I do express our anger as much as the Opposition does, on such matter. (Interruption).

Now, I turn to the economic problems of the country. I would like to say that we have had three Plans. The third Plan is almost coming to an end and the fourth Plan will be starting soon. I am not here to suggest or comment on everything, but I would like the Government to take an honest review of the things which have happened in these 15 years. We have introduced planning for raising the standard of living of our people and giving them better opportunities for a richer and better life.

In these five-year plans, from an initial investment of Rs. 260 crores, we have come nearly to Rs. 21,250 crores. And what is that we have achieved? Certainly we have achieved something. For instance, the national income is a good measure of the economic growth and it has gone up by 68.7 per cent: from Rs. 8,850 crores to Rs. 14,930 crores. A significant part of this increase has taken place in the industrial sector whose production has risen from 73 per cent to 174.8 per cent if we take the base year as 1956. In regard to the basic and heavy industries, our production has been very good. Apart from our concern in the basic or heavy industrial aspect, let us see what has been the planning.

In all the past 15 years, what have we done for the common man of India, the ordinary citizen of India—his food, clothing, his employment and his housing. These are the things which have an ultimate impact on the people. After all, I do not believe in talking about any ideology: whether one talks about the

strictly leftist ideology like the communists or the strictly rightist ideology of the Swatantra, any government in a developing country, when it wants to develop the country, has to face innumerable problems, and therefore, the first and foremost policy of the Government is to cater to the basic necessities of the people, and that is, food, clothing, housing and medical care. After the basic things have been attended to, and after the basic needs have been fulfilled, then the Government could come to think whether it can follow this ideology exclusively or that ideology exclusively.

15 hrs.

Now, I would like to place some figures before the House. I would first refer to per capita income. Many members have said that the per capita income has gone up. I agree, but the per capita income, which is regarded as an index of economic well-being has registered only a very moderate rise. It has gone up only by Rs. 66.9 from Rs. 247.5 in 1950-51 to Rs. 314.4 in 1964-65. A UN Survey relating to the developing countries of the ECAFE region has shown that during all these years, India has had one of the lowest per capita income increase. But what is even more distressing is that the increase in income has not been shared equally by all the sections of the community. As has been very correctly pointed out by many members, the income of the top five or six of the households has increased. It is not as if you are distributing the riches everywhere. The increase has been concentrated on the top five per cent of the households and poverty has been distributed over the teeming millions of India.

We have had any number of committees. Mr. Daji also referred to a number of committees including the Mahalanobis Committee. Whenever a problem is posed, we talk about ideologies or of appointing committees. I

am reminded of the saying that committees are nothing but an association of people who individually can do nothing, who collectively decide that nothing can be done. This is the way committees function.

The agricultural farm labourers who constitute about 17 per cent of the total working population are the weakest and most degraded section of the population. They are socially and economically very weak. The two Agricultural Labour Enquiries of 1950-51 and 1956-57 show that even in the first initial five years of the period when there was a slight rise in per capita income, the income of agricultural labour fell. As the Mahalanobis Committee on distribution of income and levels of living reported in 1964, "agricultural labourers as a group do not seem to have shared in the increase of incomes". A recent survey by the National Council of Applied Economic Research also shows that the lowest 10 million of the rural population have an average daily income of 27 paise or an annual income of Rs. 99 only. This is the condition of agricultural labourers.

What about fixed income groups? Government employees are nobody's concern, because they do not have labour unions recklessly shouting their grievances nor can they come and declare their grievances like politicians. They are tied down and the condition of the government servants is most miserable.

There has been so much talk about diet survey. As compared to the rich countries, we are not getting even one-third or one-fourth of the number of calories which they get in their food. Compared to the most under-developed countries, we are not getting more than three-fourths of what they get. So, we are not only under-nourished, but malnourished. Of course, we do not have starvation deaths. Of course, I am not saying this as a criticism of the government that government has not done anything. But these are basic facts which

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

the Planning Minister must take into consideration. Any amount of platitudes and policies are not going to be substitutes for food and bread. When we go to the villages and face the people, they ask, "Why is it that 20 years back, we were able to get food, clothing and education so cheaply?" I do not have the time to go into the figures about clothing and unemployment.

Policies like socialism or communism are only platitudes to please the intellectuals. We are not here to follow any particular social or political philosophy. Our only policy should be what is the most practical thing. One communist member said that Shastri deviated from the socialistic system. My assessment of Shastriji was that he was a man down to the earth, a realistic man, who knew the feelings of the people and he did not mind brushing aside platitudes and philosophies sometimes.

Coming to unemployment, everybody knows that not only there is unemployment and under-employment, but the backlog is increasing. The backlog of unemployment which stood at 4.1 million at the beginning of the first plan rose to 5.3 million in 1955-56 and to 8 million in 1960-61. It is estimated that the backlog of unemployment at the end of the third plan would be of the order of at least 12 million. These are the things which should be taken into consideration by the Planning Minister and the present Cabinet while preparing the fourth plan.

Sometimes I have a very sad feeling that all our efforts and public statements have not had the heart and thinking for the people behind them. Sometimes I feel it is a result of unrealistic and impractical thinking. Even when there was correct thinking, the implementation was not efficient and honest. Of course, here and there we have taken some correct decisions; I do not deny that.

Apart from the main things like food, clothing and shelter and medical facilities which government has to give, top priority will have to be given to slashing the expenditure of the government at the Centre and in the States. There is so much of unnecessary expenditure which do not give us any results. I am glad the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Bhatnacharya has said that apart from the money given by the Centre, the States overdraw and spend too much. It is not for me to say where they can impose immediate expenditure cuts, but government must apply the axe with a heavy hand on the mushroom-like growth of administrative machinery, including, if I may say so, the ministerial ranks with all the paraphernalia.

I am glad the Administrative Reforms Commission has come into being. It took three months for them even to start working. I hope they will cut down all the red-tapism which is upsetting the easy working of the administration.

Most of our plans have failed because of our not being able to control our population. Whether it is food production, employment or medical facilities, I sincerely believe that drastic steps should be taken for population control. But I do not agree with Mr. Chagla's suggestion, which is well-known to the House and to the people.

Sir, another thing is, Government should think less of ideologies and more of practical things. As has been said by Barbara Ward, as far as Planning by itself is concerned nothing is wrong with the Government. As far as planning is concerned, I think it is one of the best planning that we have got. But in its implementation there is red-tapism and delays. The inclination of the people both at the helm of affairs and those who are to interpret it is not there.

In India, today man is a hungry man. No ideologies will help him. No politics are going to satisfy him unless you give him food. I feel you cannot control a hungry crowd just by having the DIR unless that sense of emergency is there. We do not have that sense of emergency and DIR seems to be rather out of place in most of the places and sometimes it is not used for the correct purpose. Sir, this is my honest opinion.

Thank you.

श्री सिधमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को मैंने शुरू से आखिर तक पढ़ा है। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि इस में उन्होंने प्रजा प्रभुत्व को मजबूत करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। एक वाक्य में उन्होंने यह कहा है :

"Unfortunately, our relations with the People's Republic of China still continue to be strained. The country has to be vigilant and strong."

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री अधिक भ्रगर इस एमरजेंसी को सरकार कायम रखना चाहती है तो साफ तरीके से यह बतलाया जाना चाहिये कि कब तक आप इसको कायम रखना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप एमरजेंसी को कायम रखते हैं तब तक के लिए तो एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक आप इस तरह की नेशनल गवर्नमेंट नहीं बनाते हैं तब तक एमरजेंसी को कायम रखना या आइंदा इसको बढ़ाना जरूरी नहीं है। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मैं एक लफ्ज भी इस तरह का नहीं पाता हूँ कि तमाम दलों को मिल कर के जो मुश्किलात दरपेश हैं, उनका सामना करना चाहिये। आख के बारे में मुश्किलात दरपेश हैं, मुरझा के बारे में मुश्किलात मुल्क के सामने हैं।

इन तब आ दूसरी जो राष्ट्रीय समस्याएँ हैं इन सब का सभी दलों को मिलजुल कर और दिल से हल करने के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। सभी को मिलजुल कर इन समस्याओं के हल की खोज निकालने के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। हम में से हर एक आदमी अपने उत्तरदायित्व को समझता है और वह जिम्मेदार आदमी है, अपने आप को उत्तरदायी मतदाताओं के प्रति और राष्ट्र के प्रति समझता है। दल के लिए ही वह काम नहीं करता है बल्कि देश के लिए भी करता है। हमारी सब की अन्ता के प्रति, मतदाताओं के प्रति कुछ न कुछ जिम्मेदारी तो है। कहने को तो कहा जाता है कि यह जो डेमोक्रेसी है, यह आपकी पीपल, बाई की पीपल, फार की पीपल है लेकिन वास्तव में यह आपकी पार्टी, बाई की पार्टी एंड फार की पार्टी बन गई है। इसको बदल कर हम जब तक मतदाताओं की परिपक्व कायम नहीं करते हैं और हर क्षेत्र के आ मतदाता हैं उनको जिम्मेदार नहीं बनाते हैं तब तक इतने बड़े प्रजा प्रभुत्व को चलाना हमारे लिए मुश्किल ही बना रहेगा।

इस प्रजा प्रभुत्व में जो पैसा टैक्सों के जरिये से आता है वह किसी दल विशेष के लोगों द्वारा नहीं दिया जाता है बल्कि समस्त मतदाता जो हैं, सभी पार्टियों के जो लोग हैं, मारे मुल्क के लोग जो हैं वे इस में सम्मिलित हैं, वे टैक्स देते हैं और तब सरकार का काम चलता है। बहुत बड़ी बड़ी और गहन समस्याएँ मुल्क के सामने दरपेश हैं। खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है, खाद्यान्नों की मुल्क में कमी है। कहने को तो हम कहते हैं कि यह एक बैनफेयर स्टेट है। भ्रगर वास्तव में आप समझते हैं कि यह बैनफेयर स्टेट है तो आपके लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि बैनफेयर प्रोग्राम के लिए हर बजट में कम से कम पचास परसेंट से ऊपर नामिनरी एक परसेंट अधिक खर्चा आप रखें। नदी आप इसको बैनफेयर स्टेट कहने के हकदार

[श्री विश्वमूर्ति स्वामी]

हो सकते हैं। आप इसको सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट भी कहते हैं। सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट भी यह उसी वक्त हो सकती है जब आप सोशलिस्टिक प्रोग्रामों के लिए, जनता की भलाई के कामों के लिए 51 परसेंट रुपया बजट में रिजर्व रखें। वरना यह सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट कहलाने के लायक नहीं हो सकती है और न ही बैलफेयर स्टेट कहलाने के लायक हो सकती है। अगर रीयल तरीके से आप इसको सोशलिस्टिक या बैलफेयर स्टेट बनाना चाहते हैं तो आपके लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि आप अपनी आमदनी का कम से कम 51 परसेंट ख़या बैलफेयर के कामों के लिये रखें।

हमारा सेंट्रल बजट भी अब पेश करने का वक्त आ गया है। सेंट्रल बजट इन ब्रीफ यह किताब हम को दी गई थी। इसमें मैं बता हूँ कि 1959-60 में रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडीचर 1029.5 करोड़ था और 1965-66 में 2246.6 करोड़ था। इसके साथ ही सफा 6 पर और भी आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। वहाँ पर यह लिखा है :

"Central Budget-1965-66—Revenue and Expenditure-Nation. Building-Economic and Social Services."

यहाँ रेवेन्यू और एक्सपेंडीचर सब कुछ बतलाने का वक्त नहीं है। इतना ही कहना मैं काफी सम्मत्ता हूँ कि नेशन बिल्डिंग, इकोनॉमिक एंड सोशल सर्विसिस के लिए 414 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं जब कि 2476 करोड़ रुपये हमारे पास हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सिर्फ 19 परसेंट हम तमाम नेशनल बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज, सोशल सर्विसिस वगैरह में खर्च करते हैं। अब आप यह भी देखें कि इस में क्या क्या शामिल होता है। केवल बातें करने से ही देश स्वावलम्बी नहीं बन सकता है, केवल भाषण

दे देने से नहीं बन सकता है, उत्पादन बढ़ा कर, खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करके ही आप देश को स्वावलम्बी बना सकते हैं। इतना भर कह देने से किसान को कि वह अधिक पैदा करे, वह अधिक पैदा करके आपको नहीं दे सकता है। यह काम जबानी जमा खर्च से नहीं हो सकता है। जो पैसा आप मुल्क में वसूल करते हैं उसका 51 परसेंट जब तक आप नेशन बिल्डिंग के कार्यों के लिये, सोशल सर्विसिस के लिए, इकोनॉमिक सर्विसिस के लिए भ्रमण नहीं रखेंगे तब तक आप बैलफेयर स्टेट का मखौल ही उड़ावेंगे। सब काम जबानी जबानी ही चलेगा तो कुछ नहीं होगा। प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा से कहते रहे हैं, हर प्रधान मंत्री यह कहता आया है, हर मंत्री यह कहता आया है, प्लानिंग कमीशन यह सोचता आया है कि हम ने ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करके दिखाए हैं। लेकिन आप यह देखें कि बजट में आप ने इस काम के लिए क्या कुछ अधिक रकम मुकदर की है या कम की है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि ग्रेटर एटेंशन शुड बी गिवन फार दी प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम्स। लेकिन प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम कहाँ हैं और कितना आप उन पर खर्च करते हैं? सेंट्रल बजट का 19 परसेंट तो हम ने इस काम के लिए रखा था। दो साल पहले 22 परसेंट रखा। पिछले साल 21 परसेंट रखा। और यह जो साल गुजर रहा है इस में 19 परसेंट ही रखा। शायद जो आने वाला साल है उस में हम 18 या 15 परसेंट ही रखें। नेशन बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज में क्या क्या शामिल है? इस में चलाने वाला डिपार्टमेंट भी शामिल होता है, जो लोग काम करते हैं, वे भी शामिल होते हैं। नेशन बिल्डिंग इकोनॉमिक एंड सोशल सर्विसिस क्या क्या हैं, यह मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ :

"This head accommodates expenditure (including grants-in-aid) on the various nation building, economic and social, services."

such as, forests, scientific departments, education, medical, public health, agriculture, rural development, animal husbandry, co-operation, industries, broadcasting, labour and employment, community development projects and national extension service including local development works, multi-purpose river schemes, electricity, ports and pilotage, mercantile marine, light-houses and lightships, aviation, road and water transport schemes, overseas communications service, grants to social welfare organisations, welfare of backward classes, assistance for scarcity affected areas and for natural calamities, rehabilitation of displaced persons welfare of scheduled tribes and development of scheduled areas, economic rehabilitation of Tribal Areas in Assam, and industrial housing".

Then it says:

"The trend of expenditure on nation-building—economic and social services—since 1959-60 as shown in Table and Chart No. 8....."

यहां पर यह दिया गया है।

हमारा प्रजातंत्र 1950 में शुरू हुआ। उससे पहले जो ब्रिटिश ढांचा हमारे सामने था वही ढांचा हमने अपना लिया। उसको हम ने बदला नहीं। अब राष्ट्रवादियों के सामने, पार्लियामेंट के सामने, कैबिनेट के सामने, नई चुनी गई प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने और सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट जो बनाना चाहते हैं, उनके सामने यह सवाल है कि क्या वे 51 परसेंट प्रोडक्टिव कामों के लिए खर्च करने के लिए तैयार हैं? यह मैं कम से कम बता रहा हूँ। मिनिमम रिक्वायरमेंट्स जो हैं उनको तो बैलफेयर स्टेट को पूरा करना चाहिये। अगर आप और पैसा इन कामों के लिए चाहते हैं तो आप टैक्सेशन बढ़ावें।

लेकिन यह उत्पादन के लिए होना चाहिए, खेतीबाड़ी के लिए होना चाहिये। लेकिन 51 परसेंट तो आप हर हालत में रखें। इससे कम रखना मंजूर करना है। तीन परसेंट रखना मंजूर है। यह कहना कि हम ने यह प्रोग्राम किया है, वह प्रोग्राम किया है, फोटो प्रखबारों में निकलवा देना। इसका कि हाईब्रिड ज्वार तकसीम किया जा रहा है, फर्टिलाइजर तकसीम किया जा रहा है, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। कहने मात्र से काम नहीं बनेगा।

इसके भलाबा एक और बात बतलाऊं। यहाँ पर हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने खास तौर पर कहा कि वह जोनल सिस्टम को सपोर्ट करते हैं और उन्होंने अपनी पूरी ताकत से उसे सपोर्ट करने की कोशिश की। मुझे यह पता नहीं चलता है कि वह अपनी पार्टी के लिये भी जिम्मेदार हैं या नहीं। जयपुर कांग्रेस में सक्सेड्स कमेटी में दो बार वोटिंग ली गई फिर भी उस ने जोनल सिस्टम को खरम करने के पक्ष में मत दिया। लेकिन उसकी बात को भी खाद्य मंत्री जी ने नहीं सुना। न वह पार्टी की सुनते हैं और न पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की बात सुनते हैं। आखिर वह जिम्मेदार किस के लिये हैं? क्या वह हाउस को सिर्फ एक डिबेटिंग हाउस या टाकिंग हाउस बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर वह उस को रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हाउस मानते हैं तो उन को दिल लगा कर काम करना पड़ेगा। अगर इस तरह से नहीं करेंगे तो केरल और बंगाल का मसला हर क्षेत्र में बढ़ेगा। हर स्टेट की तरफ से आप के पास रिप्रेजेंटेशनस या चुके हैं। खास तौर से मैसूर स्टेट के मुख्य मंत्री ने आप को लिखा है आप उस स्टेट को इतना नेगलेक्ट करते रहे हैं कि उन का कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर भी यहाँ पर नहीं है। खैर, यहाँ पर यह सवाल नहीं है कि हम यहाँ पर हैं या नहीं, लेकिन उस राज्य के लोगों के साथ न्याय तो होना चाहिये। यहाँ पर आज न्याय नहीं हो

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

रहा है। यहां पर तो कह दिया जाता है कि इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट को शुरू किया जायेगा लेकिन उस पर भ्रमल नहीं होता है। राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि :

"Irrigation projects are being speeded up. It is expected that through major and medium irrigation projects, water for an additional 3 million acres will become available during the coming financial year."

यहां पर इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर श्री फकरुद्दीन अहमद बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उन के कानों तक अपनी भवाज पहुंचाना चाहता हूं। मैं हर साल इस हाउस में बोलता रहा हूं लेकिन आज तक वह फुजूल गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री फकरुद्दीन साहब कान खोल कर सुन लें कि चौथी प्लेन में आप जिन इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स को ले रहे हैं उन से पहले ही मुल्क के सामने जो इरिगेशन की प्रॉब्लेम है उस के कारण जैसे केरल बंद हुआ बंगाल बंद हुआ वैसे ही दूसरी स्टेट्स में होने जा रहा है। इस लिये एक दम चीफ जस्टिस की सलाह पर एक ट्राइब्यूनल अप्वाइंट करना चाहिये सन 1956 के वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट की तहत और उस के फंसले के मुताबिक पानी देने का इंतजाम किया जाये। वह ट्राइब्यूनल जितना कहे उतना पानी महाराष्ट्र को मिलना चाहिये और मैसूर को मिलना चाहिये। हम को आप ने एक टी० एम० सी० एफ० पानी नहीं दिया लेकिन आप आंध्र के नागार्जुन सागर को और सबसेलम प्रोजेक्ट को या दूसरी प्रोजेक्ट्स को पानी कहां से देते हैं? है कहां पानी आप के पास हमारे लिये? आप 20,000 टी० एम० सी० एफ० पानी तकसीम करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे लिये पानी आप के पास नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी

भी प्रोजेक्ट से पानी आता हो, लेकिन उस की ठीक तरह से तकसीम होनी चाहिये।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के कुछ हिस्से आज भी कहत एरिया के अंदर आते हैं। उन को कहत का प्वाइंट कहा गया है, गुलाटी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की जवान में। वहां क्या आज तक आप ने पानी की तकसीम की? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप डा० के० एस० राव की बात न सुनिये क्योंकि वह तो इंटरेस्टेड आदमी हैं। उन से जरा दूर रह कर इस मामले को हल किया जाये।

Shrimati Lakshmi Khammam
(Khammam): False allegations are not to be made.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : ऐलिगेशन्स नहीं, यह हकीकत है। वह चाहते तो पांच साल के अंदर यह मसला हल हो सकता था। वह वाटर कमिशन के मेम्बर भी रह चुके हैं यहां पर मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट भी रह चुके हैं। अब एक दूसरी स्टेट के कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर आये हैं। अगर यहां पर इंडेपेन्डेंट फैसला किया जाये, दिल खोल कर और इंसाफ से तस्फिया किया जाये तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि सारा देश एक है इस लिये सब के लिये पानी होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक स्टेट को पानी मिले और दूसरी स्टेट को न मिले।

इसी तरह से और बड़ी बड़ी समस्ययाँ हैं। यहां पर आप बड़े बड़े कारखाने कायम कर रहे हैं। पांचवे स्टील प्लांट की बात है। उस के बारे में तो मैं डिमान्ड्स के बक्त बोलूंगा, लेकिन इस बक्त इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा आप को देखना

चाहिये कि कहां पर आज 75 फी सदी आयरन कंटेन्ट है और कहां पर यह स्टील प्लान्ट हो सकता है। आप सिर्फ अपने देश के नहीं दुनिया भर के एक्सपर्ट्स को बिठलाइये और उन से राय लीजिये तो आप को पता चलेगा कि अगर कहीं स्टील प्लान्ट सक्सेसफुल हो सकता है तो बेराली हास्पट में हो सकता है। यह तो पांचवें या छठवें स्टील प्लान्ट की बात है, वहां पर तो पहला स्टील प्लान्ट होना चाहिये था। वहां पर नेचुरल रिचनेस इन आयरन और है और वहां पर स्टील प्लान्ट होने का फायदा सारे राष्ट्र के लिये होगा। इसलिये इस को जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं खास तौर पर कुछ अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट को आप ने लिया है। मेरे पास वहां से कल ही तार आया है और मैंने उस के ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी दिया था। लेकिन उस को ठिसप्रलाउ कर दिया गया। आज आप को देखना चाहिये कि वहां पर क्या हो रहा है। आप नये नये प्रोजेक्ट्स की बात करते हैं लेकिन जहां मेरे क्षेत्र में प्रकेले तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट के धंदर फिजिकल तरीके से साढ़े पांच लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होनी चाहिये थी वहां सिर्फ बड़े साठ एकड़ की सिंचाई हो रही है। वहां पर सारे पानी का एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर जो मेन कैनल और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरी कैनल्स हैं उन में सोईंग के जमाने में पानी रहता है, लेकिन दस साल से हर साल इमर्जेंसी की तहत उस को तोड़ दिया जाता है। रात में कट्रेक्टर्स जा कर उस को तोड़ देते हैं। इस वास्ते तोड़ देते हैं कि इमर्जेंसी में बिना टेन्डर के सारा काम हो जाता है और उनको उसमें पैसा खाने का मौका मिल जाता है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है? अब भी टूटी हुई है। पन्द्रह दिन हो गये

हैं लेकिन खेतों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है।

Tender plants of paddy on one lakh acres of land are drying up.

इस मसले को आप को जल्द से जल्द हल करना चाहिये। वहां के जो लोकल सिंचाई इंजिनियर्स बंगरह हैं वह लाखों रुपये इस के उपर बरबाद करते हैं। चूंकि वहां सारी गड़बड़ी हो रही है इस लिये सेंटर को इस के ऊपर हाथ डाल कर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करना चाहिये। आज हालत यह पटुंग गई है कि उस में पांच फिट पानी नहीं पहुंचता है कि वह टुट जाती है क्योंकि बहुत कमजोर कर दी गई है जब कि घाघ्र में सात फिट पानी बहता है। मेरी आप से इतनी डिमान्ड है कि इस के लिये आप जल्द से जल्द इंकवायरी कीजिए और जल्द से जल्द इंतजाम को ठीक कीजिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो एक लाख एकड़ पैदी, जो कि समर काप है, वह खराब हो जायेगी और यह देश के लिये घातक होगा।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तुंगभद्रा कैनल केमीन एरिया में है। उस से इरिगेशन करने के लिये प्रोग्राम बनाया गया था। आज से नहीं बल्की पहले से ही उस के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है। तकरीबन 1890 ए० डी० में उस का सर्वे हुआ था। मेरे पास यह एक बेल्लारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट का गजट है जिसमें साफ तरीके से लिखा हुआ है। उस जमाने में सर्वे करके इसे फाइनल किया गया था। लेकिन अब अगर तुंगभद्रा की बात नहीं मुन रहे हैं और वह अगर तुंगभद्रा का नाम इस प्रोजेक्ट में नहीं आता है जो इस कहत की मौजूदा परिस्थिति को धूर करने के लिये खास तारीके से सोचा गया है। इसको जल्दी से जल्दी आपको करना चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं प्रोक्पोरमेंट के सिलसिले में खास तौर से आपका ध्यान बिलाना चाहता

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

हूँ कि जब तक वह जोनल सिस्टम खत्म नहीं करते तब तक समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती अगर यह जोनल सिस्टम आप खत्म नहीं करते तो इस जोनल रेस्ट्रिक्शन के खिलाफ जो ला को ब्रेक करके मूवमेंट हमें शुरू करना है, उसे हम देशभक्ति समझते हैं। यह आपने आर्टिफिशियल मुल्क का बटबारा कर रखा है, जिला बन्दी ताल्लुका बन्दी और यहाँ तक कि एक गांव से दूसरे गांव में भी हरकत बन्द हो गई है। वही पर बाजू में गंगावती एरिया में 70-80 पैसे किलो चावल मिलता है जबकि उसी की बगल में दूसरी जगह जो कि 20-22 मील दूर भी नहीं है डेढ़ रुपये और सवा रुपये किलो चावल मिलता है। प्रोक्योरमेंट जो आप कर रहे हैं उसमें क्या दाम आप वसूल कर रहे हैं? किसान को तो आप 52 रुपये क्विंटल चावल का दाम देते हैं, 52 पैसे किलो उससे लेते हैं लेकिन आप उसे 78 पैसे किलो बेचते हैं और ज्वार 65-66 पैसे किलो बेचते हैं। यानी 28 रुपया पर क्विंटल मुनाफा चावल में कमाते हैं। इससे ज्यादा मुनाफा और क्या हो सकता है? कैपिटलिस्ट्स को तो आप तंग करते हैं क्या वह इससे ज्यादा मुनाफा लेते हैं? दो चार पैसा किलो ज्यादा लीजिए। लेकिन आप तो 28 रुपये क्विंटल मुनाफा चावल में ले रहे हैं और 26 रुपये क्विंटल मुनाफा ज्वार में ले रहे हैं। आप समझ लीजिए कि जब 26 रुपया और 28 रुपया मुनाफा आप एक एक बीसे के ऊपर, या 100 किलो के ऊपर चार्ज करेंगे तो उससे कन्ज्यूमर्स को कितनी घाफत होगी? इसका जरा ह्याल कीजिए। टोटल प्रोक्योरमेंट को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसको देखा जाय तो खरीद और बेचने में किसी तरह से एक या दो रुपये से ज्यादा भन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। इतना आपको फर्क रखना चाहिए। आप ही प्रोक्योरमेंट कर तो 52 पैसे में से लेते हैं तो 55 या 60 पैसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लें। यह नहीं कि 26 रुपया और 28 रुपया मुनाफा लें। इतना ज्यादा वसूली करना बिल्कुल बेइन्साफी

की बात है। इतना कहते हुए मैं फिर आप से कहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क की फूड समस्या या बजट जो भी हो, राष्ट्रीय सरकार होने से, सरकार और तमाम दल वाले मिल कर जब तक इसको हल करने के ऊपर नहीं जुटेंगे तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

श्री अन्नमणि लाल चौधरी : मोहतरिम सदर साहब, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। साथ ही इसके मोहतरिम सदर साहब, हमारे देश में और उन गरीबों के बीच, उन यतीमों और मशकीनों के बीच जो हालात पैदा हुए, स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के निधन से, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि मुल्क के उन गरीबों का बाजू और पैर बेकार हो गया, दिमाग उनके बहुत दिनों तक खराब रहे। उनकी हालात को मैंने देखा। ठीक है, मुल्क में बड़े लोग होते हैं, पैसे वाले होते हैं। लेकिन वह गरीबों की तरफ तवज्जह देने की कोशिश नहीं करते। इसलिए संसार में उनके पीछे कोई नहीं जाया करता है। राजघाट और जवाहर लाल जी के शातिवन में आज भी ढाई मन फल बढ़ता है। किसी ने अगर व्यक्तिगत रूप से रुपया कमाया तो मुमकिन है कि पितृ-पक्ष में उनका बेटा पिंड दान कर वेगा और पंडित से कहेगा जल्दी कराओ जल्दी कराओ। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े से बड़े रहनुमाओं, मैं कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने वह हासिल किया कि जिससे कि शांति वन और राजघाट में आज उनकी मरी हुई समाधि पर घरबों और खरबों की तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब और यतीम जाकर श्रद्धा से नत मस्तक होते हैं और फूल बढ़ाते हैं और दूसरे मुल्क के लोग भी वहाँ जाकर श्रद्धा से झुकते हैं। अपना व्यक्तिगत जीवन बनाना चाहते हो तो व्यापार करो, बिजनेस करो, लाखों मन सोना जमा कर लो, लेकिन उससे मुल्क का कुछ नहीं होता, उससे मुल्क की गरीबी नहीं मिटती है।

इसलिए सब के साथ काम करो। जरूरत थी, इसी मुल्क में दधीचि पैदा हुए, जरूरत थी मुल्क को उस वक्त तो अपना मांस और चमड़ा गायों से चटवा दिया, यहां तक कि हिंडियों का दान कर दिया। तो मुल्क के बड़े आदमियों गरीबों से प्यार करना सीखो, उन मासूम बच्चों से प्यार करना सीखो। और भी सुनो दिल खोल कर सुनो, ऐ हिन्दुस्तान के हाई क्लास पार्लियामेंट, तुम मुल्क के अन्दर किसी भी आदमी को पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हो, माफ करो रामसेवक जी, तुम मुल्क के आदमियों को दबा कर रखना चाहते हो जो मुल्क को सही रास्ते पर चला सकते हैं। अपनी लीडरशिप और प्रपंच के आधार पर उसे दबा कर रखना चाहते हो। किसी पार्टी के अन्दर यह जुरत और ताकत नहीं है कि तुम उसे खुल कर मीका दो। उसे दबाना चाहते हो। माफ करना मेरे दोस्तो, मैं खूब अच्छी तरह से इस सियासत को समझ गया हूँ। आप क्या चाहते हो, इसको भी अच्छी तरह समझता हूँ। आपके एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो होते हैं, मैंने देखा है। माफ करना उस जमाने में मैं भी एलेक्शन लड़ रहा था। एक एलेक्शन "मैनिफेस्टो मझे मिला मैं बहुत ज्यादा बबड़ाया कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इतनी ज्यादा गायें कहाँ से आ गईं? खैर, उसकी दलील तो मैं मैं इस समय नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह बात जरूर याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के कदमों में हिन्दुस्तान के उन यतीमों की तरफ से मैं श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूँ और साथ ही ही इसके जो हमारी नयी प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा जी आयी हैं उनको भी मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। वह बड़े बाप की बेटी हैं, मुल्क के उन गरीबों के अन्दर खुशी की लहर दौड़ गई। आप मुझे माफ करेंगे मैं बहुत गरीब वर्ग से आता हूँ, मुझे कोई सहारा नहीं है, यह तमाम पार्टी वालों के तीर और बन्दूक हम पर चलते रहते हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस संगठन के बल पर मैं जीत कर आता हूँ, इसको अशोक मेहता

साहब भी जानते हैं, हमारे यहां से कन्डीडेट हो चुके हैं, तो मैं इस तरफ ध्यान जरूर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे वाले हजार कांशिश करने के बावजूद भी अपने इरादों में कामयाब नहीं हो सके और मैं कांग्रेस की ईमानदारी और संगठन के बल पर अभी तक जिन्दा हूँ और शायद उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जिन्दा रहूंगा जब तक कांग्रेस जिन्दा रहेगी, उस समय तक मैं भी जिन्दा रहूंगा। तो एक तरफ और मैं आप की जरूर तयज्जह दिला देना चाहता हूँ। खुलकर आओ। अगर फिरकापरस्ती और जातिवाद के आधार पर संगठन करना चाहते हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का वही हाल होगा कि जो दूसरे मुल्क वालों ने आप की कमबोरियों का फायदा उठाया, थोड़ी सी गायों को भागे खड़ा कर दिया और आपका मुल्क गुलाम हो गया।

ताशकन्द का जिक्र आया। कहा गया कि मुसलमानों ने अपने जंग-ए-बाज स इस्लाम फैलाया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

मोहम्मद मुस्तफा सललल्लाही ए वसल्लम अलाहित सलातो वसल्लाम ... (अवधान), सुनो यह तथारीख की बातें हैं। 80 लड़ाइयां हुईं जिसमें आन्दारा कीजिये 10017 आदमी जंग मैदान में मरे। लेकिन किसी लड़ाई में वह पैगम्बर जाते थे, किसी में नहीं जाते थे। वह अमन और आमान के लिए हमेशा खुदा में प्रार्थना करते थे जिसको कि आप ईश्वर में प्रार्थना करना कहते हैं। यह कहते थे कि अगर किसी दुश्मन ने आपको इस कत्ले पर मारा तो वह भी कत्ला उसे हाजिर कर दो जिसमें खुदा उसको लाफीक

[श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी]

दे और तीफीक के माने कि वह सही रास्ते पर आ जाये। इसके मानी यह नहीं है कि हम किसी खास जाति या इस्लाम को नीचे न जाते हैं या कोई मेरे सनातन धर्म को नीचे ले जाय। यह तो इन्सानियत का सौदा है। अगर हम किसी के बाप को बाप कहेंगे तो बेशक वह भी मेरे बाप को बाप कहेगा और भय से कहेगा। लेकिन अगर मैं किसी के धर्म या मजहब के खिलाफ बोलता हूं तो वह भी हमारे धर्म या मजहब के खिलाफ बोलेगा। तो लोगों ने कहा कि यह जंग जो हुआ और शास्त्री जी ने ताशकन्द में बिना सोचे समझे किसी के दबाव में आकर साइन कर दिया, इससे मुल्क के कुछ और अन्जाम हो सकते हैं। लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरी जहां तक लियाकत है और वह ताशकन्द समझौता हिन्दी में भी और इंग्लिश में भी दोनों में दिया गया है, मैं जो मामलात को समझा हूं वह यह है कि ताशकन्द के मामले में जनरल अयूब का न कोई दबाव था और न रशिया के प्रधान मंत्री का कोई दबाव था। फिर वहां आपके चौहान साहब भी थे और सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह भी थे और और भी अपने लोग उनके साथ थे। इससे बेटर ऐप्रोमेंट या समझौते की कोई बात हिन्दुस्तान के सामने नहीं हो सकती थी। नहीं तो आप कह दो कि लड़ाई करना अच्छा है। अगर ज्यों ही खतरे ही घंटी बजती थी, उसी साथ एबेन्यू में हरे राम हरे राम होने लगता था। हरे राम हरे राम करने से बम्बाईमेंट थोड़े ही बन्द हो जायेगा। वह तो जहां होना है, वहीं होगा। तुम भी उसके लिए तैयार रहो। मर्द तो वह

है जो मुल्क को हर लड़ाई से बचा ले जैसे जवाहर लाल जी ने बचाया, जैसे शास्त्री जी ने बचाया। जरूरत थी उस वक कि हम लड़ाई का सामना करें, उनके खतरे का सामना करें और जब बात ऐसी आयी कि हम दोस्ताना हाथ बढ़ावें तो बड़े भय के साथ दोस्ताना हाथ हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने बढ़ाया और अयूब से कहा कि तुम भी खतरे में हो और हम भी खतरे में हैं। आप अन्दाजा करो यादव साहब, बड़े पड़े लिखे आदमी हो, अगर लड़ाई हो तो इस मुल्क ने जो उन्नति की है, उससे आप पांच सौ वर्ष पीछे चले जाओगे। आपकी तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज का क्या हाल होगा? नवजवानों का क्या हाल होगा और देवियों का क्या हाल होगा? ... (व्यवधान) ... और मेरा क्या हाल होगा? मैं तो 1930 से लड़ता चला आ रहा हूं गांधी जी और जवाहर लाल जी के इशारे पर। अगर जरूरत होगी तो वहां भी जाऊंगा। मुझे आप को लैफ्ट राइट और कुछ मार्च आदि सिखलाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी या आम्स पकड़ाना मुझे आप को नहीं सिखलाना पड़ेगा। मैंने काका कालेलकर पंडित मदनमोहन मालवीय के नेतृत्व में काफी काम किया है और आप के श्रीराम वाजपेयी जोकि उस समय के स्काउट कमिशनर थे उन के नीचे मैं एक वालियंटर था। मैं सारा क्वायद वगैरह जानता हूं। आप को तो शायद यह पता भी नहीं होगा कि अटेंशन मे 45 डिग्री का कोण हो जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी : बस मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा । देश में आप्र खाद्यान्न का सवाल पेश है । इसके हल करने के लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है । जो कि मैं देना चाहता हूँ । हिन्दुस्तान के प्रन्दर बहुत से समुद्र हैं, बहुत सी नदियां और झीलें प्रादि हैं जहां पर मछुए और मत्स्याह प्रादि मछली पकड़ने का काम करते हैं । उन से इसके लिए कर वसूल किया जाता है । मुझे बिहार में, यू० पी० में, केरल में या जहां प्रेरियन सी है, वहां भी मुझे जाने का मौका मिला है और मैंने मछुओं और मत्स्याहों को मछली पकड़ते देखा है । अगर आप इसे फ्री कर दें कि आप चाहें जितनी मछली मारिये उस पर कोई कर नहीं होगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से इलाकों में जैसे कि बंगाल में मछली या मूँड़ी खा कर ज़िन्दगी बसर करते हैं, उन के खाद्यान्न का सवाल हल हो सकता है ।

नन्दा साहब से मैंने कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में प्रनुरोध किया था कि वह एक ऐसी इन्डस्ट्री कायम करें जहांकि फिश की डस्ट तैयार की जाया करे और अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो देश में खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करने में काफी मदद मिलेगी । जिस तरह से फ्रांसे की डस्ट बना कर डि बों में बन्द करी हुई हर एक दुकान पर मिल जाती है और जब भी चाहे प्रादमी उस फ्रांसे की डस्ट से फ्रामलेट बना कर खा सकता है उसी तरह मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े पैमाने पर एक फिश सम्बन्धी इन्डस्ट्री तैयार करें जहां कि फिश की डस्ट तैयार की जा करे । ऐसा होने से आप देखेंगे कि बंगाल, उड़ीसा प्रादि जगहों पर जहां कि लोगों का मुख्य भोजन मछली है उनकी इससे खूब समस्या काफी हद तक हल हो सकती है । इससे वहां के लोगों को बहुत संतोष हासिल होगा । अगर वहां आप यह

मछली मारना फ्री कर देने और इस पर कोई भी कर नहीं लेंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितनी मछलियां होगी ?

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी : अब जाकर प्रेरियन सी में गिन लीजिये कि वहां पर कितनी मछलियां हैं । (इंटरप्शन)

माननीय सदस्य क्यों बेकार में मुझे इंटरफीयर कर रहे हैं ? मैं तो प्रनुशासन में हूँ लेकिन आप किसी प्रनुशासन में नहीं मालूम होते हैं, आप के ऊपर कोई लगाम नहीं है । मेहरबानी करके मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिये ।

मुझे हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से इलाकों में घूमने का मौका मिला है और यह बात साफ है । (इंटरपक्षन्स)

क्यों बेकार में इंटरफीयर कर रहे हो ? मुझे हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत सी जगहों पर घूमने का इत्तिफाक हुआ है और मैंने देखा कि काफी बंजर और पड़ती जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है । मैंने देखा है कि यू० पी० और बिहार में बहुत सी ऐसी बंजर जमीन बकार पड़ी है, भले ही वह रेलवे के पास हो चाहे बिहार या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के पास हो, या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के पास हो, मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसी बंजर और बेकार जमीन को खेतीहीन किसान मजदूरों को खेती के लिए दे दिया जाये ताकि वह उसे तोड़ कर खेतीबाड़ी कर सकें और जहां इस तरह से आप उनकी रोजी का इंतजाम करेंगे वहां खाद्यान्न की समस्या को भी बहुत हद तक इस तरह से हल करने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे । ऐसी जमीन अगर किसी भेदभाव के दी जाय । चाहे वह ब्राह्मण हो, राजपूत हो, हरिजन हो या किसी भी वर्ग या जाति का हो जिसके पास भी खेती करने का साधन नहीं है आप उन को वह जमीन बांट

[श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी]

दीजिये । लेकिन जमीन ऐसे लोगों को दी जाये जिनके कि पास पहले से न हो । ग्रह में पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ तो ऐसा न किया जाये मेरे भतीजे के नाम 50 बीघे जमीन करवा दी जाये । इस मामले में इस तरह का भाई भतीजावाद कतई नहीं चलना चाहिए । जो दरभसल उसके योग्य हो उन्हीं डिजर्विंग लोगों को यह जमीने देश की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए दी जायें । इस तरह से खाद्यान्न की समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती है ।

एजुकेशन के लिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि नाइट स्कूल जगह जगह खास कर गांवों में खोले जायें जहाँ कि 40 वर्ष तक की उम्र के लोगों को तालीम दी जाये । ऐसा करना मुल्क के लिए बहुत ही मुफीद साबित होगा । हमारा नारा भी यह है कि हम अपने देश में से जिहालत को खत्म कर देंगे, अविद्या का नाश करेंगे तो उसका एक ही तरीका है कि ग्राम नाइट स्कूल खोलिये । हर प्रान्त में स्थान-स्थान पर ग्राम ऐसे नाइट स्कूल चलाने का इंतजाम करें जिसमें कि कम्पलसरी तौर पर दिन में जो मजदूर और दूसरे श्रमिक काम करते हैं उनको रात में मैट्रिक तक की शिक्षा मुफ्त दी जाये । अगर ग्राम ऐसा करेंगे तो मुल्क की जिहालत खत्म हो सकती है । इस में ग्राम महिलाओं को भी शामिल करें । जो दिन में महिलाएं मजदूरी आदि काम करती हैं उनके लिए भी रात में भ्रमल से नाइट स्कूल चलाने का बंदोबस्त करें ।

इन लफ्जों के साथ में राष्ट्रपति के धर्मभाषण पर जो मबारकबाद का प्रस्ताव है उसकी तहेदिल से ताइद करता हूँ और ग्रामको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मुझे जो इतना समय बोलने का दिया ।

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine my observations this afternoon only to the economic situation in the country. I have carefully gone through the various amendments that have been moved and I have tried to follow the various comments and observations that have been offered by Members on both sides of the House.

I understand and fully appreciate the concern that is felt by Members on either side of the House at the grave economic situation through which we are passing now. That we should feel concerned about it is natural. But it is necessary for us to understand to what extent our current difficulties are because of certain special circumstances, to what extent they are inherent in the situation, that is, they are of a structural character, and to what extent they are due to any mistakes that may have been committed.

I believe, when a country finds itself in a difficult economic situation together with a whole complex of other difficulties around its frontiers, it is but natural that all sections of the Parliament as well as outside would try and at least seek a community of understanding so that a community of effort becomes possible. There is no denying the fact that in the current year we are passing through very severe difficulties. In this year, the agricultural production is exceptionally low. You, Sir, and the hon. Members are well aware of the acute scarcity that prevails in the country because of a failure of monsoon which has not been equalled in this century.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

The result is that, as far as our production this year is concerned, there will be a considerable amount of shortfall. While exact figures are not

available—exact figures cannot be attempted now—very broadly speaking, very roughly speaking, subject to future revisions I would say that this year our total production in the country is likely to be lower than that of last year and our agricultural production, by itself, is likely to be lower by something like Rs. 800 crores compared to the production in 1964-65.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): You do not know the prices. How can you say 'Rs. 800 crores'?

Shri Asoka Mehta: May I respectfully submit that Acharya Kripalani knows better than myself that any statement can be made either in terms of physical quantities or in terms of equivalent rupees. After all, all assessments of national income from the days of Dadabhai Naoroji, have been made not in physical terms only but in terms of equivalent rupees.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If the prices are fluctuating, how can you talk in terms of money?

Mr. Chairman: Should we hear him first fully?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapura): Let us get the clarification. These interruptions sometimes help.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is well known—and I believe the Minister of Food & Agriculture has often pointed out—that the production this year is likely to be something like 12.5 million tonnes less, as far as foodgrains are concerned. Likewise, in cotton, in jute and in a number of other commodities except sugarcane, the production this year is going to be smaller than that of last year. As I was pointing out, it is very difficult to give precise figures. That is why I have made it very clear that these are rough figures; we cannot give precise figures; precise figures emerge only after the year is over and all data are available. This is so in any kind of

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assessment. In order to have dimensional figures and not precise figures, in order to have a picture of the kind of problem that we are facing today, I attempted a rough guess based upon the best calculations that I can make at this stage.

Likewise, as far as industrial production is concerned, there also there will be special difficulties. These difficulties arise from the fact that the maintenance imports in the recent months have been considerably adversely affected by a sudden and sharp decline in the foreign exchange that is available with us. You are aware of the reasons why this sudden decline has taken place. When the hostilities broke out between Pakistan and India, certain countries that had pledged economic assistance to us froze that assistance. While part of that assistance has now been released, there is still a certain portion which remains frozen. The release that has come has come rather late. In the meantime, the supplies in the pipelines as well as the supply of imported industrial raw materials with our industrial units have got depleted. Again, because the agricultural production this year is not as good as before and is such less than what we had expected in terms of investments made and the potential created in the country, those industries which are based upon agricultural raw materials are also in difficulty. Those industries which are based upon imported industrial raw materials, particularly, the engineering industries and chemical industries, are also experiencing serious difficulties. They are likely to experience these difficulties for some time to come.

An hon. Member: Is it due to over-production?

Shri Asoka Mehta: With the result of all these, the overall national income this year is going to be affected. But we have also to realise that

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

when a situation like this emerges—this has been gone into more fully in the economic survey which has been circulated this morning—we have two alternatives: one is that we try to reduce our programmes of outlays and investments. We must remember that, in the last four or five years we have had to face a number of difficulties which we had not anticipated. The first difficulty which we had not anticipated earlier was that we would become a victim of aggression on two occasions and the consequence of this has been, on which this august House has put its seal of approval, (*Interruptions*) an increased defence expenditure. This increased defence expenditure could perhaps have been balanced by reduced expenditure on developmental plans. Every effort is being made to contain the non-developmental expenditure. Year after year, when the budget is discussed, the non-developmental expenditure is carefully gone into. In the Planning Commission, it is our endeavour to look into the non-developmental expenditure of the States also and I can say with a certain amount of knowledge and with a certain amount of confidence that every attempt is being made by the States also to see that the non-developmental expenditure is kept in check. We must continue to see that non-developmental expenditure does not go up and this takes us into a variety of other problems into which I do not want to go just now. But between defence expenditure and developmental expenditure, it was decided immediately after the Chinese aggression that we should try to carry both the burdens. The reason was that, if we did not develop our economy, we would not have the capacity to defend ourselves; secondly, if we did not develop our economy, we would never be able ultimately to sort out our economic problems. To solve our economic problems over a span of time, it is obvious that we must continue to diversify, to deepen, to improve and to enlarge the whole st-

structure of our economy. This has resulted in requiring a considerable amount of outlays and investment.

Outlays and investments in defence and outlays and investments in development have got to be balanced by corresponding savings in the economy. The Savings in the economy have not always come up. This is the core of the whole problem that every developing country has to face—a stagnant economy, an underdeveloped country, a poor country, has got into the poverty trap; its incomes are low; savings are low; and investments are low. We have to break out of this vicious circle. In order to break out of this vicious circle, it is not possible to say that incomes should first go up. Incomes go up as a result of investments. Investments become possible only to the extent of savings are generated. So one has constantly to make an attempt to see that where the saving and investment ratio is pitifully small like 5 per cent or 6 percent of the national income, it is raised to a much higher figure; while the national income is increasing not only absolutely but relatively, the investments and savings in the economy have to be increased. Many friends in the House and outside talk about the results achieved in other countries, maybe, Germany or Japan. But it needs to be realised what high saving and investment ratios these countries had attempted and achieved. We are moving in that direction and are trying to move in that direction.

16 hrs.

Constantly, the question comes up: Are we matching our investments with savings? Everyone in the House and outside is most anxious that we should spend more and more on development. Everybody desires that there should be more of irrigation projects, there should be more of factories, there should be more of roads,

and there should be more of communications, and I think that it is but legitimate that every part of the country should desire that the potential for growth that exists everywhere is fully tapped and quickly realised. But in order to tap and realise this, one has to make investments. And those investments have to be balanced by savings.

What has been happening is this. Neither public savings nor private savings have really come up to the level of the investments and outlays that we are making. That is the reason why everybody, whether it is the industrialist or the agriculturist or the State Governments or the Central Government, constantly finds that there is a gap between the investments that they have to make and the savings that they are able to mobilise. And this results in constant claims and constant demands upon the banking system in the country, but the banking system can provide credit only to the extent that credit is again based upon savings. If it is not based upon savings then it results in creation of credit which is unlinked or unrelated to savings in the community. The problem is how precisely and how quickly we raise our savings and investments. We are most anxious to raise our investments. But how do we keep on balancing them? This is one of the problems, one of the internal problems, that we are facing.

Mr. Chairman: What has been the relation between the savings and the investments in the past?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Savings in the past? The question that might be asked is, and what probably you, Sir, have in mind is this. To what extent are the investments that we are making yielding the results that we want? For, in the past also, we have been trying to invest a little more than what we have been able to secure by matching it with savings. Therefore, you are quite right when you say that we have to be very careful to see to

what extent our investments are yielding the results that we desire. That is an aspect, a very important one, which we have to go into.

But I would like very briefly to point out two key questions which are interrelated. One is this internal problem that arises and the other is the external problem. Externally, the problem is that in a developing country like ours, there is constantly the need of imports, and, therefore, the balance of payment difficulties come up. Why has the country got the constant need of imports? It has got it because a traditional economy, a stagnant economy, has not the resources, the capacity and the wherewithals to throw up the kind of equipment that is needed for the purposes of development. For instance, everyone here desires that there should be greater and greater provision of electricity for agriculture, for industry, for the rural areas and for the urban areas.

During the last fifteen years, we have tried to augment the supply of power from 2½ million k.w. to a little over 10 million k.w. In augmenting this, constantly the question comes up: Where do you get the equipment, and how do you get the equipment? This equipment has to be imported because this country did not produce any equipment. When you decide to import anything, it creates a balance of payments problem. Now, we are not satisfied with what we have done as far as the generation of power is concerned. Every part of India is clamouring for more power. I am only taking it as an illustration. If we have to increase our power supply in a meaningful manner in the next five years, then you can well imagine the demand for all kinds of equipment, like generators, turbines and other things that would be needed. We have, therefore, got to get up in the country the capacity to manufacture these things. If we do not set up the capacity to manufacture

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

these things in the country, we shall find that at a certain point it is just impossible for us to carry forward our electrification programme. When we decide to set up this manufacturing capacity, what is happening is that on the one side we are investing a lot on generating power and supplying power, but on the other side, simultaneously we have also to find resources of invest in developing this electrical industry. It is possible that some of our industries may not have developed fast enough or we may deliberately not have developed them fast enough. For instance, look at some of our consumer goods industries; look at the food manufacturing industry or the manufacture of textiles or the manufacture of leather and fur goods; the increase there is considerably below the average increase for industries as a whole during the past few years. But there are also other industries where there is increase; if you look at the industry for manufacture of machinery, for instance, the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances etc. if we take 1956 as 100, we find that its production today is almost threefold. There are many areas where if this is not done we may not be able to supply power; for, we are all agreed that unless power is made available, neither agriculture nor industries will be able to move forward. If power is the one agent of modernisation and transformation, then it is necessary that our capacity to provide power has to be built up in the country. In building it up, I can understand your saying that we have invested so much in such and such a factory, for instance, the Heavy Electricals Factory at a place A or at a place B, but we have to see how well it is working. It is the responsibility of the Government, and ultimately it is the responsibility of the House to see that if it is not working properly, it is made to work properly. Any amount of criticism on this point is completely meaningless. But if it is said that we cannot and we should not go in for building

up of electrical equipment but still we should be responsible for providing more and more power in the country, and that we should have no balance of payments problem, then I very respectfully submit that that is a completely inconsistent attitude. I am not suggesting that anyone in this House has taken that attitude. But it is necessary to understand this inter-relationship.

Then, again, the difficulty is this. The structure of Indian economy has to be altered and has to be changed. In altering the structure of economy, we have constantly the need of having more and more of imports. These imports either have to be paid for by experts, or there will be a gap between imports and exports which somehow has to be made up. Here, again, as far as exports are concerned, while our record is not completely unsatisfactory, I do not think we have done as much or as well as we should have. Of course, you can blame the Government; anybody can blame the Government and the Government should be willing to take the rap at any time. But I think there is another reason and it is this, that in our country, you and I and all of us who hold positions of responsibility in the Parliament or outside, have not always recognised the implications and the logic of giving priority to exports, because the capacity of a person to buy depends upon the earnings that he has. The desire of every hon. Member that the earnings of every person in India should go up to a tremendous amount, the emphasis that is being placed on the need to provide employment opportunities and adequate earnings to the mass of our people all arise from the fact that everyone needs the capacity and a man's capacity to go and buy what he wants depends upon the income that he has. Now, a nation's capacity to go and buy from the world market, and to do any kind of shopping in the world, depends upon the resources that it has. And these resources come out of the exports. Therefore, the nation's capacity to buy

from other countries has to be constantly increased, whether it is for the purpose of buying for defence or buying for development or buying for maintaining the economy that we have built up and getting the maximum out of the capacities that we have created. For instance, we need non-ferrous metals. Everywhere, the cry is that the small industries are struggling today because we are unable to provide the non-ferrous metals that they need. Or we hear that the chemical plants are not working properly or we are not having enough drugs today though we have the capacity, because the basic drugs are not being imported. All these import difficulties arise because we are not doing enough to push up our exports. In agriculture, partly because of the failure in agricultural production but partly also because we are unwilling to agree to priority of exports over internal consumption, we have not been able to step up our exports; as a matter of fact, in the case of some of these agricultural exports the volume has gone down recently.

Likewise, there may be manufactured goods. When you export something, the local supply of it available for local consumption is bound to get reduced. You cannot export without having a reduction in supplies locally. We are in a position where we are caught in a vicious circle. We have a great deal of industrial capacity which we have built up. If we can fully utilise that capacity here and now, we would have a lot more of production in the country and a lot more of employment in the country and a great deal of budgetary receipts would flow into the exchequer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why don't you do it?

Shri Asoka Mehta: In order to do that, one has to see that the necessary quantum of critical imports are available; whether it is non-ferrous metals, whether it is basic chemicals, whether it is certain key components, whether it is certain spares, whatever is needed

has to be imported. To do that, do we have to give priority to export or not?

I would like this august House constantly to be the custodian of our exports, to see, to watch and warn Government and ask why exports are not picking up. Because this is not something which is very popular, to give priority to exports over internal consumption is going to create a considerable amount of difficulty. I am sure everyone in the House is interested in seeing that the economy moves forward, that we are able to generate more and more so that this vicious circle is broken by giving priority to exports. If that is to be done, while I fully admit that the primary responsibility resides on the Government, when an economy has to be set right, I am sure no section of the House would permit the entire responsibility to be shouldered by Government alone. It becomes a national responsibility.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: National Government. A party Government cannot be a national Government.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The second important point to remember is the greatest need for drawing upon external assistance. As an agriculturist has to go to a bank, as an industrialist has to go to a bank, when we talk of external assistance, what we are doing is to ask for loans. We are receiving loans from foreign countries at governmental level, at the International Bank level or at similar levels. This is in order to meet our immediate requirements. These loans we shall pay up later on. Every industrialist, every agriculturist, every businessman engaged in productive work has to depend upon this kind of credit facilities. Now because we require international currency—not just internal currency—from either international banking houses or from foreign governments, this should not be considered begging at all. This is not begging. When an industrialist goes to a bank and asks for money, he is not begging; he is seeking accommodation; he is seeking loans on the

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basis of which his production is going to increase.

I would like anyone to look carefully and see how we are using the external assistance we are getting. I suggest that overwhelmingly the external assistance we are getting we are using for the purpose of energising our production.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Not at all.

Shri Asoka Mehta: This is a matter of fact. I am always willing to invite Acharya Kripalani and place all records before him, and if at the end of that objective study, he comes to the conclusion that this is not so, I shall gladly accept his verdict. I believe a senior and distinguished Member....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You got those facts when you went into the Government.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Anyone is welcome to look up my earlier speeches and analyse them. He will see that I have not deviated an iota from the basic analysis I have offered. As far as I am concerned, I have never abandoned my objectivity. I value my objectivity. I value my objectivity and analytical powers as something more important than partisan politics.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What relevance has this lecture to the discussion in the House?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as external assistance is concerned, we are most anxious to be self-reliant. The whole purpose of our economic development and the strategy we follow is to be self-reliant. That is why we are developing in this country a variety of industries, we are diversifying the whole structure of our economy, we are altering completely the structure of our economy. But our ability to achieve self-reliance over a certain period depends upon two things. First, the amount of savings and investment

the country is willing to make. How much consumption you are willing to forgo, consumption not necessarily of the poor, consumption of any section of society? That is the reason why I have always, not today, but for the last twenty years, consistently talked about restraining consumption in this country. If I have been an exponent of the philosophy of austerity in this country, it is because of the conviction that we can never be self-reliant unless we give priority to savings and investment over current consumption . . .

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): Reduce expenditure.

Shri Asoka Mehta: But that is not enough. Side by side with savings and investment, there will always be this gap of foreign exchange; the more quickly you fill it up, the lesser is the period of your dependence.

Very often it is argued: why should we be demanding and taking more external assistance? We are becoming dependant. That is not so. If you take a span of time, if today we were to say that we would not take loans or external assistance, we shall be dependent for 20 or 30 years to come. But if we say we take the optimum assistance we need, we can reduce the span of dependence to 7-8 years. Given the goodwill and cooperation of every member of this House, given the understanding and response of the people, it would be possible for us to become self-reliant within a period of 8 years or so.

If that is to be done, let us not be snipping at external assistance. You cannot develop industry, you cannot develop the economy fast if you go on snipping at credit facilities. Every single loan we are taking we are servicing and are going to pay back. We give priority to servicing of loans. India has never—never—dishonoured even in thought the obligations she has incurred. But if those obligations are to be fulfilled, it is necessary that we

put ourselves in a position where our capacity to meet our import requirements from internal production is great, and our ability to export is great.

Let me move one step further. It is not only enough that we produce more and more, but we have got to produce things cheaply. There comes the necessity for large size economic units. I am just now not talking of small scale industries. But there are many things—it may be aluminium, it may be steel, there are a number of basic things entering into production—which have to be produced in large units because modern technology is such that unless you use large units, you will not be able to have economies of scale.

If we have large units, two consequences follow. First, there has to be an effective and expending public sector. Without that, large units will inevitably be controlled by a limited number of people, with consequences that follow. The reason why in our overall strategy we are constantly emphasising the public sector and its expansion in key areas—critical areas—is that without that, it will not be possible for us to achieve self-reliance wherein ultimately the social structure is also suitably modified.

If the public sector is to grow, the second consequence of it is that to that extent savings have to be mobilised by the state. The reason why over and over again Government has to come forward and say that we need so much more money out of the resources generated in the country is that only by physically getting hold of those resources can we be sure (a) of investing them in the right places and (b) of seeing that that investment remains under the control of Government.

Shri Daji: But you have thrown open fertiliser and cement to the private sector. Is that how you are going about it?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I hope I shall be in this House at least for one year. I shall always be at your disposal to

answer any questions raised and shall place before you the broad framework within which we hope to secure our objectives. We can carry on a dialogue to our mutual satisfaction.

The second point I want to point out is that we have accepted a mixed economy. There are various reasons for it into which I will not go. In a mixed economy, there will be individual units which will also have to be bigger and bigger, because if you do not allow them to become bigger and bigger, you will not have the economies of scale. If certain individual units have to become bigger and bigger, there are two reasons. Firstly a great part of the resources needed for the development of industrial private sector comes from retained profits, they come from ploughed back profits. The whole structure has to be so conceived that from the incomes that are generated in the organised private sector a greater part is retained for purposes of reinvestment. This itself enlarges the size of existing industries or existing establishments. Secondly, it is in our interest if we are to stop up our exports, if we are to have the economies of scale, if we are to move towards self-reliance, if so are to use new technology, if we are to use new skills, that there should be fairly large units or larger and larger units may be permitted in selected areas. Therefore, it becomes necessary to think in terms of appropriate social controls, whether such controls are operated through the credit system, state marketing etc. These are various devices used for purposes of controlling those elements in the private sector which for technological or economic reasons have to become larger and larger.

I have only sketched before you for your approval the broad framework, the key strategy which we are trying to operate. There are a number of points on which criticisms can be offered, there are many points in which refinements can be made, but it would be of importance to all of us concerned to get from this august House some

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kind of guidance on the basic strategy itself, because if the strategy is not recognised, is not accepted, then we would be arguing, as it were, from two different universes. I think this strategy has nothing to do with this party or that party. The strategy arises out of the basic objective facts of the country, and if we recognise the objective facts and we are all clear about the goals that we have in mind and analyse the current situation, about which there cannot be great difference, and the objectives, about which there is a great amount of agreement, I have no doubt that we shall find a community of outlook and an identity of views in the broad strategy that we have adopted.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): This motion has been before the House for the last four or five days and many speeches have been made from all sections of the House. Serious criticisms have been made not only by the Opposition Members, but by senior Members of the Congress Party because of the continuance of the emergency and the DIR which, according to Shri A. K. Sen, who till recently was the defender of the emergency, amounts to the abrogation of the fundamental rights and the civil liberties of the people. Shri H. C. Mathur went as far as to say that if the Home Minister was not in a position to run the country's administration without the DIR he should quit office. While we are all concerned with the security of our country and its welfare, we should not forget that we are a democracy pledged to individual freedom and fundamental rights, and any encroachment upon these would tantamount to constitutional dictatorship. The only thing which the emergency has done is to give a second lease of life to the ruling clique and so we should not blame the Government if they have fallen in love with it.

While we are all concerned about the grave food situation in the country, I must say that this is really nothing new. We have been facing this crisis

for some time past, and we had witnessed a tremendous amount of talk as to how to increase our food production. Yet there has been no sense of urgency on the part of the Government. The Swatantra Party has always that controls and zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains are the root cause of corruption, artificial shortage and bad distribution. Many Members of the Congress Party feel the same way as ourselves about the zonal restrictions, and some of them expressed themselves quite vehemently at the recent Congress session at Jaipur, but when the question came to a division, the Congress High Command did not have the courage to face it. They made some excuse and tricked their own members by announcing that the zonal question would be examined soon. A day or so later in Delhi the announcement came that the Chief Ministers were opposed to the removal of zonal restrictions till November. They want the zonal restrictions to remain because, as everybody knows, certain vested interests are making a huge amount of money at the cost of producers and consumers through licences for sale and distribution of foodgrains. An hon. Member speaking in the House quite rightly said in his speech a few minutes ago that the biggest profiteer in all this was the Government itself.

Recently I got a telegram from the President of the Rajasthan Foodgrains Dealers Federation, Kota, in which the harms of zonal restrictions have been clearly enunciated. He says that cultivators and merchants suffer heavily as a result of zonal restrictions, and adds:

"35,000 bags of old foodgrains lying with merchants only in Kota district deteriorating as no demand. Same position in the other restricted districts. On the other hand foodgrains required badly in deficit and famine-hit districts of Rajasthan. As variation in prices in deficit and surplus areas foodgrains arrival in Mandis affecting and cultivators losing."

In conclusion, he has demanded removal of all inter-district restrictions to save foodgrains from deteriorating and allowing the same to be used by people in deficit areas.

This is the way we are behaving in our own country in a crisis, and the picture we have presented of ourselves abroad is really too shocking for words. Here is a cutting from the *Statesman* of 20th February which says that USA, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, Britain, West Germany and Yugoslavia are all collecting money and foodgrains for us. I know the story of some school children in Scotland who asked their teachers for permission to come late to school half an hour or so so that they could grow food for the starving children of India. The churches in Holland of all denominations have been opened for three hours a day so that people could give money for the starving population of India. In the same way in Italy, in a few days, over Rs. 4½ crores have been collected for the starving population of India.

What is happening in our own country? I think it is absolutely shameful to think of what is happening in our own country. People are profiteering, blackmarketing is going on, and nobody is taking this crisis very seriously. I think it is a terrible reflection on our character, and the blame for this can only be laid at the doors of those who are in charge of our Government, because it is they who are the biggest profiteers.

While it is true that we have had an unprecedented drought this year, it is also true that in 19 years of our country's independence this Government has been in power, and in three successive Five Year Plans they had ample time to provide for such natural calamities. Silos could have been built at rail heads, irrigation projects could have been speeded up, tractors and other machinery that have been im-

ported and are now lying useless could have been put to proper use.

There is no point in criticising what has happened in the past, but we must think of the future. In this I would urge the Government to try and make India self-dependent as far as agriculture is concerned. Mere slogans of "miss a meal a week" will not solve the problem. We have to be realist and not fadist. It needs immediate attention and reorientation of our policies. We can increase our production if the irrigation projects are speeded up, improved quality of seeds is provided to the farmers and enough quantity of fertilisers is made available to the cultivators and all sorts of restrictions are lifted. Farmers have to be given incentive in the form of credit, marketing facilities, assurance about the remunerative prices for their produce. Land levy should immediately be done away with. The President in his Address has said that increased irrigation facilities will be provided during the current year. But how can one possibly believe it, as we see the same paragraph in the President's Address for several years past, but nothing is moving in this direction. The whole time, we continue to face power shortage. Is it possible to believe that considerable emphasis will be laid on rural electrification. Most of the big cities, in fact the capital of India itself has to go for several hours a day without any power. Recently I had to go to the hospital in Jaipur for an x-ray and the doctor there was wondering whether there was a power failure. I asked whether this was a common thing; he said, yes, it happened very often. I asked; what about the operating theatre and he replied: we have to just cross our fingers and pray for the patient while we wait for the power to come on again. This is really shocking and government should look into this.

We see that nothing happens in our country. There seems to be such a lot of inefficiency. Things are promised us; they never come off. For instance,

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we see in the papers about the direct dialling system between Delhi and Jaipur; there is going to be a new dialling system. I can tell you it is absolutely frustrating. The automatic dialling system never functions; while you try to operate it, it will not work. It shows the inefficiency in our country and how we are not concerned about things; we do not even seem to be ashamed of it.

But on the other hand one can see that when the ruling party wants something to be done, it can produce things and it can get things done. For instance, recently in Jaipur within a few days the whole of Nehru Nagar was constructed by the PWD. Roads were widened; gardens came up in empty space and all that sort of thing. When the party in power wants something, it can always be done. If it has only used its energy for the country, instead of for themselves, I feel sure that they can make a tremendous amount of progress in the productivity of the country.

16.32 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Asoka Mehta just now spoke about reducing expenditure on non-productive matters. Everybody knows how top heavy this administration is. If only some of the officials and some of the other people could be removed from office, they can reduce expenditure in that way; it would mean a tremendous amount of national savings. At the same time there is another thing that is holding back progress in our country and that is corruption. Everybody realises that corruption is the biggest impediment in our country's progress. Yet we do nothing to eradicate it. There are those who openly indulge in looting the people and the public exchequer. All of them happen to be influential members of the ruling party. We have heard charges of corruption against

several Chief Ministers and cabinet Ministers but except in the case of one all of them had been allowed to go without investigation. Memoranda containing charges of corruption were submitted to the President of the Union against the former Chief Ministers of Orissa, Bihar, Mysore and the former Finance Minister and to the late Prime Minister against the Rajasthan Chief Minister. Some of them had been allowed to resign after accumulating huge wealth and that is all.

Recently we had a memorandum against the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. It was put up to the present Prime Minister, if I am allowed to read it, I shall do so. Would you allow me to place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be done?

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Recently we have witnessed a sort of jugglery in the case of Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia. A memorandum is pending with the government against Mr. Sukhadia. When some Opposition M.Ps. and M.L.As. met the Home Minister, he assured them that the investigation was progressing.

Then, when he went to Jaipur, somehow or other, the climate changes, and the Home Minister said that all the allegations were baseless. We wonder how Shri Nanda could arrive at that conclusion overnight. And to do proper justice to this country, we feel that a proper investigation should be made against not only Shri Sukhadia but all the other Chief Ministers and Ministers.

An hon. Member: Bihar.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Then, they should also be given the right of vindicating themselves; if the allegations are found to be baseless we shall

accept that, but they should be given the chance of proving themselves innocent too. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: If women came into power all the men would be tried!

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Anyhow, the Government should necessarily try to end this corruption which is really eating into the vitals of the economy of our country. I feel that until such time as corruption is eradicated from this country, talking about socialism is a luxury which we can ill afford, because, if the public sector is going to handle everything in the corrupt manner in which it is doing it now, there will be no penny left in the country, and we shall not be able to get any business done.

With these words, I thank you.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot emulate the eloquence of the two last Congress's speakers, but it is a fact that the country is unhappy; it is depressed; it sees no hope for the future.

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Under these circumstances, we thought that the President's Address would bring some ray of hope. But we find that the Address is as drab and dry as ever. The people of India are not concerned with how many V.I.Ps. came here and how many were the banquets given and how many V.I.Ps. went out from here to distant countries and got a warm welcome. The country is oppressed by the economic situation and that after 18 years of planning.

Take, for instance, food. We are told, whenever it is inconvenient to the Food Minister that the statistics are not perfect, but, when he himself gives the statistics he says that they are reasonable and are to be relied

upon and he proceeds on those statistics. We have become the greatest beggars in the world. Why? There is nothing unusual about it. If one knows one's country, begging is not considered derogatory.

An hon. Member: By the Government.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Our Rishis and Munis never spun or wove; they never sowed or reaped, but everyone of them was more glorious than any emperor on the throne. So this begging is in our blood; we should not be surprised at it. In India nobody is ashamed of begging. (*Interruption*). This food policy of ours has divided the country into sections. The Congress people are never tired of reminding us of the unity of the country and its integration, in spite of the disintegration that exists in the Congress itself and in its Cabinets. Yet, they are never tired of reminding us that the country needs integration. Food is one thing in which the greatest disintegration has been brought about. Not only the zones are there, but also States in the zones. Not only the States, but the districts are separated from each other. The recent riots in Calcutta were due to the fact that people said, "we are not allowed to purchase our food even from adjacent districts". If this is the way we divide the country, it does not lie in our mouth to talk of the integration of the country. In other countries, in sovereign States, they try to have economic union. We are saying that Pakistan and India can profitably unite into an economic unit. But where there was an economic unit, we have divided the country and created zones and districts. I think nothing can be more absurd than this division of our country into zones, States, and districts.

We have been carrying on planning for 18 years and we are hearing the very same thing that our country is undeveloped and that some

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take-off stage will come. When will it come? It has not come in 18 years. We thought we had somebody in the Planning Commission, a very great expert from the PSP, an economic wizard. He became the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. He began his career very well by denouncing his predecessors. Up to that time he was saying, when he was in the PSP, that the execution of the plans was defective. But when he became the Deputy Chairman, he discovered that the very conception of planning was defective. The plans were defectively executed, but much more harmful, they were badly framed. Now he stands up and says, we must be more economical and we must consume less. To whom is he talking? Is he talking to the people of India who do not get sufficient food to eat about austerity? Gandhiji preached austerity, but he was himself austere in his life. Here, though the British Government disappeared, all the old paraphernalia remain—the Viceregal Lodge became the Rashtrapati Bhavan. The name was changed, but everything else remained the same. Expenditure is incurred on it as if it is a city apart. It has an executive engineer, an electric engineer and all sorts of paraphernalia that existed in the old time, though a few rooms might have been given to some offices. The Governors remain. What earthly use are they? They are only useful in opening cinema houses, sweetmeat shops and girls' schools. They perform no useful purpose, but some of them perform useless functions, as the Governor of Kerala—whatever his name be—did. He left the State and came here. Whether he did canvass for the P. M. or not, he proclaimed he did; only nobody knows what he did; after the election was over, he suddenly said he had resigned.

As if he had any influence upon the Congress people

An hon. Member: That he has

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Not even in his own constituency.

Then, there are useless second chambers. They serve no purpose in the States. For a Federal Government we can have a second chamber at the Centre but where is the place for a second chamber in the States? They eat into our very vitals...

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are going to have one in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then, there is proliferation of administrative jobs and ministerial jobs. My hon. friend here, sitting to my right, Shri Kamath, said yesterday that there are 53 ministers of all varieties in the Government of India, and he said that there are 52 cards in a pack of cards and one joker. He does not know that nowadays there are two jokers in every pack of cards. So there is one vacancy yet.

Then, there is bribery and corruption. Our saintly Home Minister had said that in two years' time he will have a home cleaning. Two years, I do not know whether that has passed or not...

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has passed on 30th November, 1965.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He says it has passed, but I do not keep these calculations. The Home Minister said that he would do house cleaning in two years. After those two years have passed, recently there was a reshuffling in the Cabinet and he insisted upon being in the very same position as No. 2 as he was before, instead of resigning because corruption and bribery are there as much as ever...

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): And more.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: More, if you say, I have no objection.

Then, in the economic field one always gives the argument that my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta gave today.

In the political field, after so many years, after the Second World War, we have this D.I.R. In what country? We have this D.I.R. in a country in which there was already a Preventive Detention Act which was as bad as any Act passed in any democracy during the war. Then we have a Penal Code which was made in the 19th Century. It is very comprehensive. It gives very harsh punishments. It is an uncivilised penal Code. Even this Penal Code is not sufficient for our Government. Even the Preventive Detention Act is not sufficient for this Government. They must have the D.I.R. where no court, even the highest court cannot interfere with the fiat of the executive. The executive is the judiciary, the executive is the police, the executive is everything here.

Sir, there was a friend of mine who was arrested in Bombay. Even though he was a Musalman, Mr. Noorani—I thought he was a Sindhi Hindu . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just like Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He had long ago written a pamphlet about Kashmir in which he has said that the Government will do well to listen to Shri Jaiprakash and people like him. He was arrested. I wrote to the Home Minister of ours. I told him that this man is certified to be an honourable man, a patriotic man by no less a person than Shri G. L. Mehta, who was in the Planning Committee and, if he wanted more evidence, he can refer the matter to Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, because so far as I new, this man could not be unpartriotic. Do you know what reply I got from the Chief Minister? Here is the post-card which says:

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter dated . . ."

There is no mention as to what is done about it. That is a post-card a printed post-card . . .

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Economy measure.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: . . sent to a Member of Parliament and to an old Congressman. This is the Home Minister's reply and after that one month has passed, perhaps more than a month.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deoria): He may be a new Congressman.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have no information.

After dealing with the home policy, let us look at the foreign policy. The foreign policy of India has always consisted of slogans—non-alignment, universal peace, co-existence, Panch Sheel and now, on the top of it, there is the Tashkent spirit. The whole country has been intoxicated with the Tashkent spirit. Fortunately, in the President's Address it is said that it is not so much the letter of the document but the spirit of the document that counts which means the letter of the document is defective. Sir, as a great Judge you know that in political and legal documents it is not the spirit, it is not the intention of the parties that sign the document, but it is the words that are used in the document that matter because those who have signed the document may be dead but their document regulates affairs for future generations. It is the lawyers and the politicians of the future generations that will interpret the document and they will not know what the intentions of the three great dignitaries who were responsible for this document were.

Today we are told by the brave Defence Minister, Shri Chavan, that this variety of people, Mujahids and

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Razakars will be in Kashmir in as great numbers as before. Perhaps he did not know the meaning of Mujahids, nor did he know the meaning of Razakars. My hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, explained to him what these people meant. They are there. Even the Chief Minister of Kashmir admitted that there are 5,000 infiltrators. What has the Government done about these infiltrators?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): We shall deal with them.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Have they been driven out? Has even one been driven out? You dare not touch a Muslim in Kashmir. He may be somebody's cousin, sala or brother in law. So, you dare not drive him out. You will not do it. If you do it, there will be another revolt in Kashmir and you may not be able with the army that you have consented to diminish to meet the situation. It will be impossible for you to deal with the situation. Please do not regulate your foreign policy, I tell the Government, merely by slogans. Slogans help nobody. Be realistic. See how the world is moving.

And you believe that foreign policy can be unilateral. No foreign policy is unilateral; foreign policy is bilateral. Now, about the Tashkent spirit you see that it does pervade among us; but does it pervade among the Pakistanis? They have times out of number repudiated not only the spirit but even the letter of this document. You say, we will go it alone. There was a time when our late lamented Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, swore by Panch Sheel, and when we pointed out to him that Panch Sheel had been violated by China, he said, "Let China do anything she likes, we stand here like the boy on the burning deck; whatever happens we stand by Panch Sheel". We know now where Panch Sheel lies. In a few month's time you will know where the spirit

of Tashkent lies. It will soon evaporate and we will be where we were; there will be no change.

So whether in home policy or in foreign policy our country is going down and down. Shri Asoka Mehta talked of power. We have no power but he has got power now. Why does he not increase power? Why does he say that the take-off stage has not come yet? He tells us that we are a backward country, that our country is stagnant, that we must export more and more. We have been exporting sugar at one-fifth the price that we pay here. There have been licences given for exports, I believe, of Rs. 6 crores. Those who got the licence were to import goods worth Rs. 12 crores otherwise there was to be a fine. They have not exported even Rs. 5 crores worth of commodities and the penalty clause is not being enforced at all.

And what do they import? I have heard and I stand to correction that what they import is artificial fibre for making cloth. These are the imports we are getting.

So far as the State Trading Corporation is concerned, I say, it is the greatest blackmarketeer in India. This Government is the greatest blackmarketeer and profiteer in India. Sometime 300 per cent profit has been kept upon things. My hon. friend here said that on a quintal of wheat or rice the profit that they make is Rs. 28. This is how our economy is being run. Is it any wonder that the economy is stagnant after 15 years of planning? Is it any wonder that the take-off stage does not come? Is it any wonder that we are suffering from want of power? There is Japan and Germany. In Japan they have no oil, no steel, no coal and yet its economy is prospering. Why? It is not prospering because there are big factories; it is prospering because every home is a factory. This is what

Gandhiji wanted, namely, that every home should be a factory. Today every big machine has standardised parts. These parts can be made by people at home if they are supplied with power, not the power that they get in Government but power that is generated from coal and from water.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last four days, on both sides of the House, many Members have spoken on the important issues, on economic situation, on Emergency and on food situation, before the country. These are the three important problems on which various Members have spoken and have expressed their views.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

(ii) LOCK-OUT IN DELHI CLOTH MILLS AND LATHI-CHARGE ON WORKERS BY POLICE

श्री दुष्मन् चन्द्र कछवाय : (देवास) :
मैं प्रबलितम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की घोर श्रम घोर रोजगार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“दिल्ली क्लॉथ मिल में तालाबंदी और पुलिस द्वारा कर्मचारियों पर लाठी चार्ज।”

घरों 4 बजे भी प्रश्रुत घोर लाठी-चार्ज का उपयोग किया गया है।

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, in accordance with an agreement dated 13-12-1965 between the management of Delhi Cloth Mills and the Kapra Mill Mazdoor Ekta Union and Textile Mazdoor Sangh, the calculation of the rate of bonus payable for the year 1964-65 was to be made on the basis of the formula laid down in the Payment of Bonus Act.

It was further agreed that the actual disbursement of bonus will commence 15 days after the Annual General Meeting of the Company. Negotiations were carried on between the parties but differences arose over the allocation of share capital and reserves in calculating the available surplus. These differences could not be resolved and in the meantime the management had to declare a bonus before the 28th February, 1966, that is, within eight months of the closing of the accounting year. The management, therefore, put up a notice announcing a bonus of 6 per cent of the wages. Distribution of the bonus accordingly commenced on the 23rd February.

The unions protested against this rate as inadequate and the Works Committee was convened at 2-30 P.M. on the 23rd to discuss the question. The Works Committee recommended that the payment of bonus be suspended. It is reported that the management agreed to this but there was some delay in making the announcement. Meanwhile, workers gathered in front of the General Manager's office and outside the workers' gate.

The workers inside the factory premises became restive and broke open the iron gate of the mills which is always kept closed. Workers who were demonstrating outside the mill premises thereupon entered the mill and are said to have become violent.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : गलत।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They are also said to have manhandled the policemen on duty and some damage to mill property is also reported to have been caused. Police enforcements were rushed to the scene and there was a cane-charge.....

श्री बड़े : (आग्राम) : यह भी गलत है।

श्री बागड़ी : लाठी चार्ज था, कैन-चार्ज कैन है।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): 'Lathi' is not an English word. That is why he has used the word 'cane'.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The management put up a notice at 11 P.M. that in view of the prevailing circumstances in the mills, it was not possible to work the mills until conditions became normal. They further notified that distribution of bonus had been suspended and that the dispute had been referred to conciliation. The management did not declare any lock-out.

Conciliation proceedings commenced today and are due to be continued further.

I regret to say that there have been further troubles in the Mills today at about 3 P.M. Tear gas was used by the Police followed by a lathi-charge. Details are awaited.

श्री बागड़ी : बहुत धक्का काम किया ।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Management thereafter declared a lock-out.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द कच्छाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, यह विवाद कोई नया विवाद नहीं है । एक फरवरी को भी सांकेतिक हड़ताल मजदूरों ने की थी इस मसले को लेकर । 17 फरवरी को मैं स्वयं श्रम मंत्री से मिला था कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी, इस में तुरन्त ध्यान दीजिये । इस के बावजूद सरकार ने गौर नहीं किया । इतना संकेत देने के बाद भी जो इतना विलम्ब हुआ, उस विलम्ब पर मैनेजमेन्ट के खिलाफ सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ? क्या जिन गरीब लोगों पर लाठ चलाई गई, उस धन्याय की जांच क्या सरकार करवायेगी ?

श्री अर्जुन राम : माननीय सदस्य मुझसे मिले थे और मैंने यह कहा था कि 28 फरवरी तक धरवाधि है बोनस देने की ।

इस लिये उस वक्त तक हम लोग देखलें, अगर इस बीच में बोनस पेमेन्ट हो गया तो ठीक है, नहीं तो कानूनी कार्यवाही की जायेगी । अभी जो श्रमिकों और मालिकों के बीच झगड़ा है, इण्डीस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट के मातहत जो कानूनी और उचित कार्यवाही होगी, वह की जायेगी ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): What is surprising in this Call Attention motion is this. It is a patent fact that the authorities of the Delhi Cloth Mills procrastinated taking a decision in the matter which could have been done long ago. The Commissioner of Delhi Division was approached long ago for this. The question that was to be determined was a very simple one, i.e. what should be the quantum of the bonus. The quantum of bonus is determinable with reference to the Balance Sheet and a copy of the Balance Sheet, though demanded for months together, was not supplied. The situation had so worsened that when the people were expecting a dividend of about 20 per cent, suddenly a notice declaring a dividend of 64% was put and that created the whole trouble. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how it was the Government was slow to realise the potentialities of the trouble when the question was patently so easy of solution.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am aware of this. This was also brought to my notice by the hon. Member, Shri Kachhavaia a few days ago when he met me. I told them to approach the local Labour Commissioner and I was informed by them that the local Labour Commissioner of Delhi Administration was seized of the problem and that he had taken up the matter with the management and with the trade unions.

श्री बबु लियये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी दिल्ली में बोनस को लेकर

जो झगड़ा शुरू हुआ है, उसी किस्म का झगड़ा बोनस तथा मंहगाई भत्ते के संबंध में अन्य औद्योगिक शहरों में भी चल रहा है। जब बोनस के सम्बन्ध विधेयक बना तो यह धाशा की जाती थी कि इन झगड़ों का कोई हल निकलेगा लेकिन प्रहमदाबाद और बम्बई में और दिल्ली में जो कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं, उसकी रीशनी में हमें ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो मजदूर मन्त्रालय है, वह उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं करता है। इस लिये मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या मजदूर मन्त्रालय इन झगड़ों को समाप्त करने के लिये केवल [औद्योगिक कानून की बात न करते हुए] कोई पहल करेगा और मालिकों और मजदूरों को इकट्ठे लाकर यह जो बोनस की समस्या है, जिसको लेकर बम्बई में हड़ताल की चर्चा चल रही है, दिवस मनाया जा रहा है, प्रहमदाबाद में झगड़े हो रहे हैं, दिल्ली में नाठी चार्ज हुआ, टीयर-गैस भी चली, उसके बारे में क्या कोई ठोस कार्य-वाही करेगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जब सदन में कोई विधेयक पास होता है, कानून बन जाता है, तो यह धाशा की जाती है कि जिन लोगों का उन कानूनों से सम्बन्ध है, वे दोनों दल उस कानून के ऊपर प्रमल करेंगे। जहाँ पर ऐसा प्रमल नहीं होगा, उसके लिये विधेयक में प्रबन्ध है कि वैसी हानत में जो दल उस कानून को नहीं माने, उसके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की जायगी। यह तो कानून की बात है।

लेकिन मैं कानून तब अपने प्रापको सीमित नहीं रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि सदस्य महोदय ने मुझसे कहा है, मैं उस तरफ भी कहना चाहता हूँ जिस से औद्योगिक शान्ति भुलक में रहे। अभी मैंने दिल्ली बलाघ मिल के मालिक श्री भरत राम को बुलाया है। यहाँ से जाने के बाद वह मुझ से मिलेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी मेरे साथ बातें होंगी।

2511 (A) LSD—9.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि लेबर कमिशनर, लेबर इंस्पेक्टर या दूसरे जो सम्बन्धित अधिकारी हैं उनका ज्यादातर सम्बन्ध मिल मालिकों से रहता है और मजदूरों से कम और इसलिए ये दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं और सारी तत्कालीनता पैदा होती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह जो वक्तव्य सदस्य महोदय का है, यह कबूल करने लायक नहीं है।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा भी अनुभाव ऐसा है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मुझे भी हिन्दुस्तान के श्रमिक वर्ग से कुछ सरोकार है और मैं भी कुछ जानता हूँ। जहाँ तक ट्रेड यूनियन की राय का सम्बन्ध है, अधिकतर उनकी राय लेबर मनीनरी के अफसरों के प्रति अच्छी है।

Shri Daji (Indore): While welcoming the assurance given by the hon. Minister that he would interfere in the larger context and talk to the management, I would point out that under the Bonus Act itself there is provision to appoint inspectors if there is no agreement regarding the quantum of bonus. I would like to know why this procedure was not set in motion early enough so that the ugly incidents could have been prevented, because this had resulted in the unilateral declaration of less bonus by the management, and they were provoking the workers, and when the workers had demonstrated, an official of the company had assaulted a worker who had fallen down in the crowd; and that had led to all this trouble. Therefore, what is required is a thorough inquiry into the entire conduct of the local officials and the management, which provoked all these incidents which have led to these

[Shri Daji]

tragic affairs of lathi-charge and tear-gas. Will the hon. Minister also make a personal intervention with the management and the local authorities and see that the situation is solved immediately and the lock-out is lifted and the normal working is restored?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have already told the House that I have called Mr. Bharat Ram. As a matter of fact, he himself rang me up. As I was coming to the House, I have asked him to see me after I go back from the House to my room.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जबकि सरकार का काम चीन के साथ नान-वायलेंट हो कर चल सकता है और जबकि सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ मसले नैगोशियेशन से हल कर सकती है तो क्यों नहीं सरकार मजदूरों के प्रति भी यही रबया प्रकटपार करती है ? उन बेगुनाहों पर क्यों लाठी चार्ज की जाती है और क्यों उन पर प्रश्रुगैस का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

श्री जयजीवन राम : क्या इसका उत्तर देने की जरूरत है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ न कुछ तो बतायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी इसी तरह का कोई जबाब दे दीजिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा कहना यह कि जिन लाला भरत राम जी को आपने बुलाया उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में बीस लाख रुपया दिया है । वह हिन्दुस्तान की इंटेलिजेंसी को फायदा नहीं रखना चाहते हैं । वह हिन्दुस्तान के श्रमिकों में प्रभ्रान्ति फैलाना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Bade: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade cannot rise every time. He should wait. I have got a list of names here on the notice, and I have to call them first. After I have called them, I shall give Shri Bade an opportunity. If every time he gets up in this manner, I do not know what I could do; I have to call the names of the Members on the notice first.

Shri Bade: It is my duty to catch your eye, and, therefore, I am getting up.

Mr. Speaker: But he is catching my ear also every time by saying 'Sir, Sir....'. He should know that there are names put down on the list before me.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): As the hon. Minister has stated, there is the Industrial Disputes Act according to which any dispute including a bonus dispute can be settled. Then, there is the Code of Discipline for the trade unions to observe also. May I know which trade unions or which trade union leaders are responsible for leading the workers in this way to provocative or agitational means to settle their disputes?

Shri Daji: The INTUC is with us there.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should put his question straight.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question is this. If there is any trade union responsible for such things, are Government going to propose any action against such trade unions or the people resorting to violence under the Code of Discipline?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have read out already the names of the two trade

unions that are concerned; they are the Kapra Mazdoor Mill Ekta union and the Textile Mazdoor Sangh. The officers of the labour relations machinery are in touch with the officials and the leaders of both the trade unions, and I have been informed just now by the labour commissioner that the attitude of the officials and leaders of the trade unions is very reasonable but they perhaps have not been able to persuade the workers up till now to behave in the way in which they would like them to behave.

श्री बागड़ी : यह झगड़ा मिल मालिकों और मजदूरों के बीच बोनस के सवाल को लेकर हुआ है। जो मिल मालिक हैं उनकी सीधी रिश्तेदारी आपके एक सचिव से है। मंत्री-मंडल का वह सचिव है। इसी कारण से उन पर पुलिस द्वारा लाठी चार्ज किया गया है, अधुनाई का प्रयोग किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लाठीचार्ज और अधुनाई का प्रयोग किया गया है, इसकी बदलाती जांच सरकार के लिए क्या सरकार तैयार है और जो नुकसान मजदूरों का हुआ है, उसका मुआवजा दिलवाने के लिए सरकार तैयार है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस कथन को मिल मालिक का कोई सम्बन्धी मेरे मंत्रालय में है, उचित नहीं मानता हूँ। जहाँ तक श्रम मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है अभी तक जो मेरी जानकारी है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मिल मालिक की हमारे श्रम मंत्रालय के किसी पदाधिकारी से कोई रिश्तेदारी नहीं है।

श्री मधु लियथे : मंत्री मंडल के सचिव से है। धर्मवीर साहब से है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : धर्मवीर का सम्बन्ध श्रम मंत्रालय से नहीं है।

जो अधुनाई और लाठी चार्ज हुआ उसका विवरण अभी तक हमारे पास नहीं आया है। उसकी जानकारी हम ले रहे हैं। इसलिए उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बदलाती जांच के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े।

श्री बड़े : मेरे पर आप ज्यादा गुस्से हो जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं और मैं आपको एक वकील होने की हँसियत से भी कह सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : गरीबों को पीटो।

श्री बड़े : बोनस का सवाल दो साल से पैठिंग पड़ा हुआ है। अभी दो दिन पहले उन्होंने नोटिस लगा दिया था बोनस के बारे में। फिर लेबर लैंडर्ज ने कहा कि उनको कम से कम इसका हिसाब तो बताया जाए। लेकिन वह भी उनको नहीं बतलाया गया। उन्होंने शान्तिपूर्ण घनशन शुरू कर दिया। उसके बाद वहाँ के फफसरों ने उनको मारा इसलिए यह सब टूटल शुरू हो गई। आपने कहा है कि लाठ घाउट नहीं किया। लेकिन रात के ग्यारह बजे वह हो गया। पंद्रह हजार मजदूर थे, वे भी उम में शामिल हो गए। इससे और भी गड़बड़ी पैदा हो गई। अब आप कहते हैं कि मिल मालिक को आपने बुलाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसी प्रकार से लेबर लीडर्ज को भी बुला कर आप उन में बातचीत करने का इरादा

[श्री बडे]

रखते हैं ? क्या इसकी भी आपने व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मालिक को मैंने खास मतलब से बुलाया है। अगर मैं आवश्यकता समझूंगा कि यूनियन के नेताओं को मिलना जरूरी है तो बैसा करने में मुझे जरा

भी हिचकाहट नहीं होगी, कोई संकोच नहीं होगा। मैं खुले दिल से उनको भी बुला सकता हूँ।

17.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday, February 25, 1966/Phalgun 6, 1887 (Saka).