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**Thursday, June 15, 1967
Jyaistha 25, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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At 11 A.M.

(ii)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 15, 1967/Jyaishta 25,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food Aid by U.S.A.

+

*511. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) how much of the ten million
tonnes food aid is likely to be given
by U.S.A.; and

(b) how much is likely to be given
by other countries?

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): (a) and (b). The aid already
pledged will make it possible to im-
port the following quantities:

USA (PL 480)	3.65	million tonnes
Canada	0.80	Do.
USSR	0.20	Do.
Australia	0.15	Do.
TOTAL :	4.80	Do.

In addition the U.S. Government has
indicated its willingness to make avail-
able a quantity of upto 3 million
tonnes subject to appropriate match-
ing by other countries.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रखबारों में खबर
आई है कि अरब इजराइल के मामले में
हिन्दुस्तान का जो रुख रहा उस को ले कर
अमरीका की सरकार और अमरीका की
कांग्रेस बहुत नाराज हो गई है। मैं मंत्री
महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या खाद्य
के बारे में सहायता करने का जो निर्णय है
उस पर भी इस का कुछ असर होने वाला है ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : अब तक तो ऐसा
कोई प्रासार नहीं है कि इस पर कोई असर
होने वाला है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस 40 या 45 लाख
टन के अलावा जो दूसरी 30 या 32 लाख
टन की मदद देने की बात है उस के लिये यह
शर्त है कि अगर दूसरे देश भी इसी तरह
सहायता करेंगे तो अमरीका भी मदद करेगा।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के सम्बन्ध
में दूसरे देशों के साथ कोई बातचीत हुई है
और उस के बारे में क्या कोई आश्वासन
मिला है ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : दूसरे देशों के साथ
बातचीत हो रही है और प्राशा है कि दूसरे
देशों से जो कहा गया है उस के मुताबिक
उतनी मदद मिल जायेगी। यानी शायद
इतने फूडग्रेन्स न मिलें लेकिन फटिलाइजर
वगैरह के लिये कारेन एक्सचेन्ज की सहायता
दे दें तो हम उतना दूसरे देश से खरीद सकते
हैं और यह शर्त पूरी हो सकती है। इस लिये
6 मिलियन टन सब मिला कर मिलेगा ऐसी
प्राशा है।

Shri Umanath: Speaking on food
from the United States of America,
our Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, in

her speech in Ambikapur some five days back, week back, carried by all the papers, is reported to have said that our Government has had to face pressures from the United States Government on the question of food aid on various occasions till recently. She made that statement and it was reported in all the important papers of the country. I would like to know whether such pressures were exerted, what sort of pressure was exerted in return for giving food to us, and what stand our Government took with the United States.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know what statement was made by the Prime Minister. I find the report in the press, but on that I cannot go. Personally, as far as I know, in these negotiations no pressures have been put. When they make this condition of matching grant, that is not a pressure on us. That is for enabling us to get from other countries, that is they are trying to utilise their influence with other countries to give us help by way of matching grant of foodgrains or adequate other things in lieu of it. Therefore, I do not see how there are any pressures put on us.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह सरकार खंडित सरकार है। इस सरकार के एक भंग को जो पता है उस का पता दूसरे भंग को नहीं है। यानी प्रधान मंत्री को पता है उस प्रधान मंत्री को नहीं है। या तो आप प्रधान मंत्री को बुलवा लीजिये और इस का खुलासा करवाइये या उस प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इस की जांच कर के बाद में बयान दें।

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Prime Minister has heard what you said and he will consider that.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या वह बाद में जानकारी हासिल कर के बयान देंगे? मैंने कहा था कि सरकार के एक भंग को जिस बात का पता है उस का पता दूसरे भंग को नहीं है। हो सकता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण की रिपोर्ट

गलत हो। तो क्या उस प्रधान मंत्री उसकी जांच करवा कर कोई बयान इस सदन में देंगे?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं प्रखबारों की रिपोर्ट्स की कोई जांच करने वाला नहीं हूँ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैंने सवाल पूछा है। प्राप को जांच करनी चाहिये।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On a point of order, the Deputy Prime Minister says that there is no question of having any investigation into the alleged report of the statement of the Prime Minister in relation to this question. I wish to know from you in particular what is the position when it so happens that the reputable sections of the Press report a statement by the Prime Minister which goes uncontradicted and it is referred to in this House and the Prime Minister is not here herself to contradict or affirm the reports. The Deputy Prime Minister says something on his own and refuses even to assure us that he would make some investigation into the matter and let the House know that perhaps the Prime Minister was mis-reported and he would let us know. How is it that we can go on the basis of uncontradicted report of the Prime Minister's speech which is not even looked into by the Deputy Prime Minister who deputises for her and does everything on her behalf? Where do we stand? What do we do in regard to this statement?

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest you to do this. The Deputy Prime Minister may not be aware of the position under what circumstances it was reported. Why not you directly give the question to her. This question is different, in general terms about food aid. On the statement made by the Prime Minister, there may be a separate question.

Shri Umanath: A question was put; a short notice question was framed from our Group and sent to the Prime Minister but that had been rejected

on the ground that the Prime Minister is not prepared to accept the short notice question. That is already over. Now that the issue has come up on the floor of the House, it should be answered. If the Deputy Prime Minister of India says that he is not aware of such a report how can we believe? All the important newspapers have published it.

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that he has not seen the report; he has seen the report. If the Prime Minister is not prepared to accept a short notice question, the Speaker cannot compel any Minister to accept it. You know the rules. After all I can only forward it to them. If they accept it, we put it. If they do not accept, there are other methods of eliciting information.

श्री मधु सिमये : प्राप उन को निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि वह पता लगा कर ३,६८० टन को बतलाये ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : धर्मो उपप्रधान मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि यू० एम० एस० प्रार० से २ लाख टन प्रजाज मिलेगा । पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में जब रूस में बहुत अच्छी पैदावार हुई है तब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने यू० एम० एस० प्रार० से और गेहूँ की मांग क्यों नहीं की है ? और अगर की है तो उस का क्या उत्तर मिला ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मांग करने का सवाल नहीं होता है । वह देश जितना देना चाहे दे दें । हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि इतना दे दो ?

Shri Swell: On account of the policy that we pursued in relation to the recent West Asian crisis, there have been very insistent demands in the Western countries, America, Britain and perhaps also in Canada, that all kinds of aid to India should be stopped. Now, I would like to know from the Deputy Prime Minister whether his Government has made any assessment as to how far this public demand re-

fects the attitude of the governments of America and Britain and whether there is any likelihood of the food aid drying up from those countries and in the event of the food aid drying up, what alternative arrangements Government have made to meet the situation?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already replied to this question that I see no signs of these things affecting the foodgrains coming here. But supposing they do not give us, we have to meet the situation here in the best manner we can.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know the difference in prices of the food aid available from these different countries, namely, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Australia and so on, and whether the aid that is given by the U.S.S.R. and Australia and other countries will be matched by an equal quantity by the U.S.A.?

Shri Morarji Desai: The USA has given much more than what other countries have given. There is no question of matching it. I do not know about the prices; I have not got those figures just now with me. If notice is given, I shall certainly convey them.

Shri Kandappan: In view of the closure of the Suez Canal, the ships that carry the foodgrains will have to take a distant route with the result that the freight rate would be increased. I would like to know specifically whether this increase in freight will be passed on to the consumer, or whether the Government is going to subsidise that also?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Government has still to consider that question.

Shri M. Sundararama: What will be the effect of the closure of the Suez Canal on the freight on foodgrains sent from the U.S.A. and other countries to India?

Shri Morarji Desai: The arrivals will be delayed and the freight will be more. That is the obvious effect.

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from the fact that 10 ships have been detained during the Arab-Israeli conflict blockading the Suez Canal at present, may I know whether the attention of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is drawn to a statement made by President Nasser to the effect that unless the Israelis vacate the Arab territory occupied by them, the Suez Canal will never be opened for other nations—that is the statement made by President Nasser, which means it delays the movement of food ships from the U.S.A. to India—and in that context, may I know what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to persuade Nasser to open the Suez Canal so that our starving millions might not starve further due to his megalomania?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know what the hon. Member wants this Government to do. If President Nasser does not want to open the Suez Canal, we cannot force him to open.

Shri Hem Barua: You need not force him. But the world knows that this country is a friend of Nasser. Can't you persuade him to come to our help in this critical hour on humanitarian grounds?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to beg of anybody in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: It is persuasion; not begging.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि लगभग पचास लाख टन गन्ना हमको मिला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को कम से कम कितने गन्ने की इस वक़्त जरूरत है और इसके अलावा किन-किन देशों से भारत सरकार को इसके मिलने की आशा है ?

श्री नीरारजी देसाई: सब बता दिया है। बार-बार क्या बता सकता हूँ।

Shri Baburao Patel: I want to know where is the necessity of importing any food from America when President Nasser has promised to give us dates which are a more nutritive food?

Mr. Speaker: No answer; Shri Jha,

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: जो फूड एंड अग्रीकल्चर से मिलती है उस में कौन कौन से पदार्थ हैं कौन कौन सी आइटम्स फूड की हैं। जहाँ तक उसको क्वालिटी का सम्बन्ध है क्या आपने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि हमें जो कंटेन्ट क्वालिटी है वह दी जाती है जिस को अग्रीकल्चर लोग नहीं खा सकते हैं वह क्वालिटी हमें दी जाती है ? यह ऐसी क्वालिटी होती है कि जिस को खा कर बीमार भी हो सकते हैं, क्या यह सही है ?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is absolutely wrong to say that that condemned quality is sent here. The same quality which is used there is also sent here. If it is different from what we produce, there is no question of any choice. I do not think it is of a quality which is not consumable.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that the aid-giving countries insist that the entire aid given should be utilised for purchasing foodgrains from those countries and that the ships should be chartered from their countries instead of our own?

Shri Morarji Desai: We are not forced to buy from any countries; we can buy from wherever we can.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Food Minister has stated more than once that the Government of India has negotiated for an agreement covering 15 lakh tons of wheat for the second half of this year. The negotiations are over and only the President of U.S.A. has to give the green signal. Reports have appeared in the press that he refuses to give that green signal for the agreement to go ahead. Does the Deputy Prime Minister think that there is some pressure or bargain or

that the President does not find time to give the green signal? What is his opinion about the delay in signing this agreement?

Shri Morarji Desai: The USA also is a democracy, just as ours is a democracy. Just as there are pressures on us here, there are pressures on him also.

श्री भ्रमूत नाहाटा : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि राजस्थान के प्रकल प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में जा आयातित नान ज्वार वितरित की जा रही है उसको इ नो क्या पशु भी खाने से इकार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं इसके साथ महमत नहीं हूँ ।

श्री हुकम खन्व कछबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जो प्रनाज हल्की क्वालिटी का होता है उसे बाजार में सप्लाई न करके जबरदस्ती घाटा मिलों को घाटा पीसने के लिए दिया जाता है । बाहर से जो प्रन्न घाता है उस में से कुछ खाने में भी खराब हो जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि खराब गेहूँ उनको पीसने के लिए दिया जाता है और जब वे इन्कार करते हैं तो दबाव उन पर डाला जाता है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : दबाव कुछ नहीं डाला जाता है । वह घाटा मैंने भी खाया है । वह इतना खराब है ऐसा मैंने नहीं देखा है ।

Shri G. S. Reddi: Is there food aid promised by Russia to India?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is given already.

Shri S. S. Kothari: On a point of order, Sir. How is it that this question has been put down for answer by the Finance Minister instead of by the Food Minister?

Mr. Speaker: After so long you have discovered it! Next question

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

+

*512 **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 335 on the 17th November, 1966 and state.

(a) whether the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad has been commissioned,

(b) if so, what is the present schedule of the production in the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad,

(c) the time by which the Mill is expected to go into full production, giving details of the country's annual requirements of security paper and the Mill's contribution towards this, and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir. Trial runs of the first two machines of the Four Machine Mill have commenced.

(b) During the year 1967-68 the production is expected to be of the order of 700 tonnes and in 1968-69 about 1500 tonnes.

(c) The Mill is expected to go into full production in 1969-70. As its rated capacity is 2700 tonnes per annum it would fully meet the anticipated requirements of 2300 tonnes of Currency and Bank Note paper during that year. Efforts would also be made to utilize the surplus capacity for meeting part of the requirement of about 850 tonnes of other types of security paper used for Stamps, Postal stationery etc.

(d) It was estimated that trial runs would take place towards the end of March, 1967. There has been a slight delay occasioned mainly by the belated delivery of the process

steam plant because of a go slow campaign in the factory of the supplier and because of delayed deliveries of certain pipes.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : इस कारखाने पर कितनी लागत आएगी और क्या इस कारखाने के लिए फारेन कोलंबोरेशन हासिल किया गया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी हाँ, इस में फारेन कोलंबोरेटर्ज एक यू०के० की फर्म है मैंगस पोर्टेल्स लिमिटेड। उसके साथ कोलंबोरेशन हुआ है। इसकी लागत करीब करीब बारह करोड़ आएगी ऐसा प्रस्ताव है।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : पेपर बनाने के लिए जो रा मैटीरियल इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा वह तमाम हिन्दुस्तानी ही होगा या बाहर से भी कुछ इम्पोर्ट किया जाएगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : बहुतांश मैटीरियल देश के अन्दर का ही होगा।

Shri Baburao Patel: With the devaluation of the rupee, with neither gold nor silver in our coffers and with a tragic shortage of foreign exchange, we urgently need our own swadeshi security paper for producing more and more currency notes not only to save our foreign exchange but also to boost our morale as a developing country. Seeing this urgent national need, will the Government speed up the production?

Shri K. C. Pant: Certainly the Government will speed it up. Trial runs have already begun and we will certainly speed it up as much as we can.

Shri Baburao Patel: Sir, I would like to know....

Mr. Speake: No, Sir. I wish I could allow you two or three supplementaries. Except the first questioner all others are allowed only one supplementary each. If I allow the hon. Member one more supplementary today, I will get into trouble.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know why this Mill was established at Hoshangabad and why Nasik was not expanded? I would also like to know whether the climate of Bangalore was more suitable for this purpose than that of Hoshangabad?

Shri K. C. Pant: The main reasons for choosing Hoshangabad were: firstly, availability of water and power; secondly, the fact that it was close to Nasik and on the trunk railway line; and, thirdly, it had a smoke-free atmosphere which is necessary for this.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Is there any possibility of exporting this paper at a later stage or has Government also explored the possibility of certain printing orders from neighbouring countries for their currency requirements or stamp requirements?

Shri K. C. Pant: I do not think this has been done for the simple reason that we shall be consuming all the paper that we produce in the foreseeable future either for bank notes or for stamps and postal stationery.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्रेन्सी नोटों के लिए जो कागज विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है, उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती है और होशंगाबाद का कारखाना चालू होने के बाद विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी बचत होगी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस वक्त इस काम के लिए बाहर से जो कागज मंगाया जाता है, उस पर करीब तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है।

श्री जयु लिये : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि होशंगाबाद में कागज पैदा करने के सम्बन्ध में क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है। डेढ़ दो साल पहले मैंने बिल मंत्री का ध्यान खींचा था और वर्तमान राज्य मंत्री महोदय से भी बात की थी कि नासिक में इस कागज के इस्तेमाल में काफ़ी बचत हो सकती है।

उस के बारे में कुछ तकसील भी मैंने भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री को दी थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं इस के बारे में जाच ही है, जिससे कागज़ ही बचा ही सके और बिदेशी मुद्रा भी बचे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिये थे, उन के बारे में जाच कराई गई है। उन के सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही हो मकेगी, वह जो जायेगी।

Bell Mission Report

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*513. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bell Mission in its latest report has asked India to reduce its defence expenditure as well as to go in for a number of joint Indo-Pakistan ventures;

(b) if so, the main details of the suggestions made by the Mission in this respect;

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The report has been made by the World Bank Mission to the President of the World Bank and not to the Government of India. Since the report is treated by the Bank as a restricted document of the Bank and consequently its contents cannot be published, I regret I am unable to answer questions on the contents of the report.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बेल्ल मिशन की ओर से जो रिपोर्ट वर्ल्ड बैंक के अध्यक्ष को दी गई है, उस की प्रति भारत सरकार को भी उस की प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिए भेजी गई है;

यदि हा, तो मंत्री महोदय उस रिपोर्ट के ब्यारे को चाहे प्रकट न करे, लेकिन भारत सरकार की ओर से उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई है, वह बताने में क्या कठिनाई है?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : चूँकि हम ने कुबूल किया है कि वह रिपोर्ट कॉन्फिडेंशल है, इसलिए हम नहीं बताने सकते।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब बेल्ल मिशन भारत आया था तो उसने यह सुझाव दिया था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों को मिल कर कुछ प्राजेक्ट्स को बनाना चाहिए, जिन के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक और कुछ देशों की ओर से सहायता दी जायेगी। यदि हा, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह सुझाव क्या था और भारत सरकार की ओर से उस के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट की गई ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : प्रश्न में इस प्रश्न का जवाब दूँ, ता मैंने अभी जो कुछ कहा है, उस का विरोध होगा। इसलिए मैं इस का जवाब कैसे दे सकता हूँ ?

Shri P. Gopalan: The second Bell Mission in its so-called confidential report—it is no more confidential because it has already been published—is reported to have stated that the Mission is very much satisfied with the performance of the Government of India in giving effect to the changed policies and programmes. That is to say, the policies and programmes of the Government are stated to have been changed in consultation with the President of the World Bank in the year 1966. What are the policies and programmes which are stated to have been subject to this new change?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot reply to this question, as I said before.

Shri Umanath: Sir, on a point of order. The question is a simple and straight forward one, whether it is a fact that any policy change has been made by the Government in consultation with World Bank and if so, what

are they? There is no question of publishing any confidential report. Have they made any change in the policy?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not asking for details. He wants to know whether there was any change.

Shri Morarji Desai: When it is stated that it was said in the report that these changes should be made and the Government of India have agreed to make the changes, if I accept that kind of thing, it means that I am divulging what is there in the report. I would not say either 'yes' or 'no'.

Shri Umanath: The question is whether the Government have made any change in their policy in consultation with the World Bank. The Government is entitled to say that it is not prepared to disclose anything in the public interest, for the security of the country and so many other things, if it is a confidential report of the Government, like the CBI report, about which, Sir, you gave your ruling the other day. Here the question is about the Bell Mission Report, which is already in the press. Where is the question of giving protection to the World Bank? As far as this Parliament is concerned, we are entitled to know whether any policy changes will be made in future. But this question is about policy changes which have already been made by the Government. The Government can straightway say whether they have made any change or not.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of changing the policy of the Government. Whatever the Government does, it does of its own. What changes in policy they want, I do not know. If he has reference to this report, I do not know what that report contains. It might have appeared in the newspapers. But I do not know anything about it and I do not take any notice of it. This is a confidential report and I cannot, therefore, mention anything about the contents of that report.

Shri P. Gopalan: What is the use of asking a question if the Minister does not give an answer?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said that the policy is our own and the changes are made, because we feel they are necessary; not because somebody has suggested.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: That is not true.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: In June 1966, at the dictate of the International Monetary Fund, the Government devalued the rupee.

Mr. Speaker: Why do you go into the background?

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: During October-November last year Bell and his party came here with some proposals. In view of this, may I know whether the Bell Mission will not recommend a further devaluation of the rupee?

Shri Morarji Desai: What do we know about what the Bell Mission would do?

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Aid India Consortium and the World Bank will give aid to India only after the Government accept the Bell Mission report?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no such condition.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In the past time and again it has been conclusively proved that the bell of the Bell Mission tolls after strings are pulled from somewhere else than the World Bank and those who control the strings always insist on certain policy changes which incidentally happen to be our internal administrative affairs. Is the Deputy Prime Minister in a position to specifically assure this House that this meddling by the Bell Mission will not be permitted henceforward?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not accept that there has been any meddling. I

have said yesterday that no meddling will be accepted from anybody.

Shri Umanath: Advice.

Shri Morarji Desai: Everybody is free to give advice and we are free to reject it or accept it. If we accept it, it is our own decision.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Sir, the Finance Minister is very curt, I am sorry to say. He ought to mend his manners. We are to get information for the millions of people who have elected us. We are not on the pay roll of anybody.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One should not mind his enthusiasm.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I have been charged by the hon. Member that I have given a curt reply. May it be pointed out as to where I have been curt? The hon. Member can be disrespectful to me; I am not. I respect this House far more than he does. Therefore I object to the criticism made by the hon. Member.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The hon. Finance Minister says that he is not curt but may I submit that if he had no information to give or if, as he says, it is a secret document, he should not have accepted this question? Once this question was accepted, he should have been prepared to answer questions; if he does not do that, it means disrespect to the House.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not for me to accept or not to accept a question. The question, as it has come to me from the Speaker, I have replied to the best of my capacity and in the manner in which I can without disclosing anything which I cannot disclose.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The hon. Finance Minister has said that we will not submit to any kind of meddling from outside. I very much welcome this statement, but is it not a fact that the aid-giving powers, whether it is the USSR or the USA,

have been trying to influence our policies and that our policies have been influenced by their attitudes and stands? Can the hon. Minister give a categorical assurance here that we will not be influenced in the matter of our policies, whether it is about Pakistan, Israel or anywhere, by any kind of pressure or suggestion that might come from the aid-giving countries?

Mr. Speaker: That has been made clear so many times. He has said that it will not be influenced by anybody.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Sir, here is a cutting from a most circulated daily from Calcutta which gives the synopsis of the second Bell Mission report. It says that the Government of India and the Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta, were compelled by these people to agree to devaluation. It also says that their advice with regard to importation and investment is to be abided by. Therefore we have a right to know what is the Bell Mission report which will bring us to perpetual indebtedness. May I place this cutting on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: No. Paper cuttings are seen by everybody; it is not a secret document so as to be placed on the Table. You have read it and many others have also read it. The Finance Minister has definitely stated that nobody is going to influence us; also, not the Bell Mission. You may not agree with it. You have a right to believe it or not, but he also has a right to say what he thinks is equally honest from his point of view.

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav: May I know from the Deputy Prime Minister whether it is a fact that, after receiving the Bell Commission's report, the World Bank instructed the Government of India (1) that the Government of India should reduce its defence expenditure and (2) that the Government of India should go in for some Indo-Pakistan joint venture, and if so, what was the reply of the Government of India?

Shri Morarji Desai: It comes again to the same thing round about. I cannot agree to reply to my hon. friend, but I should like to make one thing (*interruptions*) clear that it is not the function of the World Bank to write to us that we should do this thing or that thing; they never do it and I do not think that they will ever do it and if they do, we are not going to carry it out. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A specific question was asked. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If all of them sit down, I will call one of them. This is a question which is agitating the minds of the people. I do not mind giving five more minutes for this.

Mr. Hem Barua. He has been standing for a long time.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has said that the Bell Commission's report is a confidential document because it is submitted to the World Bank and not to the Government of India. If it is not submitted to the Government of India, how can the hon. Finance Minister say that this is a confidential document and he cannot disclose the contents of it? If it is a confidential document and if it is a report submitted to the World Bank, he has not seen it and, therefore, the question of not disclosing the contents does not arise. But then there are reports in the papers that the first recommendation of this report is that India must devalue her currency which the Government of India, like a pack of good boys, has done and it is also said that the eighth recommendation in the report says that India must cut down her defence expenditure. All these things are already out. Therefore, to say that this is a confidential document, a copy of which, I suppose, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has not got, and yet to say that it is a confidential document, passes my comprehension. Will the hon. Deputy Prime Minister

enlighten us on this anomalous position?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not see what is anomalous in this matter. The Bell Mission's Report or the report which is sent by any Mission sent by the World Bank is a report sent to the World Bank. The World Bank supplies us with a copy of that report on the distinct understanding that it is a confidential document and that it will remain confidential; on that understanding, it is supplied to us. How can I give out anything? If there is leakage, well, there may be sharks who can get at it, but I have nothing to do with that. Why should I help the sharks by saying 'yes' or 'no' to them?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Finance Minister, in answer to another supplementary question, said that he had not seen the report. You can see the records. But now he says that they got a copy of the report and they had been asked to keep it confidential. Which is true? To two supplementary questions, he cannot give two different answers which are contradictory. Which is correct? Has he seen the report and he is not prepared to divulge the contents of it?

Mr. Speaker: He can ask that question, when I call him.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I rise on a point of order. We have a statement before this House by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that the World Bank treats this report as a classified report and has provided a copy of it to them on the distinct understanding that they would respect it as a classified document. The point of order which I propose to raise is this. Under the rules of this House, the Minister or a member of the Treasury Benches can decline to lay any document on the Table of the House only if it is not in public interest. So, if it is the contention of the hon. Finance Minister that this agreement with the World Bank not to disclose the contents of the report is

in public interest, let him say so. Otherwise, the impression would be that it is for the World Bank President to decide what is the public interest here and the Finance Minister merely dittos and says that it is not in public interest to disclose the contents.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in that. He is seeking a clarification. I would not allow that. In the name of a point of order, no questions should be asked.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon Finance Minister has said that the World Bank sends them a report for their information, and naturally, the World Bank touches upon those points, because the World Bank and the Agency for International Development give us a lot of money; and normally, it is presumed that they would certainly look into the prospects and the possibilities of the utilisation of the loans. So, from time to time, the World Bank does send some report to the Government of India either for their information or in order to give some advice informally. After the hon. Minister receives the report, certainly he would be going through the report and coming to certain decisions as to whether the advice which the World Bank has given in a particular matter is relevant, is useful, or not. After he comes to a conclusion, is it not the right of the House to know what his decisions are and whether the World Bank had given any advice similar to that? I do not understand why there should be so much of secrecy about it. Why the whole thing should be made such a hush-hush affair, if the World Bank gives some advice on these matters. I would, therefore, ask what difficulty the hon. Finance Minister has in answering any such question after he has taken a decision on a particular matter. If the matter happens to concern the Government of India and an advice comes informally, from the World Bank, why can he not come out with

the information after he has taken a decision on the matter, whether there was a similar suggestion made by the World Bank or not and if it was made whether it had been accepted or not?

Shri Piloo Mody: That is because it is a hush-hush affair.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it already. He has no further answer to give.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It seems the hon. Finance Minister is not in a position to divulge the report as he considers it to be a confidential report. But I believe the Bell Mission would have discussed these matters with the Finance Ministry or the Planning Ministry. May I know whether at any time the Bell Mission came forward with any advice to the Government of India—whether they have rejected it or accepted it is a different matter—to reduce the defence expenditure and also to go in for joint Indo-Pakistan ventures?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already said that I cannot divulge whatever is contained in a confidential report. I stick to that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not asking for the report. Kindly see the distinction which I have made. I have not asked for the report at all. I have made that very clear. If it is a confidential document, let it remain a confidential document. We do not want him to divulge this. I only want to know whether any such advice was offered to the Government of India. I do not know whether it is there in the report or not. Let him answer this part of the question at least.

Shri Morarji Desai: It comes to the same thing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How does it come to the same thing?

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav: I want to raise a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: They are also raising only points of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would request you to kindly give us some protection. We are not asking for the contents of the confidential report. My question is whether any such advice was offered to the Government of India or not. Why should he not say 'Yes' or 'No'? If he wants to say that it is not in public interest to disclose it, then let him say so. How can he say that it comes to the same thing? We are not asking for the report at all. Let him say whether any such advice was offered or not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There has to be an answer to this question.

श्री मन्त्रालयः ये फीज हो गये हैं, क्या ?

Mr. Speaker: He has said already that he is not prepared to say 'Yes' or 'No'. If hon. Members are not satisfied with this, then there are other methods to which they can take recourse. The hon. Minister has definitely said that admitting it or rejecting it would not be proper for Government; naturally, we would either accept the advice or reject the advice. But the hon. Minister is not prepared to say 'Yes' or 'No'. The hon. Member wants to know specifically whether they did advice or not. And he wants the hon. Minister to say 'Yes' or 'No'. But in reply to an earlier question, the hon. Minister has already said that he could not say 'Yes' or 'No' on that issue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has said so in regard to the contents of the report. We do not want that report at all. We only want to know whether any such advice was given to him or not. He can say 'Yes' or 'No' to that.

Shri Morarji Desai: Does not my hon. friend see this plain fact that when he refers to an advice given in the Bell report, if I say anything about it, it would amount to divulging of the report?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How?

Shri Morarji Desai: What else does it mean?

Mr. Speaker: During the Question Hour, hon. Members cannot have a debate like this. There are other methods for eliciting information and carrying on a debate. If they do not get satisfaction from the answers, then there are other methods open to them.

Retrenchment by Oil Companies

*514. **Shri B. K. Modak:**

Shri Umanath:

Shri Ganes Ghosh:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the contention of the foreign oil companies that their staff reduction measures are arising out of Government's Oil Policy;

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

(c) whether Government have received any complaints that premature retirement plan of the foreign oil companies was in practice a staff reduction scheme; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalah): (a) Yes Sir, reference has been made to certain aspects of the Government's oil policy.

(b) In the light of the report of the Tripartite Committee constituted by the Government of India in October 1965 to examine the problem of job security and reduction of staff, Government is of the opinion that this contention is not well-founded.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(a) A tripartite meeting of the representatives of foreign oil companies, petroleum workers' unions and the Government of India was held on 28th April 1967 in the Department of Labour and Employment to evolve an agreed formula to solve the problem of job security in the foreign oil companies. Various measures including bipartite negotiations have been suggested and are under consideration of the Government.

Shri B. K. Modak: May I know whether in the tripartite conference a decision was arrived at to form a court of inquiry to go into the cases of retrenchment? What has been done in regard to that decision?

Shri Raghunath Ramaiiah: That is one of the suggestions from the employees' side. As I said, there are various other suggestions. They are under the consideration of Government.

Shri B. K. Modak: May I know whether a press statement was issued on behalf of Government that a decision was arrived at regarding the formation of a court of inquiry? If so, what is the reason for reversal of that decision?

Shri Raghunath Ramaiiah: I said that no decision has been taken. It is one of the suggestions made. It is under consideration.

Shri Umanath: The Minister said that the staff reduction measures taken by the companies have nothing to do with the Government's oil policy and that it was not well-founded. Recently a report submitted by the Chief of the Esso in India to their head office mentions that the company proposes in their next phase in the next year to reduce the staff by 300 to 400. The exact sentence used is: 'we hope to get the approval of the Government of India'. Already, 9,000 have been retrenched. The implication of this sentence is that they got the approval of the Government of India for the previous retrench-

ment also. I would like to know whether Government know about it. Secondly, is there any tacit understanding between Government and the Esso and other foreign oil companies about this scheme of retrenchment?

Shri Raghunath Ramaiiah: There has not been any agreement whatsoever. On the contrary, subsequent to the tripartite negotiations Government have asked them to stop all further action under the so-called voluntary retirement scheme. Whatever hopes they have expressed we are not a party to them.

Shri Umanath: What about this letter from the Esso chief to their head office? 9,000 have already been retrenched. Government have not stopped them. Government say there is no tacit understanding. If there is no understanding, how is it that they could retrench in broad daylight 9,000 hands.

Shri Raghunath Ramaiiah: When there is no understanding, I cannot say there is an understanding.

Shri Umanath: What is the result? 9,000 retrenched.

Shri Raghunath Ramaiiah: Let them hope for anything. We have not agreed to it.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: On the 3rd of April last, Government wrote to the Burmah-Shell and perhaps also to the other foreign oil companies not to go ahead with their centralisation scheme till the decision in the tripartite conference was taken. On the 28th of the same month, a tripartite conference was held in which Shri Raghunath Ramaiiah was also present. It was agreed that the foreign oil companies would not take unilateral action in regard to the centralisation scheme. Yet immediately after that, they have been retrenching a large number of people from all over the country. What action has Government taken to stop this unilateral action on the part of the oil companies in spite of the agreement at the tripartite conference?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: I was, of course, present, as my hon. friend says. Probably he was also there. If he was there, he would have known that while representatives of the Government and the employees suggested that further action under the retirement scheme should be stopped, it will be recalled that the employers did not agree to it. That is where it stands.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : 6 महीने से वर्कर्स रिट्रेंच पड़े हुए है। इस ट्रिपार्टीट कान्फ्रेंस के बाद जो कोर्ट ऑफ़ इनक्वायरी बँडाने की गवर्नमेंट ने राय दी थी और एम्प्लॉईज यूनियन ने भी राय दी थी तों अभी तक गवर्नमेंट उस पर अपना फैसला क्यों नहीं कर सकी है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: There is not one tripartite meeting. There have been more than one, and Government is in full sympathy with the demands made by the employees, and my colleague, Mr. Hathi, the Labour Minister, has been doing everything possible to see if some basis for negotiation could be arrived at. Failing that, what measures he has to take, I am sure he is considering.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो फ़ौरन प्रायल कम्पनियाँ हमारे मुल्क में काम करती हैं और जोकि हमारे वर्कर्स को रिट्रेंच कर रही हैं तो गवर्नमेंट इन प्रायल कम्पनीज को अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं ले लेती है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: In answer to a question I had to reply some time back that there has been an assurance given to these oil companies at their inception that they would not be taken over for some time.

Shri Sheo Narain: There is an agreement between the Government and the oil companies. Why does not Government take any action against them under that?

श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय : पिछली बार इन प्रायल कम्पनीज ने 9,000 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की थी तो क्या यह जो सम्मेलन हो रहा है और यह जो समिति बनाई है वह पिछले दिनों जो 9,000 लोक छांटे गये हैं क्या उन को पुनः काम पर लाने की चर्चा की जायेगी ? क्या जो इन लोगों की छंटनी की गई तो सरकार ने तत्काल कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की और क्या सरकार उस समय दबी हुई थी जो वैसा नहीं कर सकी ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: I have already said that my colleague is fully seized of the matter, but so far as those who are retrenched are concerned, to the extent it is possible to absorb them in our own establishment, the Indian Oil Co. establishment, we are doing everything possible.

श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय : जो 9,000 लोग निकाल दिये गये हैं क्या उन को पुनः काम में लिया जायेगा ? क्या सरकार उन छंटनी किये गये 9,000 लोगों को पुनः काम पर लेने के उपर विचार करेगी ?

Demonetisation of Currency

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*515. **Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:**
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for the demonetisation of Indian currency in order to bring out unaccounted money;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Demonetisation is not likely to serve any useful purpose Parties tendering notes and offering plausible explanations of how they acquired these notes would have to be granted full conversion facilities and it is likely that practically all notes will have to be converted Also, demonetization cannot deal with black money held in the form of bullion, land, etc

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान: मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि यह काला धन जो देश में पड़ा हुआ है उस को निकालने के लिए प्रशासन ने कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं, अगर नहीं बनाई है तो उस का जो प्रतिकूल असर देश की हर एक विकास योजना पर पड़ रहा है क्या वह उमी तरीके से पड़ता रहेगा ?

बिजनेस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): शासन ने कई कदम उठाये हैं यदि आप चाहे तो उन का ब्योरा मैं आप को दे सकता हूँ।

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान: बतला दीजिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त एक तो यह कि जो टैक्सेशन ऐक्ट में पहले से चीजे गोपनीय रखी जाती थी अब उस को हटा दिया गया है और कोई भी उस का पता लगा सकता है। दूसरे यह कि अगर कहीं तनाशी करनी हो या सीजर करना हो तो उस में पहले से ज्यादा सहूलियत है और तीसरे यह कि कोई इन्व्हेस्टमेंट प्रापर्टी ट्रान्सफर्स और कस्ट्रक्शन के कंटेक्ट्स अगर एक सीमा के ऊपर हो तो उस को डिपार्टमेंट को नोटिफाई करना होता है। नये एंसेसोर्ड शामिल करने के लिए काफी जोरदार इन बकन कोशिश हो रही है। पैनाल्टी और पनिसमेंट के प्रोविजन को बढ़ाया गया है और वालियैटरी डिस्क्लोजर्स की स्कीम बनाई गई है।

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान: अभी तक शासन ने इस के लिए जो कदम उठाये हैं तो काला धन कितना निकला है? क्या कुछ ब्राकडे सरकार के पास हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त उस क ब्राकडे इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन रोज ही सवाल आते रहते हैं जिन से ब्राकडे यहाँ दिये जाते हैं।

Shri S. S. Kothari: What has been the experience of Government with regard to previous demonetisation fifteen years back and what conclusions have been drawn from that demonetisation particularly with regard to the amount of unaccounted money that came out and secondly the effect of demonetisation upon business confidence at that time?

Shri K. C. Pant: Well, Sir, at that time

Shri S. S. Kothari. The Finance Minister should answer

Mr. Speaker. He is the Minister

Shri K. C. Pant. He objects because the matter being 15 years old, I may not know He may not know it So far as this experiment in 1946 was concerned, virtually all the currency tendered had to be exchanged with new notes Out of a total of 138 crores of high denomination notes, estimated to be in circulation then, as much as 136.8 crores were exchanged

Shri S. S. Kothari: How much was taxed as unaccounted money? That is the point

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: एक नोट का नमूना मेरे पास यह हाथ में है। इस तरह का खराब नोट सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाता जोकि घने से बिलकुल साफ हो जाता है।

Mr Speaker: This is not an exhibition I object to it Anybody can get up and exhibit anything? He can only put a question.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the collectors of black money are a clever set of people, they do not keep their black currencies in their refrigerators, they invest them and acquire property Short of demo-

netisation, what steps do the Government propose to take to mobilise or mop up the black money so rampant in the country today in certain quarters?

Shri K. C. Pant: I have already indicated the steps that the Government has taken. If the hon. Member has any suggestions, we will be glad to have them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that a scheme of voluntary disclosure about which we made a great deal of noise and which was announced with such trumpeting, has proved to be a fiasco, and may I know if the Government of India has withdrawn it and if it has not withdrawn it, what steps the Government of India is taking to resuscitate this pet scheme of voluntary disclosure?

Shri K. C. Pant: Does he want us to bury the scheme or resuscitate it? (*Interruption*). From memory I can say that something between Rs. 190 crores and Rs. 200 crores were obtained by the Government under the two voluntary disclosure schemes.

12.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Short Notice question. There are 27 names here. That is why I say that after two or three Members put the questions, it becomes a repetition. I do not mind it, till we take a decision about printing only five names. We have taken a decision about Calling Attention Notices; it has to be implemented next week or after you all approve of it. We have now 10, 13 or 15 or 50 names. If all the 50 names are to be called, it not only become repetition but we lose the precious time of the House and the other business will suffer. Therefore, I will call the first name now.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: It is a very important question, Sir. I would like to put one question.

Mr. Speaker: I will call you.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Revolving Restaurant

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- SNQ. 13. **Shri B. K. Daschowdhury:**
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Chittaranjan Roy:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Yajnik:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ishaq Gambhall:
Shri Nanja Cowder:
Shri Nanja Gowder:
Shri Amliyanath Bose:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that steps have been taken for construction of Revolving Restaurant and Conference Hall as an annex to a Public Sector Hotel in New Delhi at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores; and

(b) whether the contract for the construction of the same has been awarded to a firm which did not submit the lowest tender?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Government approved on the 27th January, 1967 the construction at a cost roughly of Rs. 2.39 crores of an Annex to the Ashoka Hotels Limited, consisting of 300 additional beds, a Convention/banquet hall and two speciality res-

taurants (including a Revolving Tower restaurant) to be ready in time for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which begins in New Delhi on the 1st February 1968.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Company decided to award the work to the second lowest tenderer. However, when the matter came to the Government they directed the Ashoka Hotels Limited to ask the contractor concerned to reduce the quoted rate by Rs. 2.20 lakhs and this was agreed to by him. He thus became the lowest tenderer at Rs. 87,47,570.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury: In view of the great economic crisis in our country, may I know what made the Government approve of this big scheme involving a huge amount of money, and further, you finalised the contract surreptitiously, you took a particular firm, Ahuja Co., and allowed them to reduce their original tender by Rs 2,20,000. May I know why?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): As stated in the main answer, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be held here in Delhi on the 1st February, 1968. 2,500 delegates from various countries are expected to attend this conference. At present, the hotel accommodation in Delhi is not more than 1,400. Therefore, the Ashoka Hotels Limited wanted to expand its capacity also a conference hall which could hold 2,500 delegates at a time has to be constructed. At this time, apart from the project, it is also considered necessary to have a special restaurant. That is why a revolving tower restaurant was also contemplated.

As regards the second part of the question, that it was given to Tirath Ram Ahuja in a hush-hush manner is entirely wrong. We strongly repudiate it. It was the second lowest tenderer. The management, the Ashoka Hotels Limited, decided to accept the tender.

When it came to Government, we considered it; it was put up to the Deputy Prime Minister, and we asked the management to see that the tender is reduced by Rs 2,20,000. It was done. There is nothing hanky-panky in this.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury: Is it a fact that in the forwarding letter by Messrs Ahuja and Company to Ashoka Hotel Limited, it has been specifically stated that whenever any point is at variance with the terms of contract as laid down by Government, the terms of the letter shall prevail? May I know why the Government was so eager to agree to the dictates of this particular contractor firm? Secondly, is it not a fact that this Ahuja and Company did not quote for items 15, 16, 17 and 27, which means an additional expenditure of Rs 25 lakhs or more?

Shri Jaganath Rao: According to the tender notice, no tenderer was asked to quote for some of the items, because the mechanism of the tower itself was not finalised by the consultant architects. Regarding the letter referred to by the hon. member, they were asked to withdraw those conditions. The tenders were examined by the consultant architects and they found that the tender of Tirath Ahuja and Company was in order.

Shri Samar Guha: My question consists of two parts (a) and (b). (a) At a time when millions of human skeletons are crying for food in the near-famine areas and when our country has been reduced to the status of a global beggar in search of food all over the world and when the nation is facing the worst crisis demanding the strictest measures of economic austerity . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is his question? This is all known to everybody.

Shri Samar Guha: This is the background, Sir. Why has the Government indulged in such a perverse

luxury in constructing a revolving restaurant and a hall for the international conference annexed to the Ashoka Hotel at a fantastic cost of Rs. 2.5 crores for entertaining the so-called international visitors?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Our country has invited the delegates for the international conference. It is good that sometimes we should also invite. It is also paying. This is generally of the American pattern. If we want to make more money for Ashoka Hotel, these facilities are necessary. About the other things, we do not think so.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chittaranjan Roy.

Shri Samar Guha: Part (b) of the question is still there. I may be allowed to put it. I have put only part (a).

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help it. You can put only one question.

Shri Samar Guha: On a point of order, Sir. The question constitutes specifically of two parts (a) and (b).

Mr. Speaker: There may be (a), (b) (c) and (d), but it is all one question; not four questions. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Samar Guha: They had constructed a bungalow in Lajpatnagar . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs, hon. members should sit down. Every question has got (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and so on. It does not mean there are half a dozen questions and every member can ask half a dozen supplementaries. It is known to everybody in this House that only one supplementary is allowed.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, a part does not complete the whole.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not hearing anything. I request the hon. Member to resume his seat. This is not proper. It is a known fact. I do not know how I can explain. We

have been seeing it for years that a question has several parts.

Shri Chittaranjan Roy: In view of the fact that our Government is going to reduce its expenditure to a great extent, even cutting down our planning also, may I know what is the relevant reason that the Government can show for the construction of this revolving restaurant and conference hall which goes in defiance of the declaration so far made by the Finance Minister in this House? May I also know whether it is a fact that the notice inviting tenders was not published in the papers and whether it was given to some selected contractors? I would like to know whether it is also a fact that this revolving tower has been incorporated into the items of the tender though the architect at that time had not completed the design?

Shri Jaganath Rao: Regarding the last part of the question, to take it first, tender notices were issued to 24 firms in the country spread over Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The notice inviting tender was not published in any newspaper because it happened that all the firms in the construction field were served notices. Only six firms in Delhi purchased tender forms and out of those six only five tendered. Therefore, it makes little difference.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Crores of rupees are involved.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nobody can get up in the middle and shout like that. Anybody whose name is here will be allowed to put a supplementary.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Tenders were received on 10th April 1967 and the

management decided on the tenders on 20th April, 1967. Therefore, nothing was done in a hush-hush manner.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: From the questions put and the answers given, in all seriousness I suggest that this case is a portfolio of corruption and, I believe, the principal adviser of the Minister has, to the best of my knowledge, a shady past in the External Affairs Ministry. Is the Minister aware that this contract remains an uncertain contract and therefore is really void in letter and in spirit because the contractor alleges or says or claims that he will revise his prices if this happens or that happens? I have a letter here according to which it is clear that he is browbeating the Minister and the Minister is living in an illusion. Will the Minister now realise that he has inherited a situation and is he prepared to take into account the fact that the contract is an uncertain contract?

Shri Jaganath Rao: I have inherited a healthy baby; I have not inherited anything which is not legitimate (Interruption) We have not accepted any condition imposed by the contractor. We asked him to withdraw and he withdrew the condition. It is a firm contract, a valid contract and nothing is void. Regarding 'portfolio of corruptions' my hon friend, who belongs to that party, when he comes to power can be in charge of that portfolio.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: You should remember that Shri Mehr Chand Khanna lost the election here because of this. The same fate may befall you also.

Mr Speaker: That is five years away.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: The Jan Sangh is a party free from corruption. He has made an insinuation. I did not attack the Congress Party . . . (interruptions) We are patriotic. The Minister is hiding something because he is guilty. Why does he attack the

Bharatiya Jan Sangh? . . . (interruptions)

Shri S. S. Kothari: This Minister is arrogant, I tell you.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone is arrogant, I find. It is the privilege of every member.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: He is trying to shield Shri Prem Krishen.

श्री श्रीरंजन शर्मा : यह ठेकेदारी का प्रश्न है और ठेकेदारी भेरा घघा है। 22 साल ठेकेदारी करते हुए मुझे हो गए हैं। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ यह मून कर जब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछ लिया है। कानून के अन्दर जितनी कठिनाई होती है, टेंडर के जितने नियम होते हैं उनका जिम्मेदार प्रधान मंत्री नहीं होता है, उनका जिम्मेदार चीफ इजीनियर होता है। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछ लिया है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब टेंडर के लिए नगराजिण्डन का गैर है, ठेकेदारों से आप मिले हैं तो क्या उन चार ठेकेदारों को भी आपने बुलाया था जिन्होंने टेंडर दिये थे? नियमों के अनुसार जिसका लोएस्ट टेंडर होता है उसका कंट्रैक्ट दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको क्यों नहीं दिया गया? अगर नगराजिण्डन का गैर तो उन चार टेंडर से भी क्यों नहीं का ग. मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जा टेंडर कडिशनल था, उसको जिजैट क्यों नहीं किया गया? उसका क्या कारण था?

Shri Jaganath Rao: It is not a CPWD tender. The tender was issued by the Ashoka Hotels Limited, an autonomous body.

An hon. Member: But it is under you.

Shri Jaganath Rao: In consultation with the Deputy Prime Minister who

is the Finance Minister, I suggested to the management of the Ashoka Hotels to ask the contractor to reduce the amount. Regarding the other question, why the lowest tender was not accepted, it is a well-known fact that in every tender notice there is a clause—in this case, clause 14—which says that it is not incumbent upon the management to accept the lowest tender . . . (interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If every hon. Member stands up and asks questions at the same time, how can we function in this House? Let us try to do it in a disciplined way . . . (interruptions) Already 30 names are there in the list and I find more are standing up. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri Kothari, whose names are not in the list, should not stand up and speak like this . . . (interruptions). Do they want to hear answers from the Minister or shall I go to the next question? If they do not want to hear, I will pass on to the next subject.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा: जो सवाल किया जाता है, उसका जवाब ठीक घाना चाहिये । हम लोग यहा टाइम वेस्ट करने के लिए नहीं आए हैं . . .

श्री मधु सिन्घे: ऐसा न करिये । इसको चलने दीजिये । शान्ति मे इसको चलने दीजिये ।

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down.

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: * * *

Mr. Speaker: Do not take down whatever he says. What is this type of indiscipline? You want the Minister's answer to suit your taste. That is not possible. I cannot force a Minister to do that.

Shri K. K. Nayar: I do not want to ask a question . . . (Interruption)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, the hon. Member had put a very pertinent supplementary and only a part of it has been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: If he has not answered it in full, we must ask him again, but you must at least hear him.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: If he does not answer properly, then we seek the protection of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: The gentleman who has put the question can get up and say, "My question has not been answered"; or, the Leader of the Party can get up and say that the question has not been answered, and not that the whole House should get up and start shouting. Now, let us hear the Minister's reply

Shri Jaganath Rao: Will he repeat the question?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : ठेकेदारी में कुछ नियम होते हैं, जिन के अनुसार अगर कोई ठेकेदार कन्डीशन लगाता है, तो उस का टेंडर रिजेक्ट हो जाता है । जिस का टेंडर लोएस्ट होता है, उस को कन्ट्रैक्ट दे दिया जाता है । अगर लोएस्ट टेंडर भी कन्डीशनल टेंडर होता है, तो उस के बारे में पूछा जाता है । अगर दूसरे नम्बर का टेंडर उस से ज्यादा होता है, या तीन चार टेंडर होते हैं और वे ज्यादा होते हैं, तो उन चारों को बुला कर बातचीत कर के टेंडर का फ़ैसला किया जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि प्रधान मंत्री के कहने पर—बीकू इंजीनियर के कहने पर नहीं—दूसरे नम्बर के ठेकेदार को क्या काम दे दिया गया, जब कि उस का टेंडर कन्डीशनल था, उस को रिजेक्ट क्यों नहीं किया गया । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन चारों ठेकेदारों को भी बुला कर पूछा गया था ।

Shri Jaganath Rao: Sir, I did not bring in the name of the Prime Minister at all. I said that I consulted the

Finance Minister who is also the Deputy Prime Minister, but the hon. Member brings in the name of the Prime Minister.

His question, as I understood him, is as to why the lowest tender was not accepted and why negotiations were carried on only with one of the contractors who had tendered and not with all. My answer to the first part of the question is that the lowest tender was of Messrs. Uttam Singh Duggal and Company. His part performance in the contracts which he had had with the CPWD and Defence was not satisfactory. That is why he was not considered at all. Even his tender was not according to the rules. The architect examined all the tenders and held that the tender of Messrs Tirath Ram Ahuja was in order; therefore, the management's choice was limited to the acceptance of this tender. But when it came to the Government, while the Ashoka Hotel management had the power to accept the tender, Government suggested that the tenderer should be asked to reduce further the amount by Rs. 2.20 lakhs and that was done.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह बिल्कुल कोई जवाब नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री बेरवा, ने यह सीधा सवाल पूछा था कि क्या टेंडर सम्बन्धी कोई नियम होते हैं, जेमे यह नियम 14 है:

"All tenders in which any of the prescribed conditions are not fulfilled or are incomplete in any respect are liable to be rejected."

उन्को तोड़ा गया है ? जिनको ठेका दिया गया, उन्होंने जो पत्र लिखा है, जिस को सौधी साहब पढ़ना चाहते

थे, उस में से एक जमना में आप के सामने रखता हूँ :

"If any point mentioned in this letter is at variance with the tender documents mentioned above, the point in this letter will prevail."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि इस सम्बन्ध में नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया है । श्री बेरवा ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । पी०ए०सी० के पचासवीं रपट में बाम साहब को श्री बूर्जलिगम ट्राग लिखा गया एक पत्र दिया गया है । वही बात इस मामले में भी लागू होती है— बिल्कुल वही केस है । कुछ चुनी हुई क्रमों के कान में जा कर कह दिया जाता है । इस काम के बारे में अग्रबागों में बिकापन नहीं दिया गया । मंत्री महोदय इन सब प्रश्नों का जवाब दें । तभी सदन की तसल्ली होगी ।

Mr. Speaker: It is not a point of order at all; it is a question.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री बेरवा के प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । क्या उस का जवाब नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Samanta.

It is not compulsory that every Member whom I call and whose name is in the list should put the question. It is not at all compulsory. I know Mr. Samanta is not anxious. The difficulty is that it is a revolving tower and so, you must be careful!

Mr. K. N. Pandey. I don't think he has any question to ask. (Interruptions). If you want, we can have a discussion. If there is really something, the Minister will not suppress it; I am sure the Minister is not anxious to suppress anything. If you want a debate, I am prepared to allow. I am sure the Minister is not anxious to suppress anything. But let us be orderly. Mr. Deb.

Shri Dhirendranath: May I know the reason why such a huge amount of money is being spent on an unproductive project when the Conference will be only for two or three days?

Shri Jaganath Rao: It is a very productive project; you will see it from the occupancy of the Ashoka Hotel for the last four years, it is very good and there is every prospect of improvement in the future. The hotel industry is a very competitive industry and it has to keep pace with the growing needs and improvements.

श्री धर्षुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या मंत्री महादय यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि निर्माण और श्रवास मंत्रालय तथा कंस्ट्रक्चर की साठ गठ की शिकायत प्रधान मंत्री को की गई और उमी पर कुछ कमी के लिए सुभाव दिया गया था ?

Shri Jaganath Rao: No, Sir; I am not aware of that.

Shri J. H. Patel: (Spoke in Kannada).

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. Mr. Jaganath Rao must understand. Why does he not allow the Delhi people to put the question?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महादय, कमी व कमी अनुवाद की व्यवस्था तो हानी बानी । मन्त्रालय सदस्य बेचारे अकेले लड़ रहे हैं और ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with him that the mother-tongue should be respected. But where can I get translators for all the 14 languages?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He knows English.

श्री मधु लिमये : कम से कम दक्षिण की भाषाओं के अनुवाद की व्यवस्था तो तत्काल हो ।

Shri J. H. Patel: (Spoke in Kannada.)

Mr. Speaker: It is the same question. (Interruptions) Mr. S. M. Joshi.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है, लेकिन उस का उपयोग क्या है ।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Lakkappa may please resume his seat. He has not understood the question unfortunately. There are others to plead the cause of Mr. Patel. I know Mr. Lakkappa. He need not champion his cause; there are others to champion his cause.

श्री रवी राय : माननीय सदस्य पूछना चाहते हैं कि टावर बन रहा है, उस का उपयोग क्या है, क्या उद्देश्य है उस की ।

Mr. Speaker: No. He has also not understood it. (Interruptions) We are reducing this House to a laughing-stock. I am very sorry to say this.

Shri J. M. Biswas: On a point of order. You will kindly allow this Member to put the question in his own language. It will be the duty of the Chair to see that the Minister replies.

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

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महादय,
..... (अवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should not bring this House into ridicule in this manner.

Shri V. Krishnamurti: You allowed him to put the question. You can very well translate it and have it answered. The Member concerned must get the answer to his question.

Shri Piloo Mody: He is not interested in an answer to his question but he is only interested in the language issue (Interruptions).

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I support my hon. friend Shri V. Krishnamurti and say that the hon. Minister should

answer it. (Interruptions) What is this? The hon. Minister is behaving worse than what Shri M. C. Chagla has done.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members may please resume their seats. I am sorry that it is going out of control now. Hon. Members are just making everything into a laughing-stock or a matter of joke or a matter for laughter. They should realise that this is Parliament. This is not the place where we can go into all those matters. The dignity of the House must be maintained. The dignity of all the Members is involved in this.

Shri V. Krishnamurti: May I submit. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him now. The hon. Member Shri J. H. Patel can very well defend himself. He has not sought the support of Shri V. Krishnamurti to defend himself.

Shri V. Krishnamurti: It is a question of the right of a particular Member.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not like the hon. Member to get up again and again in this manner.

Shri J. H. Patel: (Spoke in Kannada).

Mr. Speaker: (Spoke in Kannada). I have already allowed him to put his question.

Shri M. A. Khan: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The other hon. Member is also raising only a point of order. He knows English but purposefully he wants to put the question in Kannada and also have it translated.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: The hon. Minister does not understand English. (Interruptions). There is so much corruption in this House. . . .

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: What does he mean by corruption in the House?

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I shall say it ten times. There is so much corruption. Mr. Prem Kishen is corrupt. I say it ten times for the benefit of the ICS Members. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I want to take the House into confidence on this matter. If Shri M. L. Sondhi is going to behave in this manner, then I shall have to take the House into confidence now. It is impossible to carry on in this way. Shri M. L. Sondhi thinks that he alone understands English and the hon. Minister does not know English. After all, everybody cannot be as intelligent as Shri M. L. Sondhi; everybody cannot be as proficient as Shri M. L. Sondhi in English. If this is the way he is going to behave, I cannot help taking action; I want to take the House into confidence on this matter. He cannot get up any time he chooses and make remarks in this way. I can understand a person getting excited once in a way. Every human being would be excited at some time or the other. But if he is going to be excited throughout like this and would go on passing remarks like this, then I shall have to think what should be done. He has no right to get up every time like this and make such remarks.

As regards the language issue also. . . .

Shri K. Lakkappa: May I submit. . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. Lakkappa also must sit down. Shri J. H. Patel was the questioner and not Shri K. Lakkappa.

Shri K. Lakkappa: He has raised a point of order. . . .

Mr. Speaker: When the Chair is on its legs, he has no right to raise any point of order. When the Chair is standing, he must sit down.

As regards the language issue, we must find a way out of it. There is no use shouting here inside the House. We sat down once with the leaders of all the parties and we wanted to see if all the fourteen languages could-

be simultaneously translated here. That was our desire and that was the desire of the whole House. All the fourteen languages of our country must be understood by the other Members also. But this is a process which is being examined, from the point of view of whether it can be done. If it can be done, everybody will be happy because all languages will be translated and everybody will be able to understand each other. Till that is done, we have to be patient. Government also have to examine this matter and see whether the equipment is there possibly, the technicians have to do it; it is not for the Speaker alone to do it; it is not as if I can just issue an order overnight and get it done, in two months' time or three months' time or even in two years' time. It is the job of technical men to see....

Shri J. H. Patel: They have money for this revolving tower....

Mr. Speaker: He does not know these matters....

Shri J. H. Patel: Revolving tower..

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs, he should not get up like this. Will the hon. Member kindly sit down?

I want to give the maximum possible facility to the hon. Members. I know there are some Members who actually do not know English or Hindi; this is apart from those who while knowing English do not, as a matter of principle, speak it. I can understand that. But there are some Members at least 20 or 30 who know neither Hindi nor English. They are just keeping quiet. I understand their difficulty and appreciate it. We want to enable them to understand the proceedings. The equipment must be brought. Then it must be installed. All this must be done. There is no difference of opinion either on this side or on the other side on this matter. All of us are agreed on that. But till that is done, we have evolved something. It is that speech made in any language will be taped. No Mem-

ber will be prevented from making a speech in his own regional language. (Interruptions). Let us discuss this again. We can have the discussion even tomorrow. I would request the leaders to come. Let us call the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and request him also if he can help us to do anything in the matter. I am prepared to accept any decision that is taken by the whole House. But once a decision is taken, we must be practical. We must allow the House to get along with its business. Here a decision has been taken that any speech made will be tape-recorded, then translated and on the next day submitted to the Member concerned. But if it is insisted that translation arrangements should be made for all the 14 languages, it is impossible. Nobody can do it. Therefore, we have suggested this. We shall meet again tomorrow.

Shri S. Kandappan: I have a very important submission to make.

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs, to interrupt me and speak is indiscipline. He cannot do it now. He can do so later.

As I said, I will convene a meeting of the leaders again, if necessary, tomorrow. But let us allow the proceedings of the House to go on. There are people who have come to listen to our deliberations and watch our proceedings. For the present, let us go on to the next item on the agenda.

श्री सुन्दर अहमद खां : मेरा प्वाइंट प्राक ऑर्डर रह गया ।

Mr. Speaker: When I did not allow any other member, he cannot claim a special privilege.

I was saying: let us not proceed with this question just now. If you want, we may consider this later. We can, if necessary, have a half an hour discussion or something like that. I am prepared for that. That should be considered later, not on the spur of the moment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Foreign Loans

*516. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of interest on foreign loan causes a great drain on India's foreign resources; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Debt service payments, which include also payment of interest charges, in respect of foreign loans involve a large outflow from India's foreign exchange earnings which naturally goes to reduce the resources available for development. Keeping this in view, the Aid India Consortium has been requested to consider some form of debt re-scheduling in the context of and as a form of non-project assistance with a view to increasing the net inflow of aid, making the aid quickly drawable and improving the flexibility in the use of our resources.

देसी चिकित्सा प्रणाली

*518. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री क्षारदा नन्द :

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

(क) क्या देसी चिकित्सा प्रणाली का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने तथा उसे लोकप्रिय बनाने की कोई योजना है ;

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

(ग) इस योजना को किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० र्धपति चण्णेश्वर) : (क) स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विकास के लिए सभी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य दोनों क्षेत्रों में योजनाएँ सम्मिलित की गई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT/667/67] ।

Data Supplied for Formulation of Plans

*519. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to wrong data supplied to the experts for formulating plans specially in the case of plans for food-grains production, there have been weaknesses and distortions in our planning; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to set things right?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Non-Acceptance of Small Size
Currency Notes by Banks

*520. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the refusal by some Banks to accept currency notes of small denominations;

(b) whether the complaints have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On investigation of the complaints received both by Government and Reserve Bank of India about refusal by banks to accept small denomination notes or restrictions imposed by them for acceptance of such notes, it was found that there had seldom been any instance of refusal as such. Due to limitations of vault space and staff certain restrictions for acceptance of lower denomination notes were, however, imposed by some banks, especially during busy hours in order to facilitate quick disposal of tenders from many of their constituents. It was also observed that in most cases the banks had sought the cooperation of their clients in limiting the tenders of small denomination notes.

(c) The Reserve Bank have been urging the scheduled banks to arrange for removal of such restrictions as far as possible. They have themselves been instructing their agencies to take steps to remove the difficulties experienced by banks, where the restrictions imposed by banks are found to result from similar restrictions imposed by the agencies.

Functioning of Reserve Bank and State Bank on Independent Basis

***521. Shri M. Sudarsanam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made to constitute the Reserve Bank and the State Bank on an independent basis with a view to enabling them to deal with the States on creditor client basis, free from Government interference; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Reserve Bank and the State Bank are already independent autonomous bodies established under specific enactments and the question of reconstituting them for the purpose in view does not arise.

Production and Refining of Crude Oil

***522. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for the production and refining of crude oil has not been fully achieved so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the target of production of five million tonnes oil per annum is to be achieved?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, with reference to the target fixed for the last year of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The shortfall, in the case of crude oil production, was largely due to the delay in the completion of the Barauni and Koyali refineries and their requirements of crude oil for processing. The refining target was not reached because of the aforesaid delay and also the delay in the start-up of the Cochin Refinery.

The production of indigenous crude oil at present is well in excess of the rate of 5 million tonnes per annum.

Kosi Project

***523. Shri Deven Sen:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Kedar Paswan:

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

(a) the present position in the matter of the execution of the Kosi Project;

(b) how much land has been brought under irrigation under the Project;

(c) the total outlay so far;

(d) the reasons for the delay in the execution of the scheme; and

(e) when the project will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Kosi Project has been sanctioned for execution in two stages. Stage I of the Project comprises of Barrage, the flood embankments and the Eastern Kosi Canal System. Barrage has been completed. Work on Flood embankment is also complete except for three sluices on the eastern side. 96% of the earthwork in Eastern Kosi Canal has been done so far.

Stage II works of the Kosi Project comprise construction of the Power House, Rajpur Branch Canal System and the Western Kosi Canal. Works on the Kosi Power House are in an advanced stage. Unit No. 4 is expected to be completed by December 1967. Major parts in respect of Unit No. 3 have also been received at site. The insulation material for the erection of this Unit as also of Units Nos. 1 and 2 has to be imported from the Japanese Firm for which necessary foreign exchange has been sanctioned. The work of the Rajpur Branch Canal is in full progress. Out of a total earthwork of 51.05 crores cft. involved, 44.48 crores cft. has been done on this Canal. On receipt of permission from His Majesty's Government of Nepal, early in January 1967, surveys and investigations in Nepal territory for the Western Kosi Canal have been taken up. Reconnaissance of this Canal having a length of 101.70 R.D. in Nepal territory beyond river portion has been done.

(b) During 1966-67 two lakh acres were irrigated in Kharif season two lakh acres during the Rabi season and 40,000 acres in the hot weather, from the Eastern Kosi Canal.

(c) An expenditure of about Rs. 73 crores has been incurred on this Project including extensions and stage II.

(d) There has been no particular delay in the execution of the Project except in commissioning the Eastern Kosi Canal System fully. The Eastern Kosi Canal System could not be put to full use because the Power House has to be constructed in the Main Canal. The work of the Power House was delayed mainly because of seizure of equipment by Pakistan during the hostilities in 1965.

(e) Stage I of the Project is almost complete. The work on the extensions, added from time to time, is in progress. The entire Project is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan except the Western Kosi Canal which will be completed in the Fifth Plan.

Ways and Means Position of Madhya Pradesh

*524. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:**

**Shri Manibhaji J. Patel:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Lakhan Lal Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government are required to keep in deposit between Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.50 crores at any given time in non-banking treasuries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State invested Rs. 2.60 crores last year on the purchase of imported foodgrains and its claim for reimbursement from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 8 crores at any given time remained pending with the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to revise the ways and means advance limit prescribed for Madhya Pradesh by the Reserve Bank?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) The Madhya Pradesh Government normally maintain balances of this order in their non-banking treasuries and sub-treasuries.

(b) While the value of imported foodgrains supplied to the State Government during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 17.60 crores, precise information about the value of stocks of such foodgrains at the close of the year is not available. There are no instances of any valid claim of the State Government exceeding Rs. 3 crores which have remained pending for reimbursement with the Central Government in recent years for unduly long periods.

(c) Under the Agreement between the State Government and the Reserve Bank of India the latter acts as banker of the former and the amount of ways and means advance to be given by the Bank to the State Government is a matter for negotiation between the two. It may, however, be mentioned that the limit of ways and means advance has been increased recently.

Shortage of Fertilizers

*525. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortage of fertilizers at present; and

(b) the steps taken to make it up?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) It is presumed that the shortage referred to is in indigenous production. Against the estimated demand of 1.350 million tonnes of nitrogen and 0.500 million tonnes of P205 during the year 1967-68, production is estimated to be 0.525 million tonnes and 0.305 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The balance of the requirements will be met by imports.

Loss suffered by F.A.C.T., Alwaye

*526. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., the public sector fertilizer project at Alwaye, has incurred a loss of Rs. 1,18,68,000 in two years ending the 31st March, 1966;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint an inquiry committee to find out the various reasons for this loss;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As the reasons for the loss are known, no useful purpose will be served by appointing a committee.

Electricity Rates in States

*527. Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have asked the State Governments to undertake an immediate and upward revision of the electricity rates in all States;

(b) if so the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether the World Bank had recently suggested such a revision of rates?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c): In April, 1964, the Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. Venkataraman, the then Minister for

Industries, Madras, to look into the financial position of the State Electricity Boards and to suggest ways and means for improving the revenues of the various State Electricity Boards, and also the income from electricity duty. The Committee made *inter alia* the following recommendations:—

- (i) "The first phase of the objective for all the State Electricity Boards should be to aim at higher revenues sufficient to cover operation and maintenance charges, contributions to the general and depreciation reserves and interest charges on loan capital. Boards which have not already achieved this should aim realising the objective within a period of three to five years".

- (ii) (a) "As a second phase objective, the Boards should aim at achieving a balance of revenue after meeting all the charges indicated in the first phase, working out a net return of 3 per cent on the capital base." (According to the Committee, this would amount to a return of 11 per cent, taking into account the electricity tax/duty levied by the State Government after meeting operation and maintenance charges and depreciation, i.e., interest charges 6 per cent, net profit 3 per cent, general reserve $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and, electricity duty $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)

(b) "Boards which have already achieved the first phase should immediately proceed to realise the second phase and the other Boards should aid at achieving the second phase within three to five years of their achieving the first phase."

In view of the large investment in the electricity supply industry and the

need to maximise the returns from such investments, it was considered that the recommendations made by the Committee should be regarded as the minimum which should be implemented and that every effort should be made to obtain better returns. It was also considered necessary to accelerate the return on these investments in order to augment resources for new investment in the industry. After consulting the State Governments|State Electricity Boards, these recommendations were accepted.

One of the conditions to be fulfilled in connection with 70 million dollar loan for power transmission project concluded with the World Bank in 1965 was that State Electricity Boards should take all steps necessary to earn at the earliest possible date and to maintain thereafter, a reasonable return on their capital base. Subsequently it was clarified that the rate of return should be as recommended in the Report of the Venkataraman Committee on the working of the State Electricity Boards. To achieve the returns stipulated in the loan agreement, some upward revision of power tariff is necessarily called for. The World Bank has not made any specific suggestion regarding revision of rates.

Shortage of Molasses

*528 Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is complaint of an acute shortage of molasses for preparing spirits in the distilleries in the various States of India specially in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and steps taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) Molasses is a bye-product of the sugar industry. The current sugar season has been abnormally bad on account of drought conditions, notable in the States of U.P. and Bihar. Besides, reduction in the area under cane cultivation and manufacture of Gur and Khandsari, have also contributed to the shortage. To improve the situation, exports of alcohol have been banned and exports of molasses restricted to the level of irrevocable commitments already made with overseas suppliers. Imports of alcohol have also been authorized mainly to keep the alcohol-based industries going. Efforts are being made to locate surplus molasses for supply to deficit regions. Steps to increase the output of sugar and consequently of molasses during the next sugar season, are also being taken.

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

*529. श्री बह्मन्तव जी :
श्री हुकूम खन् ब कश्वाय :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खम्भात तथा नवागांव स्थित परियोजना में काम करने वाले तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों ने अनिश्चित काल के लिये हड़ताल कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल क्यों की गई है तथा इसके परिणाममन्वश्य कितनी हानि होगी ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) और (ख). 23-3-1967 को

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की मजदूर सभा की नवागांव ब्रांच के प्रधान से खम्भात-नवागांव परियोजना के मैनेजर को एक हड़ताल-नोटिस प्राप्त हुआ; जिसमें लिखा था कि खम्भात-नवागांव परियोजना के नवागांव स्कंध के कर्मचारी-गड अपनी निम्नलिखित मांगों का स्वीकार करवाने के लिए 24 मई, 1967 से हड़ताल करेंगे —

(1) नवागांव परियोजना में काम कर रहे सारे कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन के 15 प्रतिशत को दर से मकान-किराया भत्ता का प्रदायगी ।

(2) श्रेणी III तथा संवर्ग IV के नियमित पदों पर काम रहे आफ्स्टिमक स्टाफ को नियमित करना ।

(3) व्ययन म्यून, कार्यालय और वर्कजाय में बर्फ की व्यवस्था ।

(4) नवागांव परियोजना में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को "कुजन्दाय (bad climate)" भत्ते की प्रदायगी ।

उपर्युक्त नोटिस के अनुसार अपस-बेला (oo hours) पर कर्मचारियों ने 24-5-67 को हड़ताल कर दी किन्तु 25-5-67 को 6 बजे पूर्वदिन हड़ताल बिना शर्त बन्द कर दी गई ।

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग उनकी मांगों की जांच कर रहा है ।

Unutilized Foreign aid

*530. **Shri Shri Chand Goyal:**
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Bal Raj Madhek:
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether project loans of more than Rs. 244 crores advanced by foreign countries remained unutilised during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether these loans have since expired; and

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of the loans and the steps taken by Government against such lapses in future?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The value of project loans relating to continuing projects, remaining undrawn at the end of the Third Plan period was Rs. 444:31 crores.

(b) and (c): No, Sir. Amounts can be drawn from the loans only as and when imports are made and paid for. Imports of equipment, plant and machinery for projects will be made at various times, during the construction of the project according to the schedule of installation and construction. Thus the drawal of a project loan normally takes the same time as the construction period of the project. The terminal dates for drawal of the loans also take into account this period and, therefore, there is no question of the loans lapsing earlier.

Import of Oil

*531. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 1,500 crores have been spent on import of oil since 1947 and that an equal amount is likely to be spent during the next 6-7 years; and

(b) the steps being taken to reduce the drain on foreign exchange and to cut down avoidable imports by adhering to policy of import substitution?

704(a) LSD—3.

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) An amount of about Rs. 1,555 crores has been spent on import of Petroleum products and crude oil during 1948-49 to 1966, but the import bill for these items during the next 6-7 years is expected to be substantially lower.

(b) Indigenous crude oil production is being stepped up and additional refining capacity is being set up in the country.

Land Reforms Implementation Committee

*532. **Shri K. Haldar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take implement the recommendation of the Land Reforms Implementation Committee of the National Development Council speedily; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix any time limit in this matter?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemical and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) A review on implementation of land reforms by the Committee was presented to the National Development Council at its meeting held on August 21, 1966. The recommendations of the Committee have generally been incorporated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and have been brought to the notice of the State Governments with the expectation that they will take suitable action.

(b) As conditions vary, no time limit for the completion of the process for all the States would be feasible.

Malnutrition Among Pre-School Children

*533. **Shri P. C. Adichan:**
Shri Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

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

(a) whether Government have made any survey to find out the extent of

mal-nutrition among the pre-school children in the age group of one to six;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the level of nutrition among these children?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The State Health Departments and various Research Institutes have carried out numerous surveys throughout the country to assess the extent of mal-nutrition among pre-school children.

(b) These surveys indicate nutritional deficiencies of various types among pre-school children in the age group of one to six. The main deficiencies found are the following:—

- (i) Protein-calorie malnutrition;
- (ii) Vitamin A deficiency;
- (iii) Vitamin B Complex deficiency; and
- (iv) Iron deficiency anaemias.

(c) The following measures are adopted to improve the level of nutrition among pre-school children:

- (1) Supplementary feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with the aid of various agencies:—
 - (a) Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme;
 - (b) Feeding through Balwadis;
 - (c) CARE feeding programme; and
 - (d) UNICEF milk feeding programme.

(2) Imparting nutrition education to the mothers to enable them to utilise commonly available cheap foods for providing nutritious diet to their children.

(3) Treatment for early cases of malnutrition through M.C.H. Centres.

Flood Control in Delhi

***534. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

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

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the results expected?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Floods in Delhi are mainly caused by two sources: the Najafgarh Drain and the Yamuna River. In 1964, Delhi suffered larger amount of damage by Najafgarh Drain than by the Yamuna. Since then, the Najafgarh Drain has been widened and deepened and the waterway through the bridges increased. Some new bridges have also been constructed with sufficient waterway. Further, there will be a channelised course of 500 cusecs capacity from Dhasa bund upto Kakraula. During the ensuing monsoon, Najafgarh Drain will have a capacity of 3000 cusecs against about 900 cusecs in 1964 and thus will be in a much better condition to carry away the flood waters to the Yamuna, thus preventing flood damages to the rural and urban areas of Delhi.

Flood banks have been constructed on the left bank of the Yamuna from near Loni, about 8 miles upstream of railway bridge upto Okhla. On the right bank, the G.T. Road provides some protection to the areas west of it. There are several other bunds known as Palla bund, Mukhmelpur bund, Shahalam bund, Burari bund, Tie bund, Yamuna Bazar wall and bund, Mughal bund, Power House Bund, Malaria bund, Dowell bund etc. to provide localised protection to the villages and the urban areas of Delhi. All these are being maintained and are patrolled day and night during the flood season.

A number of other drains like Mangeshpur, Nangloi, etc. in the Union Territory have been resectioned and

regarded to take increased discharges. Division Drain No. 8, breaches in which has caused flooding in the past, has also been remodelled and regarded and its right bank is patrolled round the clock during the flood season. Remodelling of the Bawana Escape and Drain No. 6 has also been taken up and work on some reaches will be completed before the flood season. The banks of these drains are also patrolled.

In order to deal effectively with flood emergencies in Delhi, a standing Committee has been constituted with the Lt. Governor of Delhi as Chairman. The Members of the Committee include the Inspector General of Police, Commissioner of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; Housing Commissioner; Deputy Commissioner; Director of Civil Defence and Commandant General, Home Guards, in addition to a representative of the Army and other officers of the Delhi Administration.

(b) Expenditure on flood control and drainage works in Delhi during the Third Plan was about Rs. 2.8 crores. In 1966-67, the outlay was about Rs. 86 lakhs. The proposed outlay during 1967-68 is Rs. 96 lakhs.

(c) The bunds along the River Yamuna protect the urban areas of Delhi as well as the rural areas and villages on the land side of the bund. Localised protection is also afforded by the bunds in the Alipur Block. Substantial relief from drainage congestion is afforded in the Najafgarh, Kanjhewala and Alipur blocks.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of drinking water in parts of Cuddapah (Rajanpet and Rajschoty Taluq), Chittoor (Modanapalli, Vyalpada and Chandragiri Taluq) and Anantapur (Kadiri Taluq) of Rayalaseema Area in Andhra;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have represented about the shortage and requested for help for funds and power drillers to meet the problem of shortage of water; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government and the assistance given so far?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Drought conditions were reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1966 in the District of Chittoor and Anantapur. No such scarcity was reported in respect of the District of Cuddapah.

(b) The State Government had requested for grant of financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 21.83 lakhs for the water supply schemes in the drought-affected areas. No request for power drillers has been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 21.83 lakhs (later amended to Rs. 21.54 lakhs) for executing the schemes for meeting the shortage of drinking water supply in certain municipal towns in that State. They had requested that this assistance should be made available to them outside their Plan Ceiling. The Government of Andhra Pradesh were informed that since the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was a Centrally-aided Scheme, the entire expenditure for the programme had to be accommodated within the Plan Ceilings of the State Governments concerned. Therefore, they were requested to meet the required expenditure from within the Plan Ceiling of the State Government for the 4th Plan and claim Central assistance in accordance with the normal procedure.

The Ministry of Finance (Department of coordination) had sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 2.00 crores and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1966-67 for relief measures. It was also suggested to the State Government that the amount required by the State Government for providing relief measures in the water scarcity areas might be met out of the assistance given by the Ministry of Finance. The State Government have recently stated that the amount of Rs. 2.5 crores provided to them for drought relief has already been spent on relief measures and the requirements of the municipalities for arranging water supply could not be met out of that provision. It has been explained to them again that it would not be possible for the Government of India to provide any assistance outside their Plan Ceiling and they should take appropriate action to accommodate this expenditure within their Plan allocation.

Rise in Prices

*536. **Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the prices of various essential items, particularly those like Cigarettes, Tea, Coffee, Cloth and Shoes on which excise duty has been imposed in the Budget Proposals for the current year, have been raised abruptly in the retail market in an unauthorised manner immediately after the announcement of the proposals;

(b) if so, the price levels of different popular brands of these items reached and how it compares with previous prices; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such abrupt rise of prices in the retail market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No complaint of the nature referred to has been received by the Govern-

ment. The Government have however, received a number of representations against the increase in the excise duty on commodities like tea, coffee and footwear.

(b) A comparative statement showing the level of prices in the pre-Budget and post Budget periods of cigarettes, tea, coffee and footwear on which excise duties have been increased or reimposed is contained in the annexure which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-688/67]

(c) There is no indication at present that there is an abrupt rise in the prices in the retail market. The situation is, however, being kept under review and remedial measures will be taken as and when necessary.

Power Position in Rajasthan

*537. **Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what is the general position of power in Rajasthan, particularly in Kota Region where large number of heavy and vital industries are located;

(b) whether it is a fact that shortage of power is retarding the industrial growth here; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) In Rajasthan, the power availability from all sources at present is limited to about 10.6 lakh units against the demand of about 20 lakh units per day. In Kota region, the availability is 3.9 lakh units against a demand of 5.5 lakh units per day.

(b) The power shortage is hampering the industrial growth in Rajasthan.

(c) The following measures have been taken to improve the power supply position in Rajasthan:—

(i) Import of power to the extent of 1.0 lakh units per day

from Korba—Amarkantak system in Madhya Pradesh.

- (ii) Recommissioning of the gas turbine unit at Kota after obtaining exemption from payment of excise duty to the extent of 55 per cent on High Speed Diesel used as fuel in this turbine. The gas-turbine is capable of generating about 1.0 lakh units per day.
- (iii) Expedite commissioning of the generating units at Satpura Thermal Power Station and the construction of the transmission line from Itarsi to Burwaha for transmitting the Rajasthan share of Satpura Power. After the first 62.5 MW Unit is commissioned at Satpura as expected by the end of July 1967 approx. 3 lakh units per day will become available in the Kota area of Rajasthan. By December 1967, after the second generating unit is commissioned and the transmission line capacity augmented, Rajasthan would be in a position to draw 6 lakhs units per day
- (iv) The scheme for 132 KV transmission line from Ballabgarh to Alwar has been sanctioned for implementation. This line when completed will enable Rajasthan to draw approx. 3 lakhs units per day from Delhi.
- (v) Construction of Hisar—Jaipur 220 KV line is being expedited and this is expected to be ready during 1968. Large blocks of power can be transmitted over the line from the Bhakra-Nangal system.

Power Generator at Bhakra Dam

*538. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachwal:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

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

- (a) whether the generation of electric energy at Bhakra Dam has been adversely affected by the precariously low water level in the dam reservoir;
- (b) if so, by how much; and
- (c) the alternate arrangements being made in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao). (a) to (c). Due to abnormally low inflows in river Sutlej during the month of May, 1967, the Reservoir level got depleted, necessitating restricting of withdrawals therefrom. This affected the power generation from the Bhakra generators. To meet this situation, all thermal and diesel generating sets located in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh were got commissioned for meeting the power demands of the region. The condition of river supplies having improved from 2nd June, 1967, the position of generation of power from Bhakra generators has become normal.

State Bank of India Supervisory Staff

*539. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Deven Sen:
Shri Gunanand Thakur:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any dispute exists between the management of the State Bank of India and its supervisory staff numbering over 5500;
- (b) whether the State Bank supervisory staff have threatened to work-to-rule; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to solve the outstanding dispute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant) (a) and (c). The demands submitted in May 1966 by the All India State Bank of India Supervisory Staff Federation have been under negotiation between the Federation and the management of the State Bank and a number of demands have been fully or partly met. The remaining demands are still under negotiation.

(b) The Federation has called upon its members to observe certain specified hours of work with effect from 1st June, 1967 and some of the members have been observing those hours with effect from that date.

Targets of Public and Private Sectors in Plans

*540. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what had been the targets of investments of the private and public sectors during the last three plans;

(b) how far they lagged behind or surpassed those targets during those three Plans; and

(c) in the content of perspective planning, what are their respective targets which Government consider are required for the economy "take off"?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemical and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-669/67].

The 'targets' of investments in the private sector were by way of rough estimates of likely and/or desirable investments in the private sector. The target figures which are shown at constant prices, and estimates of actual investments which are accounted for at current prices are not strictly comparable. Making allowance for price changes, it is broadly estimated that the aggregate investment in real terms

was close to plan targets during the first and second plans and only marginally short during the third plan.

(c) The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan has dealt with the question of investments required in Chapter Two: 'Self-reliance and the Perspective of Development'; and additional supporting data are given in *Material and Financial Balances*. The discussion is in the context of a perspective of development which seems to ensure a sustained and satisfactory increase in per capita income per year, and free the country as soon as possible from undue dependence on foreign aid.

The concept of "take off" is oversimplified, vague, and elusive when the minimum rate of growth considered viable economically and politically is not specified.

Rural and Urban Drinking water schemes

2484. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shrimati Agam Dass Gura
Minimata:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

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

(a) how many schemes of drinking water supply, both rural and urban are currently under the examination by the Central Government;

(b) how many of them are from Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have urged the Centre to expedite some of those schemes designed to serve tribal areas;

(d) if so, the steps taken to do so; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) As on 31st May, 1967, 11 rural and 15

urban water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme were under examination of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

(b) One

(c) and (d) No such request has been received by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning from the Government of Madhya Pradesh It is, however, understood from the Department of Social Welfare of the Government of India that the State Government had drawn up a phased programme of construction of 2500 drinking water wells in the tribal areas at an estimated cost of Rs 180 lakhs The entire expenditure will be borne by the Government of India from out of the funds sanctioned for the schemes of Tribal Development Blocks under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes The Department of Social Welfare have conveyed their approval to the execution of the scheme in a phased manner as indicated blow —

(Rs in lakhs)

1966-67	3 12
1967/68	32 30
1968-69	42 86
1969-70	50 86
1970-71	50 86
FOUR —	180 00

c) Does not arise.

Pending Irrigation Schemes

2485. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a detailed statement showing particulars of the schemes of irrigation large and medium pending clearance by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and state when the unfinished projects are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao): A statement showing major and medium irrigation schemes, included in the Third Plan, which are pending clearance is attached This list does not include the schemes not accepted for inclusion in the third plan but sent to Central Water and Power Commission

Most of the medium projects and some of the major ones are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan The exact position will be known after the allocation of the Fourth Plan is finalised

Statement

State	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)	Benefit	
			Irrigation, (lakh acres)	Power installed capacity in MW
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	1 Ujh Project	4250 26	0 76	115
Orissa	2 Joroharuhang	527700	0 73	
Punjab	3 Beas Project Unit—II	12191 00	42 00	240
	4. Extension of nonperennial irrigation to areas of Upper Bari Doab Canal	185 45	3 04	

1967-68 के लिए राज्यों की योजनाएं

2486. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी 1967-68 की वार्षिक योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ;

(ख) योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देते समय किन-किन बातों को मुख्य रूप से ध्यान में रखा गया था ;

(ग) शेष राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना को अब तक अन्तिम रूप क्यों नहीं दिया जा सका ;

(घ) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने आपनी वार्षिक योजना पर फिर से विचार किये जाने की प्रार्थना की है ;

(ङ) केन्द्र तथा राज्य किस-किस अनुपात में वित्तीय संसाधन जटायेंगे ; और

(च) 1968-69 के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिये अब से राज्यवार क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री प्रशोक मेहता) :
(क) से (च). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकार्य में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 670/67]

Central Water and Power Commission

2487. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the names of projects executed by Central Water and Power Commission, with their estimated cost and the expenditure incurred, during the last five years ending 31st March, 1967?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The Central Water and Power Commission is mainly responsible for specialised services in the field of planning, research designs, standardisation of specifications, equipment etc. Actual execution of works is undertaken by the Central Water & Power Commission only in special cases. During the period in question two projects were taken up for execution by Central Water & Power Commission, as detailed below:—

Name of Project	Estimated cost.	Expenditure incurred during the last 5 years upto 31-3-1967.	Remarks
1. Trisuli Project (Nepal).	Rs. 12 99 crores	Rs. 8,79,052	The first stage including the construction of a Power House with three generating units of 3 MW each has been completed.
2. Construction of Leg Boom at Akhnoor in J & K.	Rs. 4 44 lakhs.	Rs. 5,08,690	The work is in progress.

बिहार में गंडक नहर

2488. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों को सिंचाई के लिये

बिहार में गंडक नहर से पानी कब उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या गंडक परियोजना की नहरें केन्द्र से किसी सहायता के बिना निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर ही पूरी हो जायेगी ?

सिवाई और बिजुत् मंत्री (ड
कु० न० राब) : (क) खरीफ 1968।

(ख) जी हां, गंडक परियोजना के लिये
केन्द्र शत प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता दे रहा है।

Confirmation of Section Officers in C. P. W. D.

2489. Shri Abdul Ghanl Dar: Will
the Minister of Works, Housing and
Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Section
Officers (Overseers) appointed in C.P.
W.D. in 1955 have not been confirmed
so far;

(b) if so, the number of such officers
and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criterion followed in the
C.P.W.D. for confirming them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Works, Housing and Supply
(Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Of the 257
Section Officers appointed in 1955, 75
Officers are yet to be confirmed.

(b) Disciplinary proceedings are
pending against some of the Officers
and some have not been found suitable
for confirmation. In some cases verification
of service records and medical
examination are yet to be completed.

(c) Seniority-cum-fitness. Seniority
list is maintained on an all-India basis.

बन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अस्पताल

2490. श्री रामचन्द्र शीरप्या : क्या
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में बन्दमान और
निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कितने अस्पताल थे;
और

(ख) उनमें कितने डाक्टर तथा
नर्स काम कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० स.पति चन्द्रशंकर) : (क)
और (ख). 1965-66 के अन्त में
9 अस्पताल, 23 डाक्टर तथा 86 नर्स थी।

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

2491. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will
the Minister of Finance be pleased to
state:

(a) the amount allotted during the
current financial year for the rehabi-
litation of goldsmiths;

(b) the amount spent out of that so
far and the number of persons who
benefited therefrom; and

(c) the nature of other assistance
which Government are likely to ex-
tend to goldsmiths for their rehabili-
tation during the remaining part of the
current year?

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): (a) A provision for a sum
of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made during
the current financial year (1967-68)
for advancing as loans to State/Union
Territory Governments for rehabilita-
tion of goldsmiths.

(b) So far no loans have been actu-
ally sanctioned to different States dur-
ing the current financial year. Sanc-
tions will issue after specific requests
from the State Governments are re-
ceived.

(c) In 1963, certain schemes were
formulated to rehabilitate the displac-
ed goldsmiths affected by Gold Con-
trol. These include financial and other
assistance to goldsmiths who elected
to change their occupation. Technical
training and educational facilities are
also given. These assistance schemes
are being continued.

Minting of Coins

2492. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minis-
ter of Finance be pleased to state the
percentage of various types of metals
that are used in making Indian coins
with the location of the mints where
they are manufactured?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji

Desai); The information is given in the following statement:

Denomination.	Weight (in gr.)	Metal Content	Where Minted*
50 Paise	5	Nickel-100%	B, C
25 Paise	2.5	Nickel-100%	B, C
10 Paise	5	Nickel- 25% Copper- 75%	B, C, H
5 Paise	1.5	Aluminium with 3.5% to 4 % magnesium.	B, C
3 Paise	1.25	Do.	B, C, H
2 Paise	1	Do.	B, C
1 Paise	0.75	Do.	B, C, H

*B—Bombay Mint
C—Alipore Mint,
Calcutta.
H—Hyderabad Mint.

Research Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

2493. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research schemes have been approved to be opened by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and how many have been opened so far in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The following problems have been allotted under the Fundamental and Basic Research Scheme to Madhya Pradesh for study during the Fourth Plan period:

I. Irrigation (Research schemes)

- (i) Silt and sediment studies-Gandhisagar Reservoir Under Director, Irrigation Research, P. W. D. Madhya Pradesh

II. Power (Research Schemes).

- (i) Study of Wood Poles and jointed Poles rural for rural lines.

- (ii) To study the problem of tree loader Under Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board Research Unit
- (iii) Study of ash disposal in Thermal stations.

New "Loop in Loop" Family Planning Device

2494. Shri Baburao Patel: Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:

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

(a) the new "Loop in the Loop" device which the loop factory in Kanpur has been asked to manufacture;

(b) after what scientific data or prior experimentation the Family Planning Department has come to the conclusion that the change in the design of the loop will lead to fewer complaints of bleeding and other side-effects; and

(c) in how many cases and what over period this new device has been tried and with what effect on woman,

prior to taking the decision to manufacture the same on a mass scale?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The IUCD Factory, Kanpur has not so far been asked to make any changes in the existing design of the Lippe's Loop. The question of making some minor modification to the Lippe's Loop is under technical scrutiny.

U. S. Foundations in India

2495. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners and Indians working in the U.S. Foundations functioning in India separately;

(b) the number of projects in which Government are collaborating with the U.S. Foundations; and

(c) the main details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-671/67].

Issue of Bonus Shares by Companies

2496. Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Companies which have issued bonus shares during 1966-67; and

(b) how the figures of bonus shares issued during the year 1966-67 compare with those of 1965-66?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 604 companies issued bonus shares during the year 1966-67;

(b) Bonus shares of the value of Rs. 134.87 crores were issued by 604 companies during the year 1966-67 as against Rs. 4.62 crores by 48 companies during the year 1965-66.

Naphtha to Madhya Pradesh

2497. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3264 on the 24th August, 1966 and state the present progress relating to the proposal for the provision of naphtha to Madhya Pradesh by tapping of the main naphtha pipe line from Barauni to Kanpur at a suitable point in Madhya Pradesh bordering Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): Typical characteristics of the naphtha produced at the Barauni refinery have been supplied to the State Government. If suitable proposals for naphtha utilisation in a chemical or fertiliser project are put forward, the question of tapping the Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline will be considered.

Directorate of Planning for Market Research

2498. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Directorate of Planning to organise market research is contemplated in the organisation of Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals; and

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in regard thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendation made by the Study Team under the chairmanship of Shri Vidyalankar, ex-M.P., as accepted by the Empowered Committee, a Planning and Development Directorate has started functioning in the Directorate

General of Supplies and Disposals with effect from 22nd September 1966. The functions of this Directorate inter alia include market research also

National Defence Fund

2499. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal of subjecting the collections of the National Defence Fund through non-official bodies to normal audit; and

(b) if so, when a decision would be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The contributions to the Fund received at the offices of the Reserve Bank and at the branches of the State Bank conducting Government Treasury business are subjected to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General. As regards the contributions received at the other branches of the State Bank and by other commercial banks, the concerned banks are required to furnish a certificate from their auditors or inspecting officers indicating the collections received and remitted to the Fund.

Apart from the above agencies, the State Governments and the Central Citizens' Council also authorised some private agencies to receive contributions to the Fund. Full information regarding the audit of those contributions is not available but replies received from some of the States indicate that the contributions are subjected to audit by the Accountants General or other auditors. The matter is being pursued with the States where no audit arrangements have so far been made.

बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाना

2500. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964, 1965, 1966 तथा 1967 में अब तक बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने की बाढ़ और भूमि-कटाव से बचाने के लिये कितना धन खर्च किया गया ; और

(ख) इन सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन, योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरंजना) : (क) वित्तीय वर्षों 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 के दौरान क्रमशः 8,75,220 रुपये 8,26,151 रुपये और 20,681 रुपये खर्च किये गये ।

(ख) शोधनशाला के तारे क्षेत्र को प्रोसतन 16 मीटरों तक ऊंचा कर लिया गया है । यूनियों के चारों ओर नालों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ताकि वर्षा का पानी अच्छी तरह से निकल जाये ।

गुप्ता बाघ जिसकी देखभाल बिहार सरकार के सिवार्ड विभाग द्वारा होती है शोधनशाला को भी नदी की बाढ़ों से बचाता है ।

Advance Insurance Company

2501. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 394 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the acceptance of premium payments

by the Advance Insurance Company from M/s Jaidayal Dalmia Cement firm has since been completed;

(b) if so, the action taken; and

(c) whether any other irregularities have been noticed?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

M/s MWK International Ltd. Inc., Calcutta

**2502. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 353 on the 17th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the total fines/penalties imposed on M/s. MWK International Ltd. Inc., Calcutta in the three cases which have been adjudicated;

(b) whether the fines/penalties have been recovered;

(c) the results of the adjudication arising out of the 8 new show cause notices against the firm; and

(d) the total fines/penalties imposed in these cases?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In three cases stated to have been adjudicated in reply to Starred Question No. 353 dated 17th November, 1966, a total amount of Rs. 8040 has been imposed as personal penalty on M/s MWK International Ltd. Inc., Calcutta and Rs. 7040 on the General Manager of the firm. In addition, the firm has been given the option to pay a total fine of Rs. 8800/- in lieu of the confiscation of the goods involved.

(b) The penalty of Rs. 8040/- on the firm and Rs. 7040/- on its General Manager has been realised in full

Further, in one case, the firm has exercised the option to clear the goods on payment of fine of Rs. 1500 in lieu of confiscation.

(c) and (d). As regards the eight new show cause notices referred to in reply to Starred Question No. 353 dated 17th November, 1966, in seven cases, an amount of Rs. 11,700/- has been imposed as personal penalty on the firm and the persons involved; in addition, an option has been given to pay to total fine of Rs. 12,300/- in lieu of confiscation of the goods involved.

As regards the eighth show cause notice, since the charges were not established, it was decided not to proceed further in the matter.

Trombay Fertilizer Plant

**2503. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation and another Government Agency have achieved or have claimed to have achieved self-sufficiency in the matter of fertilizer technology and know-how; and

(b) whether this know-how has been applied to removing defects in the Trombay unit of the Fertilizer Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath): (a) Yes, largely; on the basis of know-hows developed by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. on their own, supplemented by process know-hows acquired by Purchase of Licence from outside.

(b) Trombay Fertilizer Factory was installed on the basis of foreign know-hows and as per contractual responsibility of the American supplier Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. could not introduce and try out modifications on their own for improving performance and removing the defects.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries under C.H.S. in Delhi

2504. Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

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

(a) the number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries functioning at present in Delhi under the C.H.S. Scheme and the daily average of patients to whom medicines are given from these dispensaries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a rush of patients on these dispensaries and as such patients do not get proper medical treatment; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up more Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Delhi under C.H.S. Scheme.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There are two Ayurvedic Dispensaries under the Central Government Health Scheme at present—one in the Gole Market area and the other in Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi. The daily average number of patients per Vaidya in these two dispensaries during the current year (upto 30th April, 1967) has been 114 as against 118 per doctor in the a'lopathic dispensaries.

(b) No.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Laxmi Commercial Bank

2505. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have ordered an inquiry into the irregularities committed by the Directors and top officers of the Laxmi Commercial Bank;

(b) if so, when the inquiry was ordered and when it was actually held and whether any report has been submitted; and

(c) the result of the inquiry?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No Sir.

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

सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

2506. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री: हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रायकर अधिकारियों ने 24 अप्रैल 1967 को इंदगाह स्टेशन (प्रागरा) पर 24,000 रुपये के मूल्य का 170 तोले सोना पकड़ा था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) सोना कहां से लाया गया था ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 23 अप्रैल 1967 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने इंदगाह रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री को पकड़ा और उसके पास से विदेशी मार्का का 170 तोले सोना तथा 500 रुपये मूल्य की भारतीय मुद्रा बरामद की। सोने का मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर 16,731 रुपये होता है।

(ख) यात्री को गिरफ्तार किया गया था तथा बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। मामले का विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जिन व्यक्ति के पास से सोना पकड़ा गया था उसके कथनानुसार सोना प्रहमदाबाद से लाया गया था।

Utilization of PL 480 by Tourists

2507. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Digvijay Nath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to indicate the amount of foreign exchange lost during the last year as a result of the tourists being allowed to utilize PL 480 Funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A sum Rs. 2.34 lakhs was utilised by the U.S. Embassy during the financial year 1966-67 out of PL 480 rupee accruals, for sale for dollars to U.S. tourists

Social Welfare Projects

2508. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no co-ordination amongst the social welfare projects assisted by the Central Social Welfare Board in the various States;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the reasons underlying it has been made; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) No.

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

Long Term "Term Assurance"

2509. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found out the cost of Long Term "Term Assurance";

(b) the countries where this Assurance is granted;

(c) the section (Income Group) of society usually going in for such policies in those foreign countries; and

(d) whether Government contemplate its introduction by the LIC?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir

(b) Precise information is not available with the Corporation but it is well known that practically all countries issue term assurances with the necessary safeguards as is being done by the Corporation

(c) Term assurances are quite common in group insurance business and all income groups are represented.

(d) The Corporation is already issuing "Term Assurances" under several plans.

Backward Districts of Rajasthan

2510. **Shri R. K. Birla:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Planning Commission to appoint an Enquiry Committee to look into the backwardness of Districts of Jhunjhunu and Sikar in Rajasthan on the pattern of the Patel Commission for Eastern Districts of UP;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the Committee is expected to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) On the basis of the prescribed indicators of regional development, these two districts are not as backward, as some others in Rajasthan.

Further, it is primarily for the State Government to initiate enquiries as to the special development of any particular region.

धायकर क्लकों को प्रशिक्षण

2511. श्री रबी राय :
श्री मधु लिमडे :
श्री धर्मेश सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री एस० एम० जोशी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धायकर जांच आयोग तथा कर जांच आयोग, का इन सिफारिशों के बावजूद कि धायकर विभाग के क्लकों को पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण दिया जाय, इन क्लकों को अपने काम का पूरा प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया जाता जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांश धाय पर धायकर नहीं लग पाता; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो धायकर विभाग के क्लकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं। धायकर विभाग में उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये व्यवस्था है।

(ख) समस्त नव नियुक्त निम्न-श्रेणी लिपिकों और उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों को छः सप्ताह से कुछ अधिक अवधि तक का मूलाधार पाठ्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिन उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों तथा निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों ने विभाग में दो वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है, उनको छः सप्ताह से कुछ अधिक अवधि तक का उच्चतर पाठ्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

शांति के लिए जल कार्यक्रम सम्मेलन

2512. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शांति के लिये जल कार्यक्रम पर विचार करने के लिये अमरीका में 100 देशों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने का है; और

(ग) क्या सम्मेलन के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) अमरीका सरकार ने वाशिंगटन में 23 मई से 31 मई, 1967 तक शांति के लिए जल पर एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का नियोजन किया था। बहुत से देशों ने इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया।

(ख) भारत से तीन व्यक्तियों का एक शिष्टमण्डल भेजा गया था।

(ग) इस सम्मेलन के कार्यक्रम में यह बार्ज परिकल्पित थी—संसार भर की जल संबंधी समस्याओं में सादृश्यता; इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए अवसर व उपायों के संबंध में विचार विमर्श, और स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जल विकास के सार्विक कार्यक्रम में जान डालने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का प्रन्वेषण।

Appeal by Income Tax Assessee

2513. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals by Income Tax Assessee decided by the following authorities in each of the last 3 financial years:—

(1) Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax;

(2) Commissioners of Income Tax;

(3) Income Tax Appellate Tribunals;

(4) High Courts;

(5) Supreme Court; and

(b) how many of each of the categories were decided against the Department?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) (1)

1954-65	1,20,352
1965-66	1,37,927
1966-67	1,94,370

(These figures relate to appeals pertaining to all taxes and not only income tax).

(2) There is no provision in the Income Tax Act for filing an appeal against an Income Tax Officer's order to the Commissioner of Income Tax. However, Commissioners have been given powers of revision under Section 264 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The revision petitions decided by the Commissioners in the 3 years are as under:—

1964-65	5,078
1965-66	4,074
1966-67	4,395

(These figures relate to petitions filed under the Income Tax Act only).

(3) 1964-65	10,671
1965-66	11,328
1966-67	12,721

(These figures relate to appeals pertaining to all taxes).

(4 and 5) Information is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information available on this matter relates to revision petitions decided by the Commissioners of Income Tax and appeals decided

by the Tribunals. The position in this regard is as under:—

(i) Revision Petitions decided by the Commissioners wholly against the Department.

1964-65	1,318
1965-66	1,227
1966-67	1,782

(ii) Appeals decided by the Tribunal wholly against the Department.

1964-65	1,3027
1965-66	3,488
1966-67	4,265

Regarding appeals decided by Appellate Assistant Commissioners, High Courts and Supreme Court, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Import of Book 'Crisis of India'

2514. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Department in Bombay sometime ago asked the book sellers to show cause why action should not be taken against them for importing copies of the book 'Crisis of India' by Ronald Segal;

(b) whether the Customs Department or any other Government agency have caused thousands of copies of the above book to be returned to the publishers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The show cause notice was issued because the book attracted the provisions of notification No. 158-Cus. dated the 26th November, 1959, issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as it contained a map questioning the territorial integrity of the country.

Amortisation of Public Borrowing2515. **Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:****Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chau-
dhary:**Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:**
Shrimati Agam Das Guru
Minimata :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 620 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the examination of general question relating to the indebtedness of the State and the need for standardisation of amortisation of public borrowing as recommended in the report of the Fourth Finance Commission ;

(b) whether any communication has since been received from any State Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The question of amortisation of public borrowings and assistance thereto as also of indebtedness had to be examined in relation to all States. This examination is in progress on the basis of material furnished by the various State Governments. As the matter raises several complicated issues, it may take some time before a final decision is reached.

एक रुपये तथा दस रुपये के नोट

2516. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 692 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक सरकारी खजाने से प्राप्त एक ही नम्बर के एक रुपये वाले दो

नोटों के मामले में बैंक अधिकारियों ने जांच की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी प्रकार एक ही नम्बर के दस रुपये वाले दो नोटों का भी पता लगा है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो जांच का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) दस रुपये के नोटों के ऐसे तीन मामले का पता चला था जिनमें दो-दो नोटों पर एक ही संख्या पड़ी थी ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न के भाग (क) में जिन नोटों का जिक्र किया गया है उनके बारे में यह पता चला था कि इन में से एक नोट की संख्या जान बूझ कर बदल दी गई थी यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई कि इस प्रकार संख्या बदलने का उद्देश्य क्या था । ऊपर भाग (ख) में जिन तीन मामले का जिक्र किया गया है उनके सम्बन्ध में भी जांच-पड़ताल की गयी है । इन में से दो मामले में, नोटों के एक जोड़े की संख्याओं को जान-बूझ कर बदल दिया गया था । तीसरे मामले में गलती से दो नोटों पर एक ही संख्या पड़ गयी थी जिसकी ओर प्रश्न का ध्यान नहीं गया था और इस गलती के लिए जो व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार थे उनके खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही की गयी थी ।

जबलपुर में पकड़ा गया तस्करी का सामान

2517. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 में जबलपुर में कुछ लोगों ने 200 लोसे

निधि छोना, दस हजार रुपये के करबी नोट, 130 घड़िया तथा अन्य कीमती सामान पकड़ा गया था तथा इस सम्बन्ध में एक तस्कर ब्यापारी धारा गया था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह सामान कहा से लाया गया था,

(ग) कुन कितने मूल्य का सामान बरामद किया गया था तथा क्या उसे सरकार के पास जमा करा दिया गया है, और

(घ) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (घ) 31 मार्च 1967 को एक व्यक्ति, जो बस द्वारा सागर आया था, बस से उतरने समय एकाएक गिर गया और मर गया। स्थानीय पुलिस ने मृतक व्यक्ति के पास में विदेशी मार्का का 200 तोला सोना, लगभग 19,000 रु० मूल्य की 131 घड़िया और 10,108 98 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा बरामद की। सोने का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य 19,684 रुपये है। पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं को सब इन्वीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट, सागर के प्रादेशी के अधीन सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 4 अप्रैल 1967 को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया ताकि सीमा शुल्क कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सके। पकड़ी गई वस्तुएं किस स्थान से लायी गई थी इसका अभी तक पता नहीं चला है। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

लूप फंक्टेरी, कानपुर

2518. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) कानपुर की लूप फंक्टेरी में किसने कार्यवाही काम करते हैं;

(ख) लूप बनाने के लिये यदि कच्चे माल का भ्रब तक आयात किया गया है तो कितना, और

(ग) इस फंक्टेरी को सरकार ने किस तारीख से अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है अथवा लेने का विचार किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्र जोशी) :

(क) फंक्टेरी में, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, स्थायी रूप से 2 राज-पत्रित अधिकारी है और 21 अराजपत्रित सदस्य है। इनमें प्रतिनिधित्व इसमें 139 कर्मचारी ईनिव मजदूरी पर नियुक्त है।

(ख) फंक्टेरी ने अपने लिये कोई भी कच्चा माल आयात नहीं किया है। यह फंक्टेरी कुछ आयात किया हुआ कच्चा माल भारत की कुछ फर्मों से खरीदती रही है। भारत सरकार के अर्थ, जन परिषद् न्युयार्क से, कुछ कच्चा माल उपहार-स्वरूप भी प्राप्त किया जा चुका है।

(ग) भारत सरकार का इस फंक्टेरी को अपने अधिकार में लेने का कोई विचार नहीं है। इन्डुस्त्रियल डेवेलपमेंट (भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम) द्वारा इसे अपने अधिकार में लेने का प्रश्न विचारधीन है।

पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र में विदेशी मुद्रा का तस्कर ब्यापार

2519. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 654 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र में पकड़े गये विदेशी मुद्रा के तस्कर ब्यापारियों के विरुद्ध की जा रही जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) जाब पूरी हो चुकी है तथा विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय विनियमन के आरोपित उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में विभागीय न्याय निर्णय की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

(ग) यह सवाल पंदा ही नहीं होता।

Street Light in Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi

2520. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Badli Industrial Estate, street light poles have been provided for the last many years ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that no light has been released so far; and

(c) the action proposed by the Government to provide street light there ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The street lighting in the newly developed areas is provided by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking at the request of different bodies, i. e., Government or private at their cost. In this case, the proposal was initiated by the Delhi Development Authority. These lighting points are energised only after the party concerned enters into an agreement with the Undertaking for the payment of the maintenance and consumption charges. In this case, neither the Delhi Deve-

lopment Authority nor any Association of Factory Owners has come forward with a request for the energisation of the street lighting points; nor has any party entered into an agreement with the Undertaking so far, for payment of the maintenance and energy consumption charges.

Electronic Computer for Caltex Office, Bombay

2521. Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Mohommad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted permission to the Caltex management to instal an electronic computer in their Bombay Office;

(b) if so, whether this new computer will replace the automatic data processing machines which are being used at present;

(c) whether Government are aware that the entire staff of Caltex in Calcutta is already jobless for over six months; and

(d) if so, the reasons for granting permission for advanced type of computer to this Company?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): (a) No, but the company has hired a computer locally available. Government permission to such hiring is not necessary.

(b) Yes.

(c) Only the staff employed on key punch machines and Unit Record machines has been rendered idle.

(d) In view of the answer to (a) above, this does not arise.

Working of Public Undertakings

2523. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the working of the public sector projects in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Conference of Officers of the Public Sector Projects held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister last year; and

(b) whether any improvement in production or cost has followed as a result of the implementation of these decisions?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) A statement showing the action taken on some of the recommendations made by the Conference held by the Prime Minister on Public Sector is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-672/67].

The other recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

Major Irrigation Projects Plan for Orissa

2524. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
 Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the State plan of Orissa in respect of major irrigation projects have been received by now;

(b) if so, the names and details of such schemes, and

(c) the amount of money allotted to Orissa in 1967-68 for major and medium irrigation works (scheme-wise)?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes. Projects of the Fourth Plan are given together with details in the statement below.

Statement

Name of Project	Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of III Plan	Anticipated expenditure during 1966-67	Gross area to be irrigated on completion
				(.000 acres)
1. Hirakud Stage I.	6781.94	6531.94	7.34	627.00
2. Mahanadi Delta	3433.88	2021.48	351.50	1608.00
3. Salandi	1183.00	651.17	250.00	153.00
4. Anandpur Barrage*	2009.48	..	1.16	459.00

(c) The annual Plan for 1967-68 of Orissa is yet to be finalised.

Loans advanced by L.I.C. for Housing in Orissa in Third Plan

2525. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
 Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance

Corporation advanced any loans in Orissa during the Third Plan for constructing houses in urban areas;

(b) if so, the amount advanced and for which towns and cities in that State; and

(c) the number of houses which have been constructed in Orissa

*This is yet to be sanctioned.

through such Life Insurance Corporation loans, so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,06,000/- have been sanctioned at Cuttack.

(c) Five houses are in various stages of construction.

Research Organisation to provide material for Finance Commission

2526. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both the First and Second Finance Commissions had recommended for the setting up of a permanent research Organisation to collect and provide basic material for such Commission;

(b) if so, whether this recommendation has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A small cell consisting of nucleus staff with experience of the work of the Finance Commission, set up as a result of the recommendation of the First Finance Commission, has been working in the Ministry of Finance. In addition different Units in the Ministry undertake statistical and other research work including the study of State Budget, State taxation and States resources for the Plan etc. It has not, therefore been considered necessary to have a separate additional research organisation for the purpose.

Financial assistance sought by Uttar Pradesh

**2527. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked for some financial aid to meet the expenses in the drought-affected areas of U.P.; and

(b) if so, whether any financial aid has been given and the total amount given in 1966-67?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A total sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been given so far towards drought relief expenditure in 1966-67.

Complaints Division in the Marketing Division of I. O. C.

**2528. Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. K. Kunte:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any organisation in the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation for dealing with complaints from public;

(b) if not, whether such an organisation is going to be set up in the near future; and

(c) how it is proposed to enquire into the black-market or other corrupt practices by dealers or agents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Vigilance Officer in the Head Office of the Marketing Division attends to such complaints.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The field staff of the Marketing Division investigate complaints of black marketing or other corrupt practices by dealers or agents of Indian Oil Corporation, under the direction of the Chief Vigilance Officer

Savings by Ministries

2529. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the amount surrendered as a result of savings by various Ministries during the financial year 1966-67 and the extent to which it has affected the efficiency of the departments?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The net amount of surrenders made by the various Ministries at the end of 1966-67 was of the order of Rs 110 crores. This does not, however, represent the final position which will be known only after the accounts for the year have been finally closed in October or so.

The Ministries review their requirements before making the surrenders and therefore, such action cannot affect efficiency.

The overall picture in so far as 1966-67 is concerned, was that the budgetary deficit was of the order of Rs 313 crores as against Rs. 350 crores anticipated in the Revised Estimates, as already indicated in the Budget Speech of 25th May, 1967.

Comparative living standards of people in India and China

2530. **Dr Karni Singh:**
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative index of living standards of the people of India and China (Asia's two largest countries); and

(b) how India's living standards compare with Hungary and Poland?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) The relevant data required for comparing living standards between India, on the one hand, and China, Hungary and Poland, on the other, in a meaningful way, are not available.

Success of 'Loop' and 'Sterilisation' in U.P.

2531. **Dr. Karni Singh:**
Dr Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government have received reports on the spectacular success of 'loop' and 'sterilisation' in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the detailed conduct of the programme and whether it could be made applicable to other parts of the country also with equal success?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Post-Graduate School in Rajasthan

2532. **Dr. Karni Singh:**
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Planning Commission have recommended the establishment of a post-graduate school in natural resources development for Rajasthan.

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has received any proposals from the State Government on their recommendation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Zonal Development Plan, Delhi

**2533. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Public Notice No. F(4)4/67-MP, dated the 20th February, 1967 issued by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the proposals have been thoroughly examined with a view to ascertaining the absolute necessity for carrying out the modifications under the Zonal Development Plan; and

(c) the extent of cost of materials and men power involved and how far this expenditure is justified in view of the various other pressing problems the citizens of Delhi are facing in the matter of civic amenities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) These plans are only draft plans and suggestions and objections received in response to the above notice will be vetted by the Screening Board set up by the Delhi Development Authority. Persons making objections etc. will be heard in person. Thereafter, the recommendations of the Screening Board will be considered by the Standing Committee and later by the Authority itself. Lastly, the plans will be examined by the Central Government before according approval to the plans. Thus, the plans will be fully scrutinised before finalisation and due consideration will be given to the objections and suggestions made by the public.

(c) No assessment of the cost of implementation of the plan has been attempted. In any case such an attempt will be premature at this stage because it is not known what shape the zonal plan will eventually take after consideration of objections and suggestions. Secondly a zonal plan is basically a detailed land use plan and in its implementation, several agencies, Government, local authority and private property owners, will be concerned. Its implementation will also be spread over a number of years, being dependent upon the situation prevailing from time to time.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Delhi

**2534. Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation had filed a suit against Hindustan Insecticides Limited on the ground that the trade waste (effluent) discharged from the DDT factory contained matter which was considered dangerous and prejudicial to the public health; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The court proceedings have not yet been completed.

Techno-Economic Survey of N.E.F.A. Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura

**2535. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Pratap Singh:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any techno-economic survey has been carried out for NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Techno-Economic Surveys have been carried out by the National Council for Applied Economic Research for NEFA, Manipur and Tripura, the work on a similar survey for Nagaland is in progress.

(b) Attention is invited to the reports which have been published and are available in public documents

(c) and (d). Do not arise

Rural Industrial Projects in Kerala

2536. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted two more Rural Industrial Projects for Kerala, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish one at Varikom?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा ली गई तलाशियां

2537. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 23 मार्च, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 52 के उत्तर के मन्त्र में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा ली गई तलाशियां तथा उनके परिणामस्वरूप खोज निकाले गये मामलों के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) 23 मार्च, 1967 को उत्तर दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 52 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित 198 तलाशियों में सम्बन्धित मामलों में से 5 मामलों पर न्याय-निर्णय सबधी कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है। जांच करने के बाद 75 मामलों पर कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी गयी है क्योंकि इन मामलों में प्राथमिक रूप से कोई अपराध नहीं पाया गया। शेष 118 मामलों की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

(ग) जांच-पड़ताल को पूरा करने में लगने वाले समय का ठीक ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता। फिर भी, इन जांच-पड़तालों को जल्दी ही पूरा करने का भरसक प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

बम्बई में सोने का पकड़ा जाना

2538. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सीमा शुल्क-आय कर अधिकारियों ने 21 अप्रैल, 1967 को पश्चिम बम्बई में एक मोटर गाड़ी से कुल कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस गाड़ी में बैठे हुए अपराधियों में से एक मुख्य अपराधी बहा से भागने में सफल हो गया था; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा 21-4-67 को बोरली, बम्बई में एक मोटर कार में पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर के हिसाब से, लगभग 5,88,690 रुपये है। आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई सोना नहीं पकड़ा गया।

(ख) जी नहीं। अरवि माल के साथ जब यह कार देखी गई तब इसमें कोई व्यक्ति नहीं था और इसलिये कार में से किसी व्यक्ति के भाग निकलने का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) ज. ए. पी. ए. के आधार पर जिन दो व्यक्तियों को अवैध माल वाली कार में सम्बन्धित पाया गया था उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया था और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। आगे जाच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Master Plan of Delhi

2539. Shri Umanath:

Shri B. K. Modak:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has included 'insecticides' as an "obnoxious" industry in the Master Plan for Greater Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation did not first approve the drawing plans submitted to them by Hindustan Insecticides Limited for the extension of the DDT factory at Delhi;

(c) if so, the reason therefor;

(d) whether the Housing Commissioner referred the matter to the Directorate-General of Health Services and to the Director of Small Industries Service Institute for advice;

(e) if so, the findings and recommendations thereof;

(f) whether it is also a fact that the Municipal Corporation has recently given their approval to the Building plans submitted earlier by the Hindustan Insecticides, Limited for the extension of the DDT factory; and

(g) if so, on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) According to the Master Plan of Delhi, only large scale insecticide factories have been treated as "obnoxious" and are not to be located in Delhi. Disinfectant and insecticide factories on a small scale are, however, permitted.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation did not reject the plans. They advised the Company to obtain the clearance of the Delhi Development Authority from the point of view of the Master Plan in the first instance.

(d) and (e). The matter was referred to the Directorate General of Health Services who recommended that the factory might be permitted to expand subject to certain measures being taken to reduce the DDT pollution.

(f) and (g). It has not been possible to ascertain from the Delhi Municipal Corporation whether they have since accorded approval to the Building Plans. However, Delhi Development Authority gave its clearance subject to the following two conditions:

"(i) Adequate measures to the satisfaction of the health authorities be taken for reduction of D.D.T. pollution in the working environments and also in the general atmosphere.

(ii) Since the factory is a nuisance industry, it has to move out to a suitable place as soon as possible and in any case latest by the 1st September, 1977."

Working Conditions of L.I.C.

2540. **Shri K. Lakkappa:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an administrative committee to examine the working conditions of the L.I.C. since 1958 up-to-date; and

(b) if so, the nature and scope of the Committee?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present

Sarju Project

2541. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri R. K. Sinha:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) at what stage is the proposal to construct Sarju Project to feed the Sarda Canal system for irrigation; and

(b) details of the scheme and expenditure involved?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Surveys and investigations are in progress.

State Bank of India

2542. **Shri Deven Sen:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Head Office of the State Bank of India control operations in the States of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Andamans;

(b) whether States other than West Bengal have been given any representation on the local board of this Head Office;

(c) whether any demand has been made by the States other than West

Bengal for separate Head Offices and, pending their constitution, for representation on the local board; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Bank and the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no separate representation for individual States on local boards. The constitution of the local boards is governed by Section 21 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 which does not provide for the representation of individual States

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (c)

Racket in Jute Transactions in Calcutta

2543. **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket of bogus jute transactions has been unearthed by the Directorate of Inspection, Calcutta recently, involving several crores of rupees; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the evasion of Income-tax thereby and the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations are in progress.

प्लाना कोयला खान में लिग्नाइट का उपयोग

2544. श्री ए० ला० बाबुपाल : क्या सिंधु प्रदेश विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में प्लाना कोयला खान में लिग्नाइट का उपयोग करने के लिये

एक विद्युत् सत्र के लगाने के लिये जो योजना बनाई गई थी उस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिद्दाई घर विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार में प्रायः 11 की गई थी कि जब तक प्लान में निम्नांकित भंडार का विस्तृत अन्वेषण नहीं होगा, तब तक वें 50 मीगावाट के एक उत्पादन यूनिट वाले अथवा दूसरी सूरत में 30 मीगावाट के दो उत्पादन यूनिटों वाले ताप विजली घर का प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिये एक स्कीम रिपोर्ट तैयार करे। इस स्कीम रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

2545. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri V. Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the meetings of the Board of Directors and Sub-Committees of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. during 1966-67;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to reduce the expenditure on these meetings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Rs. 32,898.19.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Cochin

2546. Shri Vasudevzan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Central Government employees at Cochin demanding that Station to be classified as 'A' Class Station;

(b) whether it is a fact that the population of a the Greater Cochin area is above one million; and

(c) the reaction of Government to these representations?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from Central Government employees for upgradation of Cochin for the purpose of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances. Since the population of Cochin together with its contiguous municipal areas, is less than 4 lakhs—the qualifying limit for the next higher class—Cochin cannot be categorised higher than its existing classification, viz., 'C' Class.

Social Science Research Council

2547. Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to create a Social Science Research Council;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the Council; and

(c) what will be its *modus operandi*?

The Minister of Planning Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No. No decision has been taken to create a Social Science Research Council. The Committee on Social Science Research

had made an interim recommendation that a Council be set up for Social Science Research in the Country. The Planning Commission has considered the recommendation and has decided to await the final report of the Committee before taking any further action.

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

Assistance Given to Orissa

2548. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Heerji Bhai;
Shri K. Pradhani;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the assistance given in 1966-67 to the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to release the promised amount?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The final instalments of Central assistance are released to State Governments on a provisional basis during the months of February and March. In the case of Orissa, certain statements of expenditure that they had incurred, were received too late to be taken into account in the releases made before the close of the financial year. These have been examined subsequently and a sum of Rs. 177.36 lakhs has since been released.

Medical Education and Training in Orissa

2549. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Heerji Bhai;
Shri K. Pradhani;

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 1966-67; and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State during the same period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa in April, 1967, towards the expenditure incurred by that Government during 1966-67 on Centrally-sponsored Schemes under the head 'Medical Education and Training'.

(b) The amount was utilised by the State Government for the upgrading of one Department each in S.C.B. Medical College and Burla Medical College.

Employees of Accountant General's Office, Orissa sent Abroad on Deputation

2550. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Heerji Bhai;
Shri K. Pradhani;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Accountant-General's Office at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) who were sent to foreign countries on deputation during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise

Harijans in Mysore State

2551. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Harijans are still not allowed to enter temples, use village wells and even

walk in certain streets in Mysore State merely on grounds of being untouchables; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop such anti-social treatment to the Harijans in defiance of the provisions of the Untouchability Act?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Low Income Housing Scheme in Orissa

2553. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the Third Plan; and the amount spent;

(b) the number of houses built with their location; and

(c) the amount allocated in 1966-67 and 1967-68 for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) The amount allocated was Rs. 75 lakhs, and the amount spent was Rs. 51.08 lakhs.

(b) 769 houses have been built. The information about the location of these houses is not available.

(c) A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was allocated under the Scheme for the year 1966-67 and a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for the year 1967-68.

Agreement with U.S.A. for Import of Fertilizers, etc.

2554. **Shri Vishwanath Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U.S.A. Governments have signed an agreement recently under which U.S.A. will provide a loan to India to enable her import fertilizers, pesti-

cides, machinery, spare parts and other commodities required to help-increase both agricultural and industrial production in India;

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

(c) the main features thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Agreement relating to the 'Commodity Programme Assistance—1967' for \$ 132 million (Rs. 99 crores) was signed with the United States Agency for International Development on the 10th May, 1967.

(c) 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 dollars in approximately equal half year's 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 ten years and thereafter at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum for the remaining 30 years.

रूमानिया के सहयोग से शोध निर्माण कारखाना

2555. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में रूमानिया के सहयोग से एक शोध-निर्माण कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा उस पर कुल कितना धन खर्च किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उपरोक्त कारखाना कहाँ स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

पेट्रोलियम और खाद्य, योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Additional Funds for Irrigation in Kerala

2556. **Shri Mangalathumadam:**
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the acute food shortage in Kerala, additional funds are being allotted for irrigation works in that State, and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b) The major and medium irrigation projects in Kerala are in different stages of construction. Most of the projects are proposed to be expedited for substantial completion in Fourth Plan period. The exact amounts for the Projects in the Fourth Plan are yet to be decided.

All India Electricity Consultation Council

2557. **Shri Y. A. Prasad:**
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

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

(a) Whether Government are contemplating to set up a high powered All-India Electricity Consultation Council; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. It is proposed to set up a Central Electricity Consultative Council.

(b) The composition of the Council is being worked out. The Council will be an Advisory Body and will make recommendations on matters relating to generation, supply and distribution of electricity, rural electrification programmes and other policy matters referred to it for consideration.

Accumulation of Taxes

2588. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
 Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the arrears of Wealth tax, Income-tax, Expenditure tax, Gift tax and Customs duty that have accumulated during the years from 1962 to 1966, State-wise, and

(b) the special measures employed to recover them?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

भूतपूर्व संसद-सदस्यों के कक्षों में २००० रु. फ्लॉट

2559. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
 क्या निर्माण, धाबास तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय कितने भूतपूर्व सदस्य सदस्यों के पास सरकारी मकान हैं जिनसे बाजार दर पर किराया लिया जा रहा है, और

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के फ्लॉटों तथा बगलों का बाजार किराया, प्रलग-प्रलग कितना है?

निर्माण, धाबास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) उन भूतपूर्व सदस्यों की संख्या जिनके पास सरकारी मकान हैं, इस समय 15 है।

(ख) उनसे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के अनुसार बाजार दर पर क्षति प्रभाहित की जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 673/67]।

रूप पहनने से रोगग्रस्त महिलाओं को सहायता

2560. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूप पहनने से जिन महिलाओं को दर्द तथा रक्तस्राव होने लग जाता है क्या उन्हें कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यय क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चंद्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). रूप पहनने वाली सभी महिलाओं को, जेब खर्च, मजदूरी की हानि आदि के लिये आर्थिक मुद्रावजा दिया जाता है।

जिंमामदारों के दर्द और रक्त बहने की रिपोर्ट मिलती है, उनका मुफ्त इलाज भी किया जाता है।

समाज कल्याण केन्द्र

2561. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अग्रीन इस समय कितने समाज कल्याण केन्द्र प्रत्यक्ष शाखाएं कार्य कर रही हैं तथा उन पर इस वर्ष किस धन व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) समाज कल्याण कार्य पर होने वाले व्यय का कितने प्रतिशत धन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणू गृह) : (क) इस समय पुराने ढंग की कल्याण विस्तार प्रायोजनाओं के 40 केन्द्र तथा समन्वित ढंग की कल्याण विस्तार प्रायोजनाओं के 2452 केन्द्र चल रहे हैं। पहले बताये गये केन्द्र देश के केवल पहाड़ी दूरस्थ तथा पिछड़े इलाकों में ही चल रहे हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा दोनो ही प्रकार की प्रायोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाले केन्द्रों पर 31 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का विचार है।

(ख) समन्वित ढंग की कल्याण विस्तार प्रायोजनाओं पर होने वाले खर्च में राज्य सरकारों का भाग प्रथम और द्वितीय स्तर की प्रायोजनाओं पर क्रमशः 26 तथा 29 प्रतिशत है। पुराने ढंग की कल्याण विस्तार प्रायोजनाओं के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों का भाग खर्च का 33 प्रतिशत है।

Thermal Power Plant in Kerala.

2562. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri B. Ramamurti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thermal Plant work in Kerala has not yet started;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount set apart for the scheme;

(d) whether there is any controversy between the State and Central Government about this scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) when the work will actually start?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The Planning Commission have agreed in principle to the proposal for installation of a thermal unit of

MW capacity in Kerala The scheme report is currently under examination

(c) The State Government have indicated a provision of Rs 25 crores in the Fourth Plan for the scheme

(d) No

(e) Does not arise

(f) The work will commence after its formal sanction

Procurement of Hoses

2563 **Shri G S Mishra** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the difficulty experienced by Civil and Defence Indentors of the Central Government in the procurement of hoses.

(b) the number of industrial units licensed by Government to manufacture hoses so far

(c) the number of small scale industries who have quoted for supply of hoses

(d) the grounds on which they were refused orders and

(e) the steps taken to procure hoses for various Government indentors?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No difficulty has been experienced by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals in the procurement of

hoses against indents placed on them. Availability of imported raw materials sometimes affect the supply of hoses which are manufactured from imported raw materials

(b) 21

(c) and (d) 5 Orders were placed on all the five Units

(e) The purchases are made in accordance with the definite requirements of the indentors. The normal tender system is followed. Rate and Running Contracts are concluded wherever necessary

Procurement of Stores from Industries

2564 **Shri G S Mishra** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the amount of contribution made by the industries in Madhya Pradesh for procurement of (i) Timber (ii) Paper and stationery (iii) oil and oil product (iv) electrical and mechanical engineering equipments and accessories (v) stores-miscellaneous and hardware (vi) paints and chemicals (vii) agricultural products to the Civil and Defence indentors of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): The value of the orders placed by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals on the suppliers located in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66 and 1966-67 (upto February 67) is as under —

STORE	Value in lakhs of rupees	
	1965-66	1966-67 (upto February, 67)
Timber (including Woodware)	6.36	3.03
Paper & Stationery (Paper & Paper Products)	8.48	15.6
Oil and oil product (Animal Fats & Vegetable Oil)	12.74	16.33
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering equipments and accessories	135.65	127.63
Stores miscellaneous and hardware (e.g. Rubber Products, Metal Products, & Railway Materials)	70.25	34.89
Paints and Chemicals (Chemical Products)	1.12	2.08

Agricultural products are not purchased through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

Rural Electrification

2565. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure earmarked for rural electrification in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the amount of money allocated for the extension of rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh in the Fourth Plan;

(c) the total capital investment made so far in rural electrification schemes and the annual running charges involved in these schemes;

(d) the net loss being incurred per year due to rural electrification schemes; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. A provision of about Rs. 300 crores has been proposed tentatively for rural electrification in the country in the Fourth Plan.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 12 crores has been recommended by the Working Group on power. The Fourth Plan of Madhya Pradesh is, however, yet to be finalised.

(c) Upto the end of the Third Plan, the investment for the whole of India in rural electrification was about Rs. 230 crores. Since separate accounts are not maintained by the State Electricity Boards for rural electrification schemes, it is not possible to indicate the extent of annual running charges.

(d) and (e). As the State Electricity Boards are not keeping separate accounts for rural electrification schemes, it is not possible to make a precise assessment of the losses. But it is an accepted fact that these schemes are uneconomic owing to the necessity of investing large sums of money for laying long transmission and distribution lines for supplying rural loads which are general sparsely located and

have also very low utilisation factor, together with the necessity of fixing a tariff commensurate with the low paying capacity of the average cultivator.

Line Losses of Electricity in Public and Private Sectors.

2566. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total line losses as percentage of total installed generating capacity in public sector as compared to the total line losses as percentage of total installed capacity in private sector;

(b) the total monetary loss in revenue due to excessive line losses;

(c) whether the losses are excessive in public sector and if so, the measures taken to reduce the same; and

(d) the State Electricity Boards having the highest and lowest loss together with its value in terms of generating capacity?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-674/67].

General Insurance Companies

2567. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of General Insurance Companies in India;

(b) how many of them are foreign control'ed;

(c) how many of them are controlled by Birla Group; and

(d) the total number of persons employed in India by the General Insurance Companies?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

2568. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में 1966-67 में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये बस्तुतः कितनी राशि नियत की गई तथा 1967-68 में कितनी राशि नियत करने का विचार है; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने केन्द्र अब तक स्थापित किये गये हैं और 1967-68 में कितने स्थापित करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डॉ० श्रीपति बन्साल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1966-67 में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने के लिये कोई धनराशि नियत नहीं की गई थी, ना ही इस कार्य के लिये 1967-68 में कोई धन राशि नियत करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक 651 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं। 1967-68 में और कोई प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्र खोलने का विचार नहीं है।

Welfare of scheduled Castes in U. P.

2569. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount to be spent on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68; and

(b) the items on which this amount is proposed to be spent?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) An amount of Rs. 82.20 lakhs is tentatively proposed to be spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68. This amount is exclusive of

committed expenditure borne by the State Government out of its own resources as non-Plan expenditure.

(b) A list showing the schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-675/67].

Former Criminal Tribes

2570. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no steps have so far been taken to change the old ways of economic and social life of the former criminal tribes living in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. now called Vimukta Jatis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) No. the Government of India have been spending large amounts in the successive Five Year Plans on the economic and social upliftment of the Denotified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis) as would be indicated from the following statement:

Period	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Expenditure on Denotified Tribes
First Five Year Plan	102.43
Second Five Year Plan	271.90
Third Five Year Plan	382.40
Total:	756.73

During the 4th Plan period, it is proposed to allot Rs. 5 crores on Denotified Tribes. An extra priority has been given to this programme during the III Plan by including it in the Central Sector. The programme continues to be included in the Central Sector during the Fourth Plan as well.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of I.T.Os. in Madras Region

2571. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any promotion for Income-tax Officers has been withheld due to anonymous petitions in the Madras Region;

(b) if so, the number of such Officers; and

(c) whether enquiries were made on these anonymous petitions and decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. No promotion to the post of Income-tax Officer has been withheld due to anonymous petitions in the Madras Commissioner's charge.

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

Fertilizer Plant, Bombay

2574. **Shri N. K. Sanghi:**
Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the setting up a fertilizer plant in Bombay which is to be based on liquid ammonia in collaboration with a Kuwait Firm?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghu Ramalal): The matter is under the consideration of Government.

National Test House, Calcutta

2575. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not upgrading the National Test House, Calcutta to the status of other National Laboratories; and

(b) whether Government have considered the claims of the scientific staff employed at the National Test House for upgrading their pay scales?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The National Laboratories are engaged on fundamental research and the work in these institutions is guided and handled by eminent scientists of national and international fame. The National Test House, Calcutta has, however, different functions which relate to testing of materials and allied functions. This has been treated as a small scientific organisation.

(b) Yes, Sir. The scales of pay prescribed by the Pay Commission with effect from 1st July, 1957 were revised to the lowest grade of the Class I Scientific Services for the posts of Assistant Director and Deputy Director in the National Test House, consequent on the recommendations of Professor M. S. Thacker the then Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Secretary, Department of Science with effect from 9th March, 1962 when the National Test House, Calcutta was declared as a Small Scientific Organisation. The scale of pay of the post of Director was also revised from Rs. 1,300-60-1,600 to Rs. 1,600-100-1,800 from 9th March, 1962. Subsequently on the recommendations of the Vidyalkar Study Team as accepted by the Empowered Committee, the scale of pay of the post of Director was further revised from Rs. 1,600-100-1,800 to Rs. 1,600-100-2,000 from 9th December, 1966. The Study Team did not recommend the revision of pay of other scientific staff employed at the National Test House.

Representations have however been received from the Assistant Directors of National Test House for further revision of their scales of pay. These are being considered.

मध्य प्रदेश में नागरीनी बांध

2576. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाहू : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में खालियर खण्ड की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिये चुनी गई सिन्ध नदी नागरीनी बांध परियोजना कब से केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिये उसके विचाराधीन है ,

(ख) उन्होंने इस परियोजना के स्थल का हाल में कब निरीक्षण किया था ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उन्होंने वहाँ ऐसी कोई घोषणा की थी कि इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित तिथि से आरम्भ हो जायेगा, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार आरम्भ हो गया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) सिन्ध व्यपवर्तन बीयर स्कीम (चरण-1) की परियोजना रिपोर्ट अक्टूबर, 1966 में प्राप्त हुई थी और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के माध्यम से सलाह करके इसकी तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी, हा। अप्रैल, 1965 में।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चम्बल जलविद्युत् परियोजना

2577. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाहू : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल जल विद्युत् योजना पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना का सम्पूर्ण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा तथा इससे पानी और बिजली कितनी मात्रा में मिलेगी ,

(घ) पिछले कृषि वर्ष में चम्बल नहर से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई हुई थी ; और

(ङ) पिछले एक वर्ष में चम्बल से कितने वाट बिजली पैदा की गई तथा उसमें से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को कृषि, लघु उद्योगों तथा प्रकाश के लिये और नगरीय क्षेत्रों को क्रमशः कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की गई थी ,

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) चम्बल बहुदृष्टीय परियोजना पर 31 मार्च, 1967 तक 93.76 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए गए हैं।

(ख) 1969-70

(ग) चम्बल बहुदृष्टीय परियोजना पर कुल अनुमित व्यय 107.73 करोड़ रुपये का है। पूर्ण होने पर इस परियोजना से 60 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर 230 मैगावाट पन-बिजली पैदा होगी और मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में 14 लाख एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में 61,000 एकड़ और राजस्थान में 2,30,000 एकड़।

(ङ) चम्बल से उत्पन्न की गई बिजली मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के पिंडों को दी जाती है। इस लिए विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा खपत की गई बिजली का विभाजन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Marketing of I.O.C. Oil Through Cooperative Societies

2578. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has refused to market the

bulk of its oil products through co-operatives societies which are prepared to do so;

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is supplying to a private firm, Hindustan Organisers, four times the quota of oil supplied to all cooperative societies put together and at cheaper rates also; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving preference to a private firm in comparison to the cooperative sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; and to the second part in the affirmative.

(c) The price charged to the Hindustan Organisers is in terms of an agreement and its basis has been explained in the 12th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (3rd Lok Sabha).

Working of Public Undertakings

2579. Shri Bedabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by Government to avoid losses incurred by the Public Undertakings; and

(b) the amount of losses incurred by the public undertakings during the last 2 years?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The working of Public Sector Undertakings is being constantly reviewed and every effort is being made to seek improvement in performance by helping them to secure adequate orders for their products bringing down costs, etc.

(b) During 1965-66, out of 40 "Running" Enterprises, only 8 incurred losses, totalling Rs. 7.9 crores. In 1964-65, 5 Enterprises sustained a total loss of Rs. 2.4 crores.

Grid Net Work in Madhya Pradesh

2580. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for additional funds is pending with the Centre;

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

(c) what is the allocation of foreign exchange release made to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for the procurement of imported stores required for early completion of 220 KV transmission lines under construction?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A request has been received recently from the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for special allocation of Rs. 2 crores towards certain new schemes for electrification of pumps proposed to be undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

(b) This is under consideration at present.

(c) For the procurement of imported equipment pertaining to the 220 KV transmission system under construction in Madhya Pradesh, foreign exchange totalling Rs. 3.76 crores was released.

Housing Programme for Orissa

2581. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given for housing programmes in Orissa under the Third Plan;

(b) the amount spent under the several heads of housing so far;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure;

(d) the amount allotted to Orissa in 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(e) the amount spent in 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a), (b), (d) and (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-876/67].

(c) The shor fall is mainly due to the lower priority given by the State Government to housing schemes, vis-a-vis projects like Power, Irrigation, Agriculture etc.

Oil Exploration Work at Lakwa

2582. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether after having acquired large areas and having constructed buildings and roads at Lakwa to look after and ensure efficient working of oil exploration, here is a move to shift the offices therefrom to Sibsagar;

(b) if so, whether this is being done after proper and perspective investigation; and

(c) whether Government will review this present move for shifting the offices from Lakwa to Sibsagar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Upgradation of Patna

2583. Shri Ramavtar Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the city of Poona has been upgraded from B-2 to B-1 Class, though its population has not reached the target of eight lakhs prescribed for this purpose;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the population of four municipalities of the urban area namely Poona Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment, Dapodi and Chinchwad has been added to

the population of Poona for the purpose of its upgradation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the population of Patna Municipal Corporation and the population of its four other Municipalities viz. Danapur Nizamah Municipality, Danapur Railway Colony, Danapur Cantonment Board and Khagaul Municipality is more than four lakhs, which is the prescribed limit for upgrading Patna from 'C' to B-2 Class; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to follow the same analogy in respect of Patna for its upgradation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Poona has been upgraded as a 'B-1' Class after taking into account the population of Poona and Kirkee Cantonments (which are contiguous to Poona City Corporation) as also its comparative expensiveness as disclosed by the surveys carried out.

(c) and (d). Government of Bihar have recently added certain areas to the limits of Patna Municipal Corporation. The question whether any change in the classification of Patna is called for as a result of these changes is under examination.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातिम जातियों का कल्याण

2584. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री इतहाक सामन्ती :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1965 के अतारोक्त प्रश्न सख्या 2379 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1961-62 और 1964-65 में उत्तर प्रदेश की तीन सत्याग्रों पर्यात् (एक) ईश्वर सरन आश्रम, इलाहाबाद, (दो) इलाहाबाद विश्व विद्यालय, और (तीन)

कुमार आश्रम, मेरठ, को दिये गये 8,73,392 रुपए के कुल अनुदानों में से किये गये व्यय की कोई जाच की गई है।

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या कोई अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं, और

(ग) इन सस्थाओं ने किन विभिन्न मदों पर धन खर्च किया ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुप्ता) : (क) ईश्वर शरण आश्रम, इलाहाबाद के 1963-64, 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 के वर्षों के लेखों की इस विभाग ने जाच की थी। इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के लेखों की जाच सामान्यतया स्थानीय निर्धि लेखों के परीक्षक द्वारा की जाती है। कुमार आश्रम के संबंध में कोई जाच नहीं की गई है क्योंकि उसे केवल एक साल के लिये महायुक्त अनुदान दी गई थी।

(ख) कुछ तकनीकी भूला को छोड़कर सरकार को अब तक किसी अनियमितता का पता नहीं चला है।

(ग) सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

ईश्वर शरण आश्रम, इलाहाबाद :—
अस्पृश्यता उन्मूलन के लिये प्रचार।

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय — भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा इत्यादि की परीक्षाओं में भाग लेने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के वास्ते परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाना।

कुमार आश्रम, मेरठ :—मरदार पटेल भवन के निर्माण, नल-रूप लगवाने तथा फर्नीचर खरीदने के लिए।

गाजीपुर के अफीम कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को उत्पादन बोनस

2585. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री इसहाक साम्भली :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के अफीम कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को इस वर्ष उत्पादन बोनस नहीं दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उमक क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस कारखाने के अधिकारियों ने कर्मचारियों को उत्पादन बोनस दिये जाने के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें भेजी हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में सरकार को निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) जी, हा। कर्मचारियों को अफीम वर्ष 1965-66 (1-10-1965 से 30-9-1966 तक) का उत्पादन बोनस नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) कर्मचारियों का उत्पादन पुरस्कार इस लिए नहीं दिया गया कि इनाम की अदायगी के लिए निर्धारित उत्पादन-प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति अफीम वर्ष 1965-66 में नहीं की गयी थी।

(ग) और (घ). कारखाना अधिकारियों ने वर्ष 1965-66 के लिए उत्पादन पुरस्कार देने की सिफारिश नहीं की है। लेकिन गाजीपुर अफीम कर्मचारी संघ ने इसकी अदायगी के बारे में अत्यावेदन किया था। चूंकि प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति नहीं हुई थी इसलिए उनकी प्रार्थना स्वीकार नहीं की गयी।

अधिक बच्चों वाले व्यक्तियों को आयकर की राहत

2586. श्री इसहाक साम्भली : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिक बच्चों

बाले व्यक्तियों को आयकर के मामले में राहत दी गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी सीमा क्या थी , और

(ग) क्या यह भी मंच है कि बढ़ती हुई प्राबादी की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार का विचार इस नियम को समाप्त करने का है ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं। वार्षिक वित्त अधिनियमों में, और बाना व माथ माथ, निवासों व्यक्तियों को उन अश्रित बच्चों की मर्यादा को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयकर में राहत देने की व्यवस्था रहती है। यह राहत केवल दो बच्चों तक ही दी जाती है।

(ख) वित्त (मं० २) विधायक, 1967 के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तिगत छूटों के बारे में आयकर में दी गयी राहत मसौदा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये सभ्या एन० टी० 682/67]

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Upgradation of Patna

2587. **Shri Ramavtar Shastri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the distance between Vindhyachal and Mirzapur,

(b) whether Vindhyachal and Mirzapur were clubbed together for the purpose of categorisation in 'C' class cities,

(c) the distance between Patna Municipal Corporation and Phulwari Shariff and Patna Municipal Corporation and Danapur Nizamah Municipality:

(d) whether Government of Bihar have communicated that Phulwari

Shariff and Danapur Nizamah Municipality are quite contiguous to Patna Municipal Corporation under their letter No 3543/LSG, dated the 21st May, 1966, and

(e) if the replies to parts (b) and (d) above in the affirmative, the reasons for not taking the population of Phulwari Shariff and Danapur Nizamah Municipality for upgradation of Patna'

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Mirzapur and Vindhyachal form parts of the same Municipality, shown as Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal in 1961 Census report, with a population of 1,00,097. Accordingly, it has been classified as a 'C' class city

(c) and (d) Patna Municipal Corporation and Phulwari Shariff Corporation are contiguous Government of Bihar had indicated that Dinapur was contiguous to Patna for 'all practical purposes' However, the map received from them revealed that Dinapur Nizamah Municipality is not contiguous to Patna Municipality.

(e) For purposes of classification of a city for the grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances its population and that of its contiguous municipalities, notified areas and cantonments are taken into account. The population of Phulwari Shariff which is only a Union Board cannot be taken into account for purposes of classification of Patna

Bunds on Jamuna

2588. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Haryana have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for constructing bunds at Jamuna river in Faridabad and Ballabhgarh area, as a flood control measures; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Swimming Pool in Connaught Place, New Delhi

2589. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a swimming pool was constructed in Connaught Place in front of Regal Buildings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said pool has since been abandoned;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the financial assistance given by the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No. A Lily pond has, however, been constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in the park opposite Regal Buildings as a part of improvement work in the park.

(b) and (c). A scheme for the improvement of the Regal Park was taken up for execution by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in 1964. While the work was in progress, it was decided that an underground garage be constructed at that site. The New Delhi Municipal Committee also decided that only the compound wall and grill fencing be constructed and the execution of the remaining items of work, such as, deck slab over the Lily Pond, pergola over the columns in the centre of the parks etc. be abandoned.

The up-to-date expenditure incurred on the improvement work in the park is Rs. 75,000.

(d) No financial assistance was given by the Government to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for this work.

Trombay Fertiliser Factory

2590. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made so far in regard to the expansion of Trombay Fertiliser Factory; and

(b) the estimated increase in the production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramalal): (a) A project Report for the expansion of Trombay Fertiliser Factory has been received from Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. Action has been initiated to seek US AID for financing the expansion project.

(b) The increase in production will be an additional 124,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 124,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 or a total of 248,000 tonnes of nutrients. In addition, about 33,000 tonnes of Nitrogen would be available for direct sale as ammonia and for other nitrogen products.

Accommodation for Comptroller and Auditor General's Office Employees

2591. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of all categories of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office who have already been provided with Government residential accommodation;

(b) the number of employees who are still to be provided with residential accommodation as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government to provide them with suitable Government residential accommodation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 203.

(b) 256

(c) Employees of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are grouped with other employees of the Central Government in Delhi and are eligible for accommodation from the general pool in accordance with the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963

Fans for Class IV Employees

2592. Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dauleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any provision for a loan to Class IV Employees of the Central Government to purchase fans for the current summer season, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Rules provide for the grant of interest-bearing advance not exceeding Rs. 100 or the anticipated price of the table fan, whichever is less, to Class IV employees of the Central Government to be recovered in not more than ten equal monthly instalments. Adequate provision for such advance has been made in the Budget having regard to the requirements assessed by the various sanctioning authorities.

Officers of C. A. Gs' Office on Deputation to Foreign Countries

2593. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office who were sent to foreign countries on deputation during 1966-67, and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Nil

(b) Does not arise

Misuse of Out-Houses of Government Bungalows in the Capital

2594. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the allottees of big bungalows in the capital have allowed unauthorised conversion of the out-houses and garages into shops and tea stalls;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a printing press has been set up in one of the bungalows, and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Government are aware of any such unauthorised use of the out-houses, garages etc.

(b) and (c). There was a complaint regarding a printing press being set up in a bungalow allotted to an ex-Member of Parliament. The member

has not been elected to the 4th Lok Sabha. His allotment has been cancelled and he is being evicted from this bungalow.

कर्मचारियों के वेतन

2595. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा में एक कर्मचारी को न्यूनतम वेतन कितना मिलता है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा में एक कर्मचारी को अधिकतम मासिक वेतन कितना मिलता है ; और

(ग) न्यूनतम वेतन पाने वाले कितने कर्मचारियों का कुल वेतन मिलाकर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकतम वेतन पाने वाले एक कर्मचारी के वेतन के बराबर होगा ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 117 रुपये प्रति माह (70 रुपये मूल वेतन तथा 47 रुपए मंहगाई भत्ता) :

(ख) 3,500 रुपये प्रति माह ; लेकिन जिन अफसरों की उपलब्धियों की संविधान के अन्तर्गत गारण्टी दी गयी है वे अफसर, तथा संविधान के अन्तर्गत जिन कतिपय नियोगों और पदों के संबंध में विशिष्ट व्यवस्था की गयी है, उन पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति उच्चतर दर का वेतन लेते हैं।

(ग) 29.91.

बम्बई में बरामद किये गये करेंसी नोट

2596. श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाब ।

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अष्टाचार-विरोधी विभाग के अधिकारियों ने 73 मई,

1967 को बम्बई में फ्लोरा फाउण्डेशन के निकट पांच लाख रुपये के करेंसी नोट बरामद किये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये, आयकर अधिकारियों ने पांच लाख रुपये की नकद रकम पकड़ी है, और आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जांच की जा रही है।

Public Cooperation for recovering evaded Income Tax

2597. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to enlist public co-operation to recover the evaded income tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the State-wise break-up of evaded Income Tax as at present;

(d) the action taken by Government against the persons concerned; and

(e) whether any provision for reward to the informants has been promised?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Government have already sought the co-operation of the public in this matter. It has been announced that persons who furnish information leading to detection of concealed income or information/assistance in recovery proceedings where attempts of the

Department at recovery had not been successful, will be given rewards ranging between 7½ per cent and 10 percent of the extra tax realised which is attributable to the information supplied and/or assistance rendered by the informer. Interim rewards will also be paid in suitable cases. Rewards are not liable to income-tax.

(c) No information is available of the extent of income-tax evaded.

(d) All possible steps available under the law are taken.

(e) Yes, Sir

मंसूर में सिवार्ड और विद्युत् योजनाओं के लिए सहायता

2598. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या सिवार्ड और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र द्वारा मंसूर राज्य को चौथा पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनको सिवार्ड और विद्युत् योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है; और

(ख) जिन योजनाओं के लिये सहायता दी जा रही है उनका श्रेणियाँ क्या हैं ?

सिवार्ड तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मंसूर में उपरि कृष्णा परियोजना

2599. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या सिवार्ड और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंसूर राज्य के गुलबर्ग जिले में उपरि कृष्णा परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिवार्ड तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ । बाध स्थलों और मुख्य नहरों के रेखांकन के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है । भू-सर्वेक्षण अभी हाथ में लिये जाने है ।

(ग) प्रत्यक्षीय बाध पर निर्माण कार्य, 1964 में शुरू किया गया था । सिद्धांत बाध स्थल पर कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

American Capital in India

2600. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount of private American capital in India in the year 1947 and at present and their investments industry-wise, and

(b) the total amount that goes to U.S.A. in a year at present in the form of profits, interests and other forms?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The earliest and the latest surveys of foreign investments in India made by the Reserve Bank of India relate to the position as at the end of June, 1948 and March, 1965 respectively. A statement showing the break-up of outstanding U.S. private investments by broad categories of industries on these two dates, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-677/67]. Industry-wise figures of U.S. Investments approved during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 have also been shown in this statement.

Remittances made during the year 1965-66 on account of profits, dividends, interest payments etc. were as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Current Profits	1 5
2. Dividends	2.3
3. Interest Payments	} From private sector in India to private Sector in U.S.A. —negligible.
4. Principal repayments.	
5. Accumulated Profits	0 1
6. Technician and other professional services	1.4
7. Royalties	0.9

India Security Press, Nasik

2601. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri S. M. Joshi:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workmen employed in the India Security Press, Nasik;

(b) whether a large number of these workmen are termed as temporary and are not confirmed in service;

(c) whether any dispute exist between the management and workmen of the India Security Press that might disturb industrial peace; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to secure the co-operation of the employees in the working of the Press?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 8722.

(b) 2384 posts of workmen are permanent and the question of converting such of the remaining temporary posts as may be required on a permanent basis into permanent ones is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). The staff of the Studio Section of the India Security Press has brought up certain issues which are now under investigation by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bombay. The India Security Press Mazdoor Sangh, the recognised Union, have recently put forth certain demands such as review of scales of pay and reclassification of workmen, which are under active consideration of Government.

पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में शुरू किये गये काम

2602. श्री नेगेश्वर: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों में शुरू किये गये कामों के बारे में अब तक, जिला वार, कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इन कामों के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

योजना, पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सभाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है कि वह अशक्ति सूचना उपलब्ध करे। जैसा ही सूचना उपलब्ध होगी, सभापत्य पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Income Tax Appeals in Calcutta High Court

2603. Shri B. S. Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals filed in the Calcutta High Court against the Income Tax Commissioner's decision during 1965-66 and 1966-67 where the amount in dispute is not more than Rs. 5,000; and

(b) the percentage of appeals filed by the Income Tax Department in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Income-tax Act does not contain any provision authorising the assessees to file an appeal to the High Court against a decision of the Income-tax Commissioner

(b) Does not arise

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

2604. Shri B. S. Sharma;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa
Shri Sharda Nand.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the number of appeals filed by the assessee and the Commissioners of Income Tax before the Calcutta Benches of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal respectively against the decisions of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, and

(b) the number filed by each before the High Court against the Tribunal's decision and the percentage of success in each category during the same period?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information required is as under

Year	Appeals filed to Income Tax Appellate Tribunal by	
	Assessees	Department
1965-66	3,092	1,034
1966-67	3,814	1,248

(b) This information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House

Loan from L. I. C. For Housing Projects

2605. Shri Parthasarthy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have approached the Life Insurance Corporation to finance the various housing projects;

(b) if so, the amount of loan asked for by Government, and

(c) the particulars of projects and schemes for which the loan is sought?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes

(b) Although this Ministry asked for Rs 15 crores during 1967-68, the Corporation has agreed to provide Rs 12 crores only

(c) The Corporation are, at present, giving loans to the State Governments for implementation of the following schemes

- (i) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme,
- (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme,
- (iii) Village Housing Projects Scheme,
- (iv) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme,
- (v) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees, and
- (vi) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

बीड़ी उद्योग

2606 श्री क० वि० यदुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री दृष्ट बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मिश्रैटा पर अधिक कर लगाये जाने से बीड़ी उद्योग को कोई सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बीड़ी उद्योग का विकास करने के लिये सरकार की और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी बेसाई) : (क) राजस्व प्राप्ति के लिये और सिगरेट की बढ़ती हुई खपत को रोकने तथा सिगरेट की नम्बाकू की निर्यात के निमित्त बचत के लिये, 1967-68 के बजट प्रस्तावों में, सिगरेट पर लगने वाले उत्पादन शुल्क में काफी वृद्धि कर दी गयी है। ऐसा करने से सिगरेट पर शुल्क बढ़ा देने से सिगरेट के मुकाबले बीड़ी को प्रतियोगात्मक स्थिति में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) बीड़ी उद्योग के विकास के लिये किमी अन्य आर्थिक उपाय पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर माइलो का प्रभाव

2607. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का पता है कि कमी वाले तथा अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राशन की दुकानों से जो माइलो दिया जा रहा है उसका आम लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दूध खाने से मजदूरों की काम करने की क्षमता में भारी गिरावट आ गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में हो रही गिरावट को रोकने के उद्देश्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रसेखर) : (क) और (ख) विदेशी ज्वार (माइलो) खाने से लोगों के

स्वास्थ्य प्रयत्न कार्यक्षमता पर कुप्रभाव की कोई शिकायत सरकार के पास नहीं आई।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Vasectomy

2608. श्री Rabi Ray:
श्री Madhu Limaye:
श्री George Fernandes:
श्री J. H. Patel:

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

(a) whether Government pay any money to people who get themselves sterilised under the Family Planning Scheme.

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the case of a boy 14/15 years old operated upon by the Ex-Dean of Madras General Hospital for vasectomy; and

(c) if so, whether the operation of the various family planning schemes is proposed to be re-examined and monetary "incentive" of cash payment abolished because of such misuse and malpractices that have crept into the scheme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. Some payment is made to the individual undergoing sterilisation as compensation for out-of-pocket expenses, loss of wages etc.

(b) Yes. The case in which a 15 year old boy is reported to have been operated upon, is under police investigation.

(c) The payment of out-of-pocket expenditure or compensation for loss of wages etc. is considered necessary and the question of its abolition or of re-examining the schemes on this account has not been felt necessary so far.

परिवार नियोजन

2609. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री इरहाक साम्भली :

नया स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन
मंत्री या मंत्री की कृपा वरम नि

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी
कार्य बढ़ाने के लिये, ईरम्बरवारी डाक्टरों की
सहायता लेन की योजना को अन्तिम रूप
दिया जा चुका है, पं

(ख) यदि हाँ तो नया व्यय
क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० धीरजि चन्द्रसेन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस योजना का बोरो सभा पटल
पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है ।
[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए
संख्या L.T.-678/67]

Water Supply in Moti Nagar,
New Delhi

2610. Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Ram Charan:

Will the Minister of Health and
Family Planning be pleased to refer
to the reply given to Unstarred Question
No 1674 on the 17th November,
1966 and state:

(a) whether the main water pipe
line at New Moti Nagar, New Delhi
has since been cleared and connected
with the reservoir,

(b) if so, the reasons for non-sup-
ply of water to the residents putting
up in the First Floor in 'B' Block,

(c) how long this difficulty will last;
and

(d) the steps taken by Government
to relieve difficulty of the residents,
during these hot summer months?

The Minister of Health and Family
Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a)
Yes.

(b) The internal water mains of this
area are small in size and the water
connections of the ground and first
floor quarters are also common. The
question of improving the internal
mains has been taken up by the Delhi
Water Supply & Sewage Disposal
Undertaking with the Slum Depart-
ment of the Delhi Municipal Corpora-
tion who have been requested to take
early action in this regard.

(c) The difficulty will be over as
soon as the internal mains are im-
proved

(d) The pressure of water in most
of the areas has already been increas-
ed. Some relief is also being given
by regulating the sluice valves.

Holidays to Central Excise Staff

2611 Shri K. Haldar: Will the Mini-
ster of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Central Excise Staff when posted in
factories are deprived of Govern-
ment holidays, which they enjoy when
posted at Headquarters;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrim-
ination; and

(c) the steps taken by Government
to remove it?

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): (a) to (c). The Central Excise
Executive Staff posted in the Factories
enjoy the holidays observed by the
Factories concerned whereas the staff
posted at Headquarters observe the
Central Government Holidays. Where
the holidays observed by the Factories
are less than the Central Government
Holidays, the staff are allowed to take
compensatory leave in lieu of the lesser
number of holidays enjoyed. How-
ever, the staff posted in factories are
not allowed holidays on second Satur-
days of the month as these holidays
have been prescribed only for such
of the staff working in Government

offices who were previously observing half holidays on all Saturdays and in whose case orders were issued in 1960 making all Saturdays of the month except the second Saturday full working days.

Idikki Hydro Electric Project

2612. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan;
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

(a) the amount allotted for the Idikki Hydro Electric Project during the current financial year; and

(b) the amount required by the Kerala Government for this project for the current year?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Kerala Government, while submitting Annual Plan (1967-68) to Planning Commission, asked for Rs. 18 crores for Idikki Project for the current year. The Working Group on Power had recommended Rs. 13 crores. The State Government, however, have finally made a provision of Rs. 8.6 crores in their budget.

Allotment of Chummeries in Lodhi Colony, New Delhi

2613. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director of Estate allotted 70 single room chummeries at Lodhi Colony to the Government employees entitled for Type II accommodation, with service of less than one year even without any circular notice to all offices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that employees with 15 years service at their credit were ignored; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No. Some vacant chummeries in Lodhi Colony

were allotted to employees on the normal waiting list for type II accommodation on a number of occasions but they were not accepted by them. The Government, therefore, decided to treat these vacant chummeries as a type of hostel accommodation and 54 such chummeries were allotted to employees entitled to Type II accommodation on the waiting list for hostel accommodation, and to those who applied for hostel accommodation.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation for Andhra Pradesh in Fourth Plan

2614. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that higher allocation for the Fourth Plan schemes have been demanded for Andhra Pradesh by the State Government; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No Sir. After discussion with the State Chief Minister in October/November 1966, and based on the financial resources as then forecast, the State's Fourth Plan outlay was agreed at Rs. 522 crores. Since then, no communication has been received from the State Government on the subject,

(b) Does not arise.

Phyto-Chemicals Factory in Kerala

2615. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Vishwambharan;
Shri K. Anrudhan;
Shri P. C. Adichan;
Shri Mangalathumadam:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the setting up the Phyto-Chemicals Factory at Neriya Mangalam in Kerala; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the completion of the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghu Ramaiah): (a) In view of the high prices of raw materials and the consequent increase in the cost of production of caffeine, which was the principal item of manufacture according to the production programme, the Phyto-Chemicals Factory proposed to be set up at Neyyamangalam has been abandoned.

(b) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Employees' Provident Fund

2616. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monies accumulated in the Employees' Provident Fund and controlled by Government, are being devalued due to policies of deficit financing pursued by Government itself; and

(b) the reasons for not affording protection to the affected employees, particularly those in Government service, by the introduction of Equity Policies through the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The contributions to the Provident Fund together with accrued interest, are returned to the subscribers in the same manner as deposits in commercial banks or investments in Government securities or Small Savings. These are not linked to the price index and the question of any devaluation or compensation therefor does not arise.

शकूर बस्ती, दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना का प्रोचालन

2617. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि शकूर बस्ती, दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के 2,000 से अधिक कर्मचारी रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों ने इस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये अनेक बार सरकार को अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षेत्र में इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना से यह पता चलता है कि शकूर बस्ती, दिल्ली में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 1000 है, जिनमें डिफेंस सिविलियन्स भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) इस समय शकूर बस्ती में रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या इतनी नहीं है कि वहाँ एक डिस्पेंसरी खोल दी जाये।

राजघाट समाधि, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारी

2618. श्री राम सिंह अय्यरवाल :
श्री निहास सिंह :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या निम्न, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजघाट के कुछ कर्मचारियों को बिना किसी नोटिस के छंटनी कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारी दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक माह से भी अधिक समय से कार्यालय के सामने धरना दिये हुए हैं।

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी छंटनी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निम्न, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). राजघाट समाधि समिति के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान बदल दिये गये हैं तथा उनके कार्य के घंटों उन्हीं के ग्रेड के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान कर दिये गये हैं। समाधि समिति के कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता को पुनः प्रांका गया तथा 25 चौकीदारों एवं 7 मेहतरों में से 5 चौकीदारों तथा 2 मेहतरों को अधिक पाया गया। समिति ने सात अधिक कर्मचारियों को नोटिस के स्थान पर एक महीने का वेतन देकर छंटनी कर दिया। उनमें से केवल एक की सेवा दस वर्ष से अधिक थी। कर्मचारियों ने अपने वेतन लेने से इन्कार कर दिया तथा समाधि क्षेत्र में डेट लगा दिये तथा वहां अन्यायवादी कर रहे हैं। छंटनी का निर्णय दिल्ली के उ-राज्यपाल की अध्यक्षता में राजघाट समाधि समिति ने किया जो कि एक सर्वोच्च निकाय (स्टैंचुटरी बोडी) है।

मिट्टी के तेल का तस्कर व्यापार

2619. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 मई, 1967 को अथवा उसके आस पास 6 हजार लिटर मिट्टी का तेल पकड़ा गया, जब वह चोरी-छिपे राजधानी से बाहर ले जाया जा रहा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अपर धियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इसमें कितने व्यक्ति अन्तर्गत हैं; और

(ग) उस कम्पनी का नाम क्या है जिससे मिट्टी का तेल लिया गया था ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन, योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुमैया) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से सूचना झट्टी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

Orders with Public Sectors

2620. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the value and particulars of various orders for engineering goods placed by the various Government Departments on Public Sector Industries and on Private Sector Industries separately from 1961-62 until 1966-67 through the Directorate (General, Supplies and Disposals)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): A statement showing the value of orders placed by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for engineering and allied stores during the period 1962-63 to 1966-67 (upto February 1967) separately on supplier/manufacturers in

Public Sector and Private Sector is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-679/67].

Figures for 1961-62 are not available separately for Public Sector and Private Sector.

Workers at Bhakra Nangal Project

2621. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees and workers now employed on the Bhakra-Nangal Project are being or have been declared surplus;

(b) if so, the number of such employees and workers both regular and work-charged, category-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to absorb those declared surplus?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, with the gradual completion of works at Bhakra, corresponding reduction in establishment has been taking place. Reductions are anticipated about three months in advance.

(b) For the quarter ending 30-6-67, the following workcharged establishment has been declared surplus:—

(i) Supervisory	49
(ii) Skilled & semi-skilled	211
(iii) Unskilled	221
	481
Total	481

During this period, no regular staff has been declared surplus.

(c) Out of 481 workers, 136 are being absorbed on Beas Project. The unskilled workers, being mostly local labour, are not willing to go to other projects. Efforts are being made by Project Authorities by circulating lists of surplus hands among other projects in the country, to secure alternative employments for the surplus staff.

Manufacture of Oral Contraceptive Pill

2622. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ovulen, the low-dosage oral contraceptive pill is proposed to be manufactured in India by Rallis (India) Limited, in collaboration with Searle & Co. of Chicago;

(b) whether Government propose to purchase the pill in bulk and supply it to people as was being done in the case of other contraceptives; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to propagate the pill and remove the fear of side-effects from the minds of the people?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) M[s. Rallis (India) Limited have applied for a licence for manufacture of Ovulen.

(b) and (c). The question of introduction of pills on an experimental basis and in a limited measures to supplement the other methods presently in use in the Family Planning Programme is under consideration in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Technical Committee of the Ministry. Therefore, the questions of purchasing the pill in bulk, supplying it to the people or propagating it on a large scale are still open for further consideration.

सूय तथा गर्भ-निरोधक गोमियों के प्रयोग से करावी

2624. श्री मोलह प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गर्भ निरोधक गोमियां और सूय आदि का प्रयोग करने वाली

स्त्रियों में से 20 प्रतिशत औरतों में बबरहाट पैदा होने लगती है और उनके चेहरे पर मुँहासे निकल आते हैं तथा उनमें मोटापा आ जाता है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पेरिस के दो वैज्ञानिकों, डा० फिकाइस मिटक्लाने तथा डा० जार्ज मेलकी की रिपोर्टों की धार सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० भीपति चट्टोपध्याय) : (क) इस प्रकार के कोई निश्चित आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिनसे पता चले कि गर्भनिरोधक गोलीयों से मोटापा या शारीरिक कमजोरी हो जाती है। अधिक समय तक गोलीयों के प्रयोग से आइसो की शक्ल में कुछ हद तक रजुर्जासिटी (पुंसत्वजनक बीमारी) हो जाती है।

सूप का प्रयोग मोटापा, आइसो या शारीरिक कमजोरी उत्पन्न नहीं करता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। सरकार को इन रिपोर्टों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

योजना आयोग में कर्मचारी

2625. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महारज सिंह भारती :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग में इस समय श्रेणी एक, दो, तीन और चार के क्रमशः कितने कर्मचारी कार्य करते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से तकनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी प्रत्येक श्रेणी की संख्या क्रमशः कितनी है; और

(ग) 1965-66 में उन पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ ?

योजना, पेंडोस्विथम और रसयान तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रः (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) से (ग). योजना आयोग कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन और योजना कार्य समिति के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देते हुए दा विवरण सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। बेसिरे संख्या L.T. 681/0]

Jawaharlal Postgraduate Medical Institute, Pondicherry

2626. श्री Sheopujan Shastri:
श्री Gunanand Thakur:
श्री Madhu Limaye:
श्री Devan Sen:

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

(a) the total amount of money so far spent on the Pondicherry Post-graduate Institution;

(b) the part thereof spent on buildings, furnishings etc.;

(c) whether a Printing Press is attached to the institution;

(d) the total outlay on the Press to-date;

(e) whether over a dozen statues have been put up at the Institution;

(f) if so, the money spent thereon;

(g) whether the Institution "sports" hundreds of clocks all over the place;

(h) whether only one out of three operating theatres is at present air-conditioned but the college council room is fitted with four air-conditioners; and

(i) the total outlay on medicines to-date;

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The total expenditure incurred on the Institute including the Under-graduate wing since 1957-58 is Rs. 453.48 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the construction of buildings and furnishings of the Institute (including Hospital requisites, ward-fittings, equipments and books) is Rs. 200.8 lakhs and Rs. 90.00 lakhs respectively.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 52,000.

(e) Yes.

(f) No expenditure has been incurred on the erection of statues except one marble bust which cost about Rs. 10,000.

(g) Clocks have been provided in the Institute according to its requirements.

(h) Out of eight Operation theatres in the Institute, a set of twin theatres, used for prolonged operation has been air-conditioned. The other operation theatres which have been commissioned at different dates have not yet been provided with air-conditioning facilities from the Central Air-conditioning System. The Council Room is fitted with four air-conditioners.

(i) The total expenditure on medicine up-to-date is Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

Jawaharal Post-Graduate Medical Institute, Pondicherry

2627. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Gunanand Thakur:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Deven Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the office-bearers of the Jawaharal Post-graduate Medical Institute, Pondicherry are extravagantly spending public money on this institution;

(b) whether the office-bearers, including the Principal are making frequent and unnecessary trips to Delhi;

(c) the total amounts so far spent on these trips (for each year separately);

(d) whether any steps are being taken to curb this expenditure;

(e) whether any Parliamentary Committee or Departmental Committee has probed into this wasteful expenditure or whether there is any proposal to undertake such a probe; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Year

Amount spent on the journeys performed by.

	Principal	Other Staff	Total
1962-63	Rs. 236/-	..	Rs. 236/-
1963-64	Rs. 675/-	Rs. 416/-	Rs. 1091/-
1964-65	Rs. 2456/-	..	Rs. 2,456/-
1965-66	Rs. 3,708/-	..	Rs. 3,708/-
1966-67	Rs. 6,762/-	Rs. 3,107/-	Rs. 9,869/-
1967-68
	Rs. 17,817/-	Rs. 3,523/-	Rs. 17,360/-

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

(e) No.

(f) The Principal and other members of the Institute pay official visits to Delhi with the sanction of the competent authority. The accounts of the Institute are audited by the Accountant General, Madras. There has been no occasion to cause any specific enquiry being made into the expenditure of the Institute.

Children Parks at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

2629. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children parks are being provided in the colonies having type I quarters; and

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made for Government Quarters on the Panchkuin Road type I quarters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Scavengers Service in Panchkuin Road Quarters, New Delhi

2630. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct access to the scavengers attending the latrine in the first floor quarters of type I at Panchkuin Road and they have to pass through the main room; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide back side staircases for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No, as this would involve a large expenditure.

Strike in Trombay Fertilizers

2631. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and other employees of the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India who worked during the recent strike by the employees in that unit;

(b) how much money was spent on their (i) transport, (ii) lodging, (iii) food and other refreshments, (iv) on any other entertainment;

(c) whether any special payment or award is contemplated to be made to them; and

(d) if so, the cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) A total of 158

officers and 229 other employees worked during the recent strike in the Trombay.

(b) (i) Transport—Negligible.

(ii) Lodging—Nil.

(iii) Food and other refreshments—Rs 76,500/-

(iv) Other entertainments—Nil.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Production in Trombay Fertilizers

2632. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the daily production of fertilizer in the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) the production during the 12 days preceding the recent strike and during the 12 days of the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) The average daily production from April 15 to May 16, 1967 was as follows:

Ammonia	162.00 tonnes/day
Urea	123.00 tonnes/day
Nitrophosphate	231.00 tonnes/day

(b) The production during the twelve days preceding the strike was as follows:

Ammonia	2278.05 tonnes
Urea	1691.44 tonnes
Nitrophosphate	1577.75 tonnes

The production during the twelve days of the strike was as follows:

Ammonia	1761.80 tonnes
Urea	1125.20 tonnes
Nitrophosphate	1256.79 tonnes

रामकृष्णपुरम के सैक्टरों में बाजार

2633. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री दुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री रान सिंह अवरवाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम में अब तक बनाये गये सभी सैक्टरों में बाजार बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन बाजारों के दुकानदारों के लिये पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और किन्हीं सैक्टर में अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुर्ति विभाग के उप-मंत्री (श्री इरुबाल सिंह) (क) रामकृष्णपुरम के I से VII तक के सैक्टरों में बाजार बन गया है।

(ख) और (ग). V से VII तक के सैक्टरों के बाजारों में स्वास्थ्य-रक्षा का प्रबन्ध जिसमें स्नानगृह शामिल हैं, कर दिया गया है। I से IV तक के सैक्टरों में इन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ किया जायेगा। इन सैक्टरों में कुछ दुकानदारों ने दिल्ली नगर निगम से पानी के कनेक्शन ले लिये हैं।

Master Plan for Delhi

2634. Shri K. Haldar:

Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master Plan for Delhi has not made much headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual progress made so far in implementing the Master Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The Master Plan was finalised towards the middle of 1962. It made a large number of recommendations in regard to planning and development of Delhi and the National Capital Region area. Implementation of these recommendations has been envisaged over a period of 20 years ending 1981. In the initial stages of this plan, the work is bound to be slow because a great deal of time is needed for preparatory work. Even so, good progress has been made in its implementation. Out of 136 Zonal Development Plans, 76 have already been prepared, 62 have been processed by the Delhi Development Authority and 14 have been approved by the Government. Every Zonal Plan, after preparation, is published for public objections and suggestions which are vetted by the Screening Board of the Delhi Development Authority, then by its Standing Committee and finally by the Authority itself. This is time consuming process but with the passage of time the processing of Zonal Plans by the Authority is being speeded up. The implementation of the Master Plan and the Zonal Development Plans is to be done by various agencies depending upon availability of funds etc. This work is proceeding simultaneously. The local bodies are controlling the building activities in accordance with the provisions of these plans. Steps are also being taken to remove industries from the non-conforming areas in the city to industrial areas; for widening of roads; construction of bridges; provision of ring railway; bus terminals; car parks and development of ring towns etc.

(d) A Committee consisting of the Lt. Governor, Delhi and the senior officers of the concerned Ministries has also been set up under the Chair-

manship of the Union Minister of Works, Housing and Supply to review the progress made in the implementation of the Master Plan.

केन्द्रिय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि-भत्ता: (श्रीवरट इम प्रलाउन्स)

2635 श्री हरदयाल बेइगुण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के इलेक्ट्रिकल डिब्रीजिन नम्बर दो के उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान आकाशवाणी में अपने सामान्य कार्य-काल के अलावा काम किया था, कोई समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने उन दिनों में अधिक समय तक काम किया था बराबर समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इलेक्ट्रिकल डिब्रीजिन के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पति पत्रालय में उपसंचो (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ । कुछ इंजीनियरिंग स्टाफ जिसे शिफ्ट असिस्टेंट मैकेनिक्स आदि के सम्बन्ध में ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के "अनुसूचित कार्य" (मेट्रोपॉलिस वर्क्स) में लगे कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारी समयोपरित भत्ते के अधिकारी नहीं हैं जैसा कि कार्यालय कर्मचारियों अथवा मिनीमम बेजेंड एक्ट अथवा फंड्रीज एक्ट के अधीन देय है । भारत सरकार के दिनांक 7 अगस्त 1962 के आदेशानुसार उन कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें निर्धारित कार्य के घंटों के बाद कार्य करना होता है किसी भी कार्य-दिवस

(वर्किंग डे) पर उतने घंटे देर से आने अथवा शीघ्र चले जाने की अनुमति दे दी जाये जितने घंटे उन्होंने बाद में कार्य किया है ।

Water Supply in South Avenue,
New Delhi

2636. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water supply in South Avenue, New Delhi goes off from 12 noon to 4 P.M. during the day and after 10 P.M. at night while there is 24 hours supply of water in the North Avenue; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for 24-hour supply of water in the South Avenue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Owing to the general shortage of water, water supply in this area is stopped by the New Delhi Municipal Committee between 11.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. and also between 10.00 P.M. and 4.00 A.M. However, to meet the difficulty of the residents of South Avenue, an estimate of Rs. 64,000 has been sanctioned for the provision of overhead tanks for all the flats. The work is expected to be taken up shortly.

Medical Colleges in Madhya Pradesh

2637. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the total number of Medical Colleges set up with financial assistance from the Centre in Madhya Pradesh during the last 10 years?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): Two Medical Colleges at Rewa and Raipur were set up with financial assistance from the Centre in Madhya Pradesh during the last 10 years.

Repayment of Loan by Haryana Government in respect of Bhakra Project

2638. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are demanding repayment of the bulk of their loan in respect of the Bhakra Project from the Haryana Government, which is already deficit; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to permit the Haryana Government to pay the amount in reasonable instalments?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the liability for the public debt of the composite Punjab State attributable to loans taken from the Central Government for the Bhakra Nangal Project is to be divided between the successor States in such proportion as may be agreed upon between them. Pending such an agreement, it was decided at a meeting which was attended, *inter alia*, by the representatives of Punjab and Haryana that the liability in respect of loans taken and outstanding on 31st October, 1966, should be divided between Punjab and Haryana in

the ratio of 53:47 on a purely *ad hoc* basis as a temporary arrangement. For the loans advanced or to be advanced after 31st October, 1966 the State receiving the loan would be liable for its repayment, except that when a loan is advanced to any one State, the loan/liability for repayment would be divided between Punjab and Haryana in the ratio of 60:40.

Flood Control in Madhya Pradesh

2639. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance asked by and given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for flood control, rural electrification and irrigation during the last 15 years; and

(b) the extent of assistance that is proposed to be given in the next two years and this year?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The extent of Central financial assistance to State Governments for plan schemes is decided every year when the annual plan programme are finalised. During the last three plan periods, financial assistance to the extent shown below was given to Government of Madhya Pradesh by way of loans:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(i) <i>Flood Control</i>	
I Plan	0.50
II Plan	3.40
III Plan	8.22
IV Plan—1966-67	3.00
(ii) <i>Rural Electrification</i>	
I Plan } For extension of	48.5
II Plan } power facilities to increase employment opportunities	40.0
III Plan	611.83
IV Plan—1966-67	175.00
(iii) <i>Chambal Project—</i> (both Irrigation & Power)	50.13 crores
(iv) <i>Tawa Project</i> III Plan for rehabilitation of refugees by providing them with employment.	1.75 crores.

(b) The annual plan for 1967-68 has not yet been finalised. As for the next two years, a decision will be taken when the annual plan programmes are finalised.

Reservation of Seats in Medical Colleges

2640. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Health and Family

Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reserve seats in Medical Colleges for children of medical personnel serving Government;

(b) whether the State Governments have been advised accordingly; and

if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government does not accept the principle of hereditary succession in the profession of medicine.

Purchases from Public Sector

2641. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to make purchases for public sector undertakings only from State industrial units at negotiated prices, without inviting tenders;

(b) the reasons for this major departure from the established practice and policy of inviting tenders for the supply of equipments for public sector projects; and

(c) which public sector undertakings have already adopted this new practice?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

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

Fertilizer Plant, Mirzapur

2642. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Nath Pal:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a fertilizer plant at Mirzapur;

(b) if so, whether the proposed plant will be in private or public sector; and

(c) whether it will be in Indian or foreign hands if it is established in private sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghu Ramaiiah): (a) to (c). A proposal has been received from an Indian company with majority Indian ownership for establishing a fertilizer factory at Mirzapur in the private sector. The proposal is under consideration.

गंडक परियोजना

2643. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री: क० वि० मन्त्रालय :

क्या सिच.ई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में गंडक सिंचाई परियोजना पूरी हो जाने पर उसमें पन्धेक जिले में कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की संभावना है;

(ख) बिहार सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी राशि का अनुदान मांगा गया था और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार का कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया;

(ग) बिहार सरकार को सम्पूर्ण मग पूरा न की जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या बिहार सरकार ने गंडक परियोजना में सम्मिलित चम्पारन नहर बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से पाच करोड़ रुपये भी मागे हैं, जिसे देने के लिये केन्द्रिय सरकार सहमत नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री: क० वि० मन्त्रालय) : (क) बिहार में गंडक परियोजना के पूर्ण होने पर वार्षिक सिंच्य क्षेत्र (फसली

क्षेत्र) का जितनावार विमाजन निम्नलिखित है —

जिला	चिकित्सा क्षेत्र (नाब एडॉर्गों में)
सरन	11.35
बापारन	7.52
मजफ्फरपुर	7.30
दरभंगा	2.22
	कुल 28.45

(ख) प्रो. (ग). भारत सरकार उन कार्यों की लागत पूरे करने के लिये भारत देशो है जिनमे नेपाल को लाभ हो। श्री एक 150 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं। प्रार रणियां तब तब दा जायेंगे जब जब कार्य प्रगति करते जायेंगे।

(घ) प्रो. (ङ). बिहार सरकार ने 196-68 में तिहुँ नहर के लिये 7 करोड़ रुपये मागे है। इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

Seizure of Spurious Drugs in Delhi

2644. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri B. N. Shastri:

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

(a) whether a large quantity of drugs and chemicals was seized in a series of raids on the 1st June, 1967 in Delhi following information that some laboratories manufacturing spurious and sub-standard drugs had made huge supplies to some Delhi chemists recently;

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) the steps taken to check the supply and manufacture of spurious

drugs to save the people from health hazards?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No raids were carried out by the Drugs Control authorities of the Delhi Administration on or about 1st June, 1967 and as such the question of seizure of a large quantity of spurious drugs and chemicals does not arise.

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

(d) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-681/67].

Fertilizer Plants

2645. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri B. N. Shastri:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had a conference with the General Managers of the Fertilizers Plants in the Public Sector recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions taken; and

(c) the progress made so far in the setting up of two more plants at Durgapur and Cochin with the help of an Italian Firm?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, I had met the General Managers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

(b) This was a routine meeting.

(c) Orders for the supply of plant and machinery for the two projects have been placed with Italian suppliers. Construction work at site has been started at Durgapur. Similarly preliminary site works are in progress at Cochin.

दिल्ली में अप्रशिक्षित डाक्टर

2646. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रत्नवत्त शर्मा :

श्री वेणु शंकर शर्मा

श्री ट० प० शाह :

श्री वेद व्रत बरुवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिशर नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने का प्रयास करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 1,000 से अधिक अप्रशिक्षित डाक्टर गैर-सर्वकारी तौर पर चिकित्सा व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिशर नियोजन मंत्री (डा० अश्वपति अग्रवाल) : (क) दिल्ली में निम्नी तौर पर चिकित्सा व्यवसाय करने वाले अप्रशिक्षित डाक्टरों की ठीक ठीक संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) 1964 में संगठित भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 15 की उप-धारा (2) के अनुसार राज्य चिकित्सा पंजी में सम्मिलित चिकित्सक के अलावा कोई अन्य व्यक्ति किमी राज्य में प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकता । हाँ उपबन्ध का उल्लंघन करने वाले का इन अधिनियम की धारा 15 की उप-धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत सजा दी जा सकती है ।

कृपि इस विषय में कानून में संशोधन का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है अतः दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत अर्थात् तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ।

Refund of Tax

2647. श्री यजना दत्त शर्मा :

श्री बाल राज मधोक :

श्री हुकाम चन्द कचवाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री B. S. Sharma :

श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री T. P. Shah :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many applications for refund of tax were received by the Public Relations Officers, Income-Tax Department, Central Revenue Building, New Delhi during the Refund Week celebrated in 1966 and out of them how many were granted refund and what action was taken with respect to the other applications so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) : 273 applications for refund of tax were received by the Public Relations Officer, Income Tax Department, Central Revenue Building, New Delhi during the Refund Week celebrated in December, 1966. Out of these, refund was issued in 110 cases during the Refund Week and in 81 cases after the Refund Week, totalling to 191 cases. In the remaining 82 cases, action could not be finalised for want of returns of income, lack of information regarding correct addresses of the employers, verification of payment, etc. Enquiries are in progress in regard to these 82 cases.

Recovery Certificates issued by I.T. Department, Delhi

2648. श्री यजना दत्त शर्मा :

श्री बाल राज मधोक :

श्री हुकाम चन्द कचवाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री B. S. Sharma :

श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री T. P. Shah :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many recovery certificates were issued by the Income-Tax Officers under the jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi during the financial year 1966-67 and out of them how many were withdrawn due to the payment having been made earlier?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The number of recovery certificates issued by the Income-tax Officers under the jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi during the financial year 1966-67 was 21,331. Out of them, 183 certificates were withdrawn due to the payment having been made earlier.

स्टेट बैंक में हिन्दो का प्रयोग

2649 श्री नागेश्वर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने भारत के स्टेट बैंक में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किये जाने के बारे में कोई आदेश जारी किये हैं,

(ख) क्या यह बात उनके ध्यान में आई गई है कि भारत के स्टेट बैंक में हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ कार्ड भी कागज तब स्वीकार किया जाता है जब उसका प्रश्नी में अनुवाद उसके साथ लगा हुआ हो, श्री

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजं बेसाई) : (क) जा, नहीं ।

(ख) राज्य वरु, देश भर की अपनी सभी शाखाओं में, हिन्दी में लिखा हर पत्र और हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर और/वा पुरांकित किये हुए सभी चेकों को भुगतान के लिये स्वीकार करता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Lubricants

2651. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign Oil Companies are diverting most of their imported lubricating base stock to manufacture oils giving them maximum profit;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with them and the result thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the shortage of lubricants is due to the shortage of barrels; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to produce suitable barrels in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Bagn Ramalah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir The position has, however, since become normal.

(d) We are now self-sufficient in the fabrication of barrels for lubricants.

Surplus Assistants

2652. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 56 Assistants and score of other staff have been declared/are being declared surplus in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the arrangements made to absorb them in the Ministry and its Attached Offices or otherwise;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of them have already rendered continuous Central Government Service in the said Ministry for twenty years and more; and

(d) if so, the reasons leading to the declaration of the staff as surplus on such a wide scale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No regular vacancies are available in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply or its Attached Offices. Therefore, it is not possible to absorb the surplus Assistants in this Ministry or its attached offices. It is

proposed to surrender them to the Surplus Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs, who will arrange for their deployment elsewhere.

(c) The 58 surplus Assistants have been officiating as Assistants for the last 3—11 years. They have been in continuous Government service as L.D.Cs/U.D.Cs, for more than twenty years.

(d) The causes leading to the declaration of the staff as surplus are the reorganisation of the D.G.S.&D, as a result of the recommendations of the Organisation and Methods Unit of the D.G.S.&D. and the report of the Study Team on the D.G.S.&D. presided over by Shri A. N. Vidyalankar, Member of Parliament, and the non-availability of adequate number of regular vacancies to absorb the surplus Assistants in the Ministry and its Attached Offices.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: USE OF FOREIGN FUNDS IN THE RECENT GENERAL ELECTIONS

Mr. Speaker: There is a calling attention notice next. It has also about 20 names. This is about the CIA activities.....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): I had sent a notice yesterday. But my name is not there.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. There are about 20 names printed here. In addition to that, I have received 30, making in all 50. Therefore, my suggestion is: let us have a one hour discussion on this, if you all agree.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): That is a very good idea.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Let it be a two-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister will make his statement. In the evening we will have a one-hour discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: Two hours.

Mr. Speaker: When we say one hour, has it concluded on time? It has always gone beyond to 1 hour 10 minutes and so on.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): You called me. I had written a letter to you.....

Mr. Speaker: I receive dozens of letters every day. He cannot raise it just now.

Shri S. Kandappan: With regard to the matter, you have referred to just now....

Mr. Speaker: We will discuss it in my chamber.

Shri S. Kandappan: You have already discussed with me and also with the Secretary.

Mr. Speaker: I sent for him and discussed with him. Not only I discussed with you, I called the Secretary also. I made that mistake, therefore you want to raise it here.

Shri S. Kandappan: This is a very serious thing, (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He cannot raise it here just now. It is to the principle I am objecting.

Shri S. Kandappan: You just now said the Government is seized of the matter. Is that not a fact?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know, I am not hearing you at all. The Home Minister.

Shri S. Kandappan: On a point of order, I insist on raising a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Not in the middle. After the statement. (Interruptions).

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I had earlier informed the House that....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He goes on reading, we cannot hear it.

Mr. Speaker: How can I help it.

Shri S. Kandappan: You do not allow me to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order when the statement is being made.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I had earlier informed the House that the Intelligence Bureau had been asked to make inquiries into the use of foreign funds in the recent elections and for other purposes. A report has recently been received from the I.B. and is being examined carefully. The Government will take some time to formulate their conclusions on the report and to decide whether any further inquiries are necessary. The reported publication in the *New York Times* which has been quoted in some Indian newspapers of 14th June is not based on the Intelligence Bureau's report and what have been described as the Bureau's findings are only conjectures.

Mr. Speaker: I think when it is a one hour discussion, you can make speeches also. Now you can put only questions. And the hon. Minister will be able to reply. Therefore, let us have it from 5 to 6 P.M.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): There should be some material from the Government. Otherwise, what discussion can there be here?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He says this is mere conjecture and is not based on the report that he has received. He has received a preliminary report. May I know whether he will be able to place the preliminary report either today or tomorrow on the Table of the House, so that we can have a full discussion. Otherwise, this one hour discussion will have no meaning, because he says it is conjecture, he has contradicted it, and there is no information on the basis of which we can discuss this matter.

Mr. Speaker So, if you want, you can have it two days later.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will not be able to place this report on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि वह पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखने की स्थिति में नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा होता रहा है, रपट का सारांश, संक्षिप्त रपट हमारी जानकारी के लिये सदन के सामने वह जरूर रखें।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: After the study is completed and broad conclusions are arrived at, certainly I would like to share them with the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is what you have promised.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unless I complete my study and reach broad conclusions....

श्री मधु लिमये: आपकी राय के बारे में हम नहीं कह रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्ष को हमारी जानकारी के लिये रखिये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The report of the IB is of such a nature that their conclusions by themselves cannot be placed on the Table of the House, because normally they are not based on certain evidence etc. So, when the Government, Home Ministry, studies the matter and Government itself comes to some broad conclusions, those broad conclusions I will be prepared to share with the House.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तय नहीं हुआ था कि इन के निष्कर्ष सदन के सामने आयेंगे, तय यह हुआ था कि जांच की जो रपट होगी, पूरी तरह रपट चाहे न हो, लेकिन उस का सारांश आ जाय। जो चीज आप रखना चाहते हैं, वह तो आपकी राय होगी, उस से हमें क्या मतलब है।

Shri Hem Barna: On a point of order. May I submit that the hon. Home Minister has just now said that the report appearing in the *New York Times* is based on conjecture, it is not based on the report of the Intelligence Bureau which is in the custody of the Home Minister now. The comments of the *New York Times* have maligned certain political parties. Therefore, my submission is that the Government or the Home Minister should lay the entire report on the Table of the House, if not the entire report, the summary of the report so that a fruitful discussion might take place. Or else on what basis are we going to discuss this matter? We have already said that we are going to discuss it for an hour. What would be the basis of the discussion? What material is there for discussion?

Mr. Speaker: Everybody says that the allegations are there. The material must be there. Otherwise, how are they making the allegations. If people are making allegations, there must be some material with hon. Members. I do not know where they are getting it. If they are getting that material, it should be placed before the Home Minister and he will give the material available with him. All the parties have been tarnished . . .

श्री मधु विजये : सब नहीं, घट्यस्य महोदय । संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का नाम कहीं भी नहीं है ।

Shri Hem Barna: Members of Parliament are not policemen. They cannot collect material and help the Home Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, I cannot understand on what basis we shall have the discussion. None of us fight shy of the discussion; the representatives of the different political parties are ready and willing at any point of time to show that they never accept money from any source which can be

called tainted. In the absence of any particular report which the Government can place before the House, it is so difficult; we can only discuss things in a vacuum and repeat what we all believed to be true. If there are allegations, naturally they have to be contested and countered with reference to the objective fact of the situation. In the absence of anything is there any point in spending one hour of parliamentary time . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Let the House discuss it. In the call attention notice there are 20 names printed. There are another thirty names which were not printed because they came a few minutes later, say, at 10.30 or 10.40 and so on. If all these sixty people are to put questions, how long will it take? Does it solve the problem? Therefore, instead of all the 60 people putting questions, let three or four on this side and let three or four on that side speak. Congressmen are equally interested. It may be CIA funds or Russian funds or some other funds. Two or three out of the sixty Members can speak and at least clear the honour of this country. It is not as if only one party is interested in this. So, all of us should proudly, say, whether it is CIA money or Russian money, we are not interested in it at all. To that extent, we can say. We shall take this up at 5 O' clock.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Discussion for one hour?

Shri M. E. Masani: Now it is settled.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The pertinent question is about the investigation report. We want your guidance in this matter. Everybody is exercised over this matter and this question was raised in this House. If I remember aright, the Home Minister assured this House that he would investigate this matter and place on the Table of the House the report of investigation.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It will be difficult if Government comes out with conclusions on the basis of the report. Then it becomes a different thing altogether.

Mr. Speaker: You have made the suggestion now. You can make that suggestion in the debate also. Papers to be laid.

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR 1966 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1966, along with the audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-645/67].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 782 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-646/67].
- (ii) G.S.R. 783 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-647/67].
- (iii) G.S.R. 784 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-648/67].
- (iv) G.S.R. 785 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-649/67].
- (v) G.S.R. 786 published in Gazette of India dated the

26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-650/67].

- (vi) G.S.R. 787 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-651/67].
 - (vii) G.S.R. 829 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-652/67].
 - (viii) G.S.R. 830 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-653/67].
 - (ix) G.S.R. 833 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-654/67].
 - (x) G.S.R. 834 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-655/67].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) thirty-second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 831 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-656/67].
 - (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) thirty-third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 832 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-657/67].
 - (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) thirty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 835 in Gazette of India

[Shri K. C. Pant]

dated the 3rd June, 1967.
[Placed in Library, see No. LT-658/67].

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) thirty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 836 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-659/67].

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) thirty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 837 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-660/67].

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) thirty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 838 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-661/67].

(4) A copy of the Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 788 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967 under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-662/67].

(5) A copy of the Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 826 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-663/67].

(6) A copy of the Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1949 in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1967, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-664/67].

12.50 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, I move the following:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for a term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the Members of the Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for a term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.51 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377 FIFTH STEEL PLANT

श्री: मधु सिन्घे (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के मातहत इस्पताल मंत्री के एक बयान की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने इंदौर में किया था। उस में उन्होंने नीति सम्बन्धी घोषणा एक समाचारपत्रों के सम्मेलन में की थी जबकि

हमारे इस सदन का सत्र चल रहा है, और यह वक्तव्य पाचवे इस्पात के कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में था।

इस वक्तव्य में इस्पात उप मंत्री ने कहा कि चौथी पंचवाला योजना में नये इस्पात का कारखाना बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। लेकिन साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी घोषणा की, नीति सम्बन्धी, कि जो वर्तमान विचार-धारा है सरकार को और योजना प्रायोग को उन के अनुसार नया कारखाना बनाने के बजाये वर्तमान कारखाने में विस्तार करके पैदावार बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है। इस सदन में कई बार, उमाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तथ्य हुआ है कि नीति सम्बन्धी जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय करना चाहते हैं जब मसदा की बैठक चल रही है तो सबसे पहले यह वक्तव्य महा करना चाहिए ताकि हम लोगों को स्पष्टीकरण आदि मागने का मौका मिले। अब इस के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ-जहाँ इस सदन की यह परम्परा रही है उन को बराबरत पड़ोसी इस तरह से बाहर वक्तव्य देने की? अगर उन को कोई वक्तव्य देना था इस्पात के कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में, तो क्या आकर उन को देना चाहिए था। जो सरकार की नीति है उस का भी वह खुलासा करे और उस के पश्चान् में आप से बिनती करूँगा कि अगर कोई स्पष्टीकरण हम लेना चाहे तो वह हम प्राप्त कर सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No questions, whatever you have got to say, you say; and the Minister will also have his say. That is all.

अब सभु लिमटे. मेरा यही कहना है कि यह सदन की परिपाटी रही है, परम्परा रही है तो बहाना पर जा कर उन्होंने इस तरीके का कोई वक्तव्य क्यों दिया?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No questions are allowed under this rule.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): My attention has been drawn to press reports which had appeared in many newspapers to the effect that I stated that the Government had decided to shelve the proposal for the location of the fifth steel plant in the country during the fourth Plan period due to various economic and other factors.

What I had stated was that the trend of thought in the Government, as well as the Planning Commission, was to give priority to meeting whatever were the revised targets for steel production by expanding the existing steel plants, both in the private and public sectors, and expediting the completion of the fourth steel plant already under construction at Bokaro; and that, for the time being, the question of establishing the fifth steel plant is not making further progress due to various economic and other factors.

I would particularly invite attention to an answer given by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals in Parliament on April 6, 1967 in which it was stated "the whole question of the need for a fifth steel plant in the fourth Five Year Plan has itself to be reviewed in the context of the expected demand and the availability of resources".

The press report to the effect that Government have decided to shelve the fifth steel plant is perhaps an inference incorrectly drawn from what I said.

It will be clear that I had no intention of giving any offence to the House by making any policy statement outside the Parliament. I trust the clarification given by me above will satisfy the hon. Member.

12.55 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock).

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. INDIAN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, may I draw your attention to an important matter about the Indian diplomats who are on their way from Peking to this country? They were to reach Canton at 10 this morning. It is reported that there is a very huge crowd of the Red Guards waiting to receive them in a very odd way. They were to reach Hong Kong at 10.45. We have not got any information about them, whether they are still in the Chinese territory or out of the Chinese territory. Will you please ask the Minister concerned to get the information and enlighten us on this, because we are very much worried about it? This is a very serious matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He will communicate it to the External Affairs Minister and before we adjourn, he might inform the latest position to the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रमी रेडियो की रिपोर्ट यह है कि जब वह कैन्टन के पास घा रहे थे तो वहाँ भी उन के साथ वही बदतमीजी का सलूक किया गया, उन को पीटा गया और उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया। भ्रमी यह नहीं मालूम हुआ कि वह इधर की तरफ हैं या चाइनीज टेरिटरी की तरफ हैं। अगर यह बात इसी तरह से चलती रही तो वहाँ भी उस का रिपरकशन हो सकता है। वहाँ के लोग बहुत एजिटेटेड हैं और हो सकता है कि वहाँ की चाइनीज एम्बेसी पर भी कुछ कर दें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि ऐसा हो, लेकिन अगर यह हुआ तो उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी चाइना पर भी होगी और

सरकार के ऊपर भी इस माने में होगी कि वह इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कर रही हैं। इस मामले में लोगों को बड़ा गुस्सा है कि हमारे डिप्लोमैट्स के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do realise the concern of the House. I have already stated that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is fortunately here, will communicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the feeling of the House and try to get the latest information before we adjourn, or if he has got some information he may give it to the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No, Sir. We are equally concerned with this inhuman treatment to our diplomats. The Foreign Minister is not here. I will convey to him the feeling of the House and if possible we shall bring the latest information before we adjourn.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उन्हें एक दम से निकाल दो।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : जो चाइनीज डिप्लोमैट्स हैं उन को भी तो कुछ सबक सिखलाना चाहिये। यहाँ से हम उन को सीधे निकाल दें, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यहाँ उन का भ्रोपन ट्रायल होना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I entirely share the concern of the House and I also realise that the whole House is agitated about it. As Shri Hem Barua put it, they have not crossed the Chinese boundary because we have no news about their reaching Hong Kong and they are still in Canton. About reprisal, I do not think we should imitate the barbarity of Chinese hysterical Red Guards. That is not the way to do.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार बनता को छूट दे दे, वह उन से निपट लेगी। हमारे

लोग पिट रहे हैं और हम देख रहे हैं। क्या नहीं निकालते उन को ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Government will take appropriate steps keeping in view our civilised conduct.

14.08 hrs.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three hours have been allotted for this Bill. Will it be all right if we have two hours for general discussion and one hour for the clause by clause consideration? I think there is only one amendment. I want it to be finished by 5.00 today.

An hon. Member: Let it be 2½ hours and ½ hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, yesterday I moved the motion for consideration of this rather non-controversial Bill further to amend the Anti-corruption laws. On the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee, a legislation was sponsored to amend various anti-corruption laws. Among others, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1967 was also amended in 1964. Section 5(3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 before amendment reads as follows:

"5(3)—In any trial of an offence punishable under subsection (2), the fact that the accused person or any other person on his behalf is in possession, for which the accused person cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known resources of income may be proved, and on such proof the court shall

presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the accused person is guilty of criminal misconduct in the discharge of his official duty and his conviction therefore shall not be invalid by reason only that it is based solely on such presumption."

This was a rule of evidence, the effect of which was that in a trial for the offence of criminal misconduct in the discharge of official duty, as soon as it was proved that the accused was in possession of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to known sources of income, a presumption that the accused was guilty of the offence, would arise and unless the accused succeeded in rebutting this presumption, the court could convict him on the strength of this presumption. This evidentiary burden of proof proved useful to the prosecution when the accused person had amassed wealth during a period extending to a number of years covering multiple transactions and when it was physically impossible for the prosecution to prove corruption in each and every one of such numerous transactions.

By this amending Act of 1964, subsection (3) of section 5 of the Act was *inter alia* omitted and in its stead a new category was added to the four already existing categories of criminal misconduct by adding clause (e) to sub-section (1) of section 5 as under:

"If he or any person on his behalf is in possession or has, at any time during the period of his office, been in possession, for which the public servant cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income."

This clause provides that if a public servant or some person on his behalf is or has been at any time during the period when the public servant was

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

in office, in possession of assets disproportionate to his known source of income for which the public servant cannot satisfactorily account, he is guilty of criminal misconduct. Before clause (e) was introduced in 1964, if the prosecution was able to prove that a public servant or any other person on his behalf was in possession of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income for which the accused person could not satisfactorily account, the Court was to presume that the public servant was guilty of criminal misconduct. The new clause makes possession of such assets itself a substantive offence of criminal misconduct. It is not necessary to draw any presumption after such proof.

Thus, the effect of the Amendment Act of 1964 was that the rule of evidence contained in section 5(3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 was converted into a substantive offence of criminal misconduct. That is to say, what was once a statutory reversal of burden of proof became a substantive offence in itself. But, while deleting section 5 (3), since a saving clause was not inserted in the Amending Act, an anomalous situation arose. An accused person who had been charge-sheeted in a criminal court after the passing of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, but before 18-12-64 i.e. the date on which the old section 5 (3) was omitted, gained an advantage which was never intended. As the acquisition of disproportionate assets has been prior to 18-12-64, he committed no offence under new section 5 (1) (e) for the simple reason that new section 5 (1) (e) was not on the statute book then. The statutory reversal of burden of proof which could be relied upon by the prosecution before the amendment cannot now be canvassed at the bar for the obvious reason that the old section 5 (3), which was on the statute book at the time of commi-

ssion of the offence, is not there when the prosecutor addresses the court.

The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964 did not contain a saving clause in regard to pending proceedings as it was assumed that the provisions of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 would be applicable. But the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court in their judgment dated 14-9-66, however, held that the provisions of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 were not applicable to the case.

As a result of the High court judgment, cases which were pending trial in various courts on 18-12-64 and in which the prosecution was mainly relying on the rule of evidence contained in section 5(3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 were seriously affected.

With a view to safeguard these cases, the presumption obtaining under old section 5(3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 was revived with retrospective effect from 18-12-64 in respect of cases pending before courts immediately before that date by the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 promulgated on 5-5-67.

As the presumption has been revived with retrospective effect, the accused persons involved in these cases would have been prejudiced in their defence, as in the absence of presumption, they would not have attempted to explain possession of disproportionate property either by cross-examining the prosecution witnesses or by leading evidence in defence. In order to secure fair trial, right of demanding *de novo* trial from the stage the evidence was recorded after 18-12-1964 has been conferred on the accused.

Now the Anti-corruption Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 is proposed to be replaced by the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill

and by this Bill it is proposed to replace the Ordinance without any modification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the anti-corruption laws, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: (Delhi Sadar) The Minister has not given the number of such cases. I think it is better if he mentions the number.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If you want, I will mention that in my reply.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) : Sir, we have sent chits to you. Is my name here with you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. You will get an opportunity.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): Sir, although the hon. Minister has been careful enough to designate the Bill as non-controversial, I feel disposed to object to it generally. The specific provisions proposed are unavoidable; they are inevitable, but I have four grounds on which this Bill and the general policy of Government in respect of corruption deserves to be condemned.

My first ground is that this Bill is not comprehensive. If it is an offence for a public servant to be in possession of assets more than can be justified by his emoluments, is it not an offence for a minister to be in possession of those same assets?

Shri Inderjit Malhotra (Jammu): Sure; they should be.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Why should not a minister be comprehended in this Bill? If it is necessary that he should be declared a public servant, there are, I think, certain judgements of the High Courts that a minister is also a public servant. I would, therefore, suggest for the consideration of this House that this Bill is incomplete

as long as it does not include ministers. I say, ministers are more corrupt, or at least have more opportunities, for corruption because they are at the head of the administration. After all, an official deals in tens or hundreds of rupees; for a minister it is lakhs and crores of rupees. But there is no law for the ministers.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, irrelevant statements are being made. Can he prove it? What is the good of making such drastic remarks? What about himself?

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am quite willing to be investigated. Let us begin the investigation. He wants me to give him a proof.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What the hon. Member has said is cent per cent correct.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It might be true of your ministers . . . (Inter-ruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us have a quite debate. When you make a general statement of this nature, you should try to substantiate it.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am willing to substantiate this statement by asking a simple question. Is there any inquiry pending against Shri K. D. Malaviya, which had been kept pending till the Serajuddin affairs were investigated? Is there any investigation now in Orissa against Shri Patnaik? Shall I refer you to Shri Sanjivayya's statement that Congressmen who were paupers yesterday have become millionaires today? Do you want more proof? What has Shri Nanda done? He dedicated himself to eradicate corruption in two years.

Shri Randhir Singh: What about you and your brother officers?

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Certainly include them. They are included. Include

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

also the ministers. Do not balk an inquiry. Do you want more substantiation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You can go on substantiating.

Shri Randhir Singh: Your ICS brothers are maharajas and emperors.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: My ICS friends are not being protected by me. They are serving you. They are all lackeys of these ministers.

Shri Inderjit Malhotra: They are not serving; they are ruling.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): We know how the ICS are serving this country.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am completely at one with you that the ICS officers should be investigated as also the ministers whom they serve.

श्री रजशेर सिंह : घ्राई० सी० ए००
बालों से ज्यादा प्रायर्टी हिन्दुस्तान में किसी
के पास नहीं है ।

श्री लोबो प्रभु : मान लिया ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): His name is in the list. Why should he intervene?

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am sorry that there is such a guilty complex on the other side that they want to protect themselves even from the suggestion of investigation.

Shri Randhir Singh: We are not protecting any one.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Name all the Ministers.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am not naming any particular Minister or Party. I am including the Ministers of non-Congress Ministries also, I am including all the officials; I am only taking a strong exception to those who say that they should not be investigated. That is the point. This Act should include Ministers because they are public servants with greater responsi-

bility, with greater opportunities for corruption than any single official.

My second point is this.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
डॉक्टर साहब बाहर चले जायें ।
You feel it too much.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am sorry if I am hurting the susceptibilities of the Doctor. I am not meaning any one in particular, although I cannot avoid seeing him in front of me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a social evil to which the hon. Member is referring and it must be discussed in a very dispassionate and non-partisan manner.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: If you think that it is a social evil, it is a social evil which deserves to be condemned in the most passionate terms. It is because you people allow it to remain as a social evil and say that it should not be condemned, we are having it. I am sorry I beg to differ from you...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have served on the Santhanam Committee and I know what evil there is.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am not naming any Party or Minister; I have only raised a general point.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I clarify that the provisions of this Bill do include the Ministers also. It is not a question of only civil servants coming under the purview of this Bill, but the Ministers also come under its purview.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Will he kindly include the word 'Ministers' also in this, if he concedes that?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The Minister is misleading the House. A Minister is not a public servant. According to the provisions of the Constitution, a Minister does not hold an office of profit and, therefore, he is not a public servant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Minister clarify the position.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I submit that the hon. Members must not jump to conclusions. When I authoritatively say that the Ministers are also included in the definition of public servants, then I mean to say that they also come under the purview of the provisions of this Bill. We are not trying to shield the Ministers from this Bill.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: May I take it that the Minister concedes that Ministers are public servants and are comprehended in this Bill? I want a firm reply to that.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Then, would it be possible for him to clarify this in the Bill?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Already there is a law that they are included in public servants.

Shri Sheo Narain: Read the Bill and try to understand the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am clear that it covers Ministers also.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I regard this as the most notable gain that it is admitted that Ministers are public servants and are subject to the laws of corruption. I feel very happy that this innocuous Bill, this non-controversial Bill, has led to this one result at least that the Ministers will stand in the same array as any official and take his defence for a corruption charge.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): I rise on a point of order. A statement was made that a Minister is a public servant and, therefore, he is amenable to this Act. It is a wrong statement and out of order. He should not therefore dwell on that topic at all. No Minister is a public servant and is chargeable under this Act. A Minister is not a public servant. The honourable Member, therefore, should not refer to that point at all.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): There is a lot of confusion. Is the hon. Minister's statement correct or is the hon. Member's statement correct?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has given a categorical assurance that Ministers also would be covered by the Bill. The hon. Member has raised a point that in the existing situation, Ministers are not public servants as defined in the law at the present juncture. It is for the hon. Minister now to clarify the position ..

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): It is for the courts to say that.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Irrespective of the person, whether he be a Minister or an ordinary hon. Member of this House, nobody is above the law. I am stating as to what is the position under the law. Because a statement is made by a Minister it does not follow that it becomes the law. I am talking of the law, the law which is before the House, and which is sought to be amended or abrogated or changed or modified. That is the position that I am talking of. I am not dealing with the question as to what the Minister is saying and what the other Members are saying. I am confining my remarks purely to the law as it was and as it is sought to be amended.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): On a point of order. However much assurance the hon. Minister may give, it can never have the effect of law. The courts can never take cognizance of anything until and unless it is put down in the law itself. The hon. Minister might give any number of assurances but they can never have any effect in law. In case the hon. Minister is very serious about it, he should bring forward an amendment and put in writing what he has said.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: On a point of order, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla has made a statement on the floor of

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

this House that this Bill clearly covers Ministers also. So, there must be a description of the term 'public servant' as including Ministers. Either the hon. Minister must show to the House that the term 'public servant' includes Ministers, or he must admit that he has misled the House. You should not allow a wrong statement to be made by a Minister that Ministers are also covered, when actually they are not covered by that term.

Shri Sheo Narain: We are not going to be disturbed like this. If he wants let him move an amendment to that effect. He should not disturb us in this manner by raising points or order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Sheo Narain: If he wants, he can move an amendment to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Will the hon. Member resume his seat?

Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Shri Sheo Narain takes a good deal of interest in the proceedings of the House. So, he should be treated in a very dignified manner.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: I want your ruling on my point of order.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): Do I take it as an assurance from Government that in case the term 'Minister' is not included within the four corners of this Bill, Government will bring forward an amendment to the Act whenever it becomes necessary? For, the statement which has been made is a sort of assurance, and, therefore, I would like it to go to the Assurances Committee now. It should be treated as an assurance and as such it should go to the Assurances Committee.

The assurance which has come from the mouth of a Member who represents Government. Whether he is a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister or the Prime Minister is not material at all. He represents Government and as such he is piloting the Bill, and, therefore, this is an assurance given by Government. In case the term 'Minister' is not covered by the statute, I take it that this is an assurance that an amendment will be moved by Government to that effect, and on that basis the House should proceed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I will clarify the whole position in my reply rather than indulge in argument now.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I am afraid he has not that authority now.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: I have raised a point of order. The Minister has made a categorical statement that this Bill covers Ministers also. But in the explanation to the word 'public servant' there is no inclusion of the word 'Ministers'. So this is really a misleading statement by the Minister.

Shri Randhir Singh: He is going to reply.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Either the Minister must show to the House that the word 'public servant' includes Minister or he must come forward with an amendment in implementation of the assurance he has given, as Shri Kunte has pointed out, that Minister's are included within the meaning of 'public servant'. He must explain this position. Then only we can proceed with the discussion and pass it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said that in his reply to the debate, he will make the position quite clear. Let us now proceed with the debate.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट हुआ है वह है राव श्री बहादुर सिंह 1953 सुप्रीम कोर्ट रिपोर्टर नम्बर 1188, उस के अन्दर यह होल्ड किया है कि मिनिस्टर भी पब्लिक सर्वेंट की कैटेगरी में आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी प्रकार का स्टेटमेंट जो श्री भी शुक्ला जी ने दिया मिस्टर हाथी ने जब यह बिल पार्लियामेंट किया था 1957 में उस समय भी यह मवाल उठाया गया था और यह पूछा गया था कि पब्लिक सर्वेंट की कैटेगरी में मिनिस्टर आते हैं तो इस बिल में क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड किया तो उसका जवाब अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाथी साहब ने दिया था :

"I shall read the relevant portion of the advice. It reads thus:

"Sec. 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act provides that for the purposes of this Act, public servant means a public servant as defined in sec 21 of the Indian Penal Code. The Prevention of Corruption Act is, therefore, applicable to the Ministers who are public servants, as defined in sec. 21 and can be prosecuted for criminal misconduct, as defined in sec. 5(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act".

तो वह मिस्टर हाथी का स्टेटमेंट है इस से यह स्पष्ट है कि मिनिस्टर पब्लिक सर्वेंट में आते हैं और यह गवर्नमेंट की कमिटीमेंट है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के अन्दर कोई दिक्कत वाली बात नहीं है कि पब्लिक सर्वेंट के अन्दर मिनिस्टर आते हैं या नहीं। पहले भी कहा गया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट भी है और अभी भी मिनिस्टर ने कहा है तो इस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

श्री रान्धीर सिंह: Courts are there to interpret the law.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: When courts are there to decide, no assurance is necessary on the point.

Shri Sheo Narain: On a point of order. When the Minister has given an assurance to the House that the Bill includes Ministers also within its scope, what is the difficulty? Hon. Members opposite may move an amendment to that effect and Government will accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us now proceed with the debate. As he has said, he will clarify the position in his reply.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I thank you for this

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): On a point of order. A Bill has been moved for consideration by the Minister and he has explained the position. Then he made a statement. Should we construe this as a statement made by the Minister? If it is a statement, rule 372 will apply. He must take the permission of the Speaker to make such a statement. Or is it a statement of the type which he has made to mislead the House, to which he is not entitled? So first of all, you should decide whether the Minister has got any right to make such a statement and mislead the House

Shri Randhir Singh: Shri Hathhi made that statement.

Shri K. Lakkappa: The statement he has made is with respect to a policy and it will take away the characteristics of this Bill. By virtue of that, the Minister is included in the term "public servant". But if we read this Bill it does not say that "public servant" includes Minister. Therefore, his statement has to be construed as a policy statement; and for that he must take the permission of the Speaker under rule 372 of our Rules of Procedure. We do not know whether this is a policy statement by the Minister. He must clarify that to

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

the House. Whether this is allowed in this House is a point for your consideration, and I want a ruling on this point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker I have permitted him to make that statement. Further, he has clarified that in his reply he will make it clear whether a Minister is covered by the definition of public servant. Till that time, let us proceed with the debate. No more points of order.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I take it that the Minister will clarify, not modify, his statement. It is not fair to the House to prevent it from discussing this issue contingent on an explanation which will follow after all have spoken. So, may I have an assurance that it will be, if at all, in clarification and not in modification of the simple statement that a Minister is a public servant who is liable under the legislation under consideration? Since there is no demur from him, I assume that my presumption is right.

I feel that even if there is a feeling in this House that a Minister is not a public servant, there should be legislation to make him a public servant, or at least to bring him within the four corners of this legislation. It is most unfair that you punish poorly paid public servants, and you let off Ministers. Ministers have greater responsibility, they have greater opportunities, and therefore they must be subject to a greater discipline and a greater judgement of the people.

Now, I pass on to my second objection to this Bill. Government makes a big play of passing Bill against corruption, but is it of any use when Government is constantly, all the time, increasing the opportunities for corruption?

I refer now to the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee.

They have not been considered by that committee, they have not been considered by the public, they have not been considered by this House in the broad context of the fact that to the extent you enlarge the public sector, you are increasing the opportunities for corruption.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): There comes Swatantra politics.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The Swatantra Party speaks for the people as much as any other party. Please remember that. If any party thinks that Government servants, because they are in the public sector, are impeccable....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What about corruption in the private sector? They are the worst corrupt.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: There is corruption in the private sector, but no one is creating opportunities for it. On the other hand, when you enlarge the public sector, you are enlarging the opportunities for corruption. My party has stood against the permit-livence raj, it is proud to have stood against it. It is proud because today the Government themselves have recognised that the permit-livence raj must be limited. They have decontrolled certain items. The question is whether they will decontrol all items. The more important question is whether they will act up to the resolution of this Congress Working Committee asking for extension of the public sector to banks, insurance, co-operatives, to food supply and to State trading. That is the crux of the thing. Can you on the one hand say you want no corruption, and on the other, create these opportunities for corruption?

I refer you to one simple fact. People have not realised that the budget, that the demands for grants, provide for Rs. 713 crores for purchase of seed and purchase of grains and

fertilisers. Just imagine: you are giving the public servants the chance to operate Rs. 713 crores in one year in respect of one department alone. Can you then expect no corruption? Do you think that the public servants in the public sector are completely divested of any ordinary motives? If you want to reduce corruption, reduce State trading. I have the evidence of no less an authority than the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Mr. Hanumanthaiya that because of the food subsidy, the big gap between the subsidised price and the private price, Government servants are tempted and they get an opportunity to be corrupted. If you want, therefore, to end corruption, end the permit-licence raj.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): If a person has a head-ache, does the remedy lie in cutting off the head?

Shri Lobo Prabhu: There are certain people whose head-aches can only be removed by cutting off their heads. If that is what you are saying about corruption, cut that head off even if it is the Congress head or anybody's head. I do not think that kind of simlie gets you anywhere.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Two important and serious charges of corruption pending against two ministers involve the private sector; it is not the public sector that has bribed them but the private sector.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: My hon. friend is apparently referring to the cases of Orissa; he is not aware that the supply was made to the public sector at the instance of the minister. Even granting that the private sector is in fault, I am not talking any protective attitude for that sector, I am talking of an entirely different point that today the Government should not provide the public servants with opportunities to be corrupted by expanding a sector which they could

not control, by expanding a sector till it becomes too vast. That is my point.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Is corruption offered by the public sector?

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam): Will not an ex-government servant saying this demoralise the entire public service in the country? Is it proper for him to say that all government servants are corrupt?

Shri Nambar (Tiruchirapalli): Let him be allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we continue this cross-questioning, it would lead us nowhere. People may put forward their point of view when they get their opportunities.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: My third point is that the Government have established Vigilance commissioners. I welcome them as the third wheel the other two wheels being the departmental head and the local police. In the course of my efforts to reduce corruption in my own constituency I come to the conclusion that if any reference was made to the departmental head, there was an attitude of protection, even of partiality, to the subordinate and one did not go very far. It was my experience that the local police were not concerned with corruption at all; they are steeped in it themselves having been provided so much opportunity by prohibition. The local police did not regard corruption as an offence-worthy of their notice. So my faith was in the Vigilance Commission and I sent some complaints to him, I recall one complaint I sent recently to the Vigilance Commission of Mysore, a complaint signed by 25 people that a local section officer of the Electricity Department was demanding money, was not doing his work properly, was delaying applications obviously with corrupt motives. I had great hopes that the commission would go over and above the police, over and above the admini-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

nistration and would enquire into this case, but to my disappointment, I received a letter recently, saying that they had passed on this letter to the head of the department

I am going to ask you, I am going to ask the Home Minister are these Vigilance Commissioners only post-offices to pass on these complaints to the heads of departments?

The second point I want to make this I had reported a case, which I suppose every Member here could report that no RTO—Regional Transport Officer—renews the registration of a public vehicle without being paid to do so. In my own area I had reports that the *modus operandi* was paying the petition writer who passes on money in due course to the staff and to the RTO. If this payment was not made, there was delay there was enquiry by the Motor Vehicles Officer into the efficiency of the vehicle and the party has to spend much more. I made this complaint in my paper. I made this complaint to the Vigilance Commission here, I made this complaint to the Vigilance Commissioner of Mysore but years have elapsed and the complaint still persists. One of their Inspectors came to see me and asked me for evidence available with me. I gave him the names of some people from whom he could make enquiries about the complaint. I have received to date as I said no action has been taken. If such a thing which has been condemned even by the District Congress Committee can flourish in this manner openly and on a large scale in an important district what is the utility of this office of Vigilance Commissioner?

The third point I wish to raise is about the persons appointed Vigilance Commissioners. Who are these Vigilance Commissioners? They are very frequently officers—

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Yes—who have served the Government too well, not wisely but too well, and these people are appointed Vigilance Commissioners. Why should not Government appoint people who are not retired people who have responsibility for their pay and position as Vigilance Commissioners? These people who have received pensions for their good conduct with the Ministers should be told that they have done themselves well and it is time that they allowed others to take their place.

Lastly my fourth point is this my party has complained about this plethora of legislation. This Government is passing Bills without number. Even Private Members are not at all different in this respect. They are also pouring out Bills. This particular amendment has become necessary because the simple provision of law the simple lacuna existing in the new Act was not foreseen by the Law Ministry. I would suggest that unless those people responsible for such mistakes mistakes which tax Parliament mistakes which tax the courts mistakes which tax the accused if these people are not called to account you will have more legislation like this which is slipshod, which is hasty and which is at the expense of the people of this country.

So with these general grounds against the Bill, and emphasising again the first ground—that the Ministers must take their stand in the same array as public servants in respect of offences of corruption if corruption is to cease—with this particular emphasis, I conclude. I thank you for having given me this opportunity to address this House.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I have to accommodate a large number of members. I will request them to confine their remarks to 10 minutes each.

An hon. Member: What is the total time allotted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 3 hours, out of which 2½ hours are for general discussion.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, जो बिल होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश किया है उसकी मैं पूरे जोर से हिमायत करता हूँ। वह मुल्क की बड़ी जबरदस्त मांग है कि रिश्वत का नाश किया जाय, क्लकमा किया जाय। यह जड़ से रिश्वत लेने वाले या देने वाले अफसर को खत्म किया जाय। हमारे देश को इस लानत ने तबाह कर दिया। यह जहरे कातिल है जिसने हमारे जिस्म को धीर कौम के जिस्म को खोखला बना दिया है। इसका इलाज हमें तलाश करना है और एक बड़ा मोप्रस्सर इलाज हमें तलाश करना है।

हमारे कौम का करैक्टर जाता है, हमारे देश का चरित्र खराब हो गया हमें शर्म आती है कि यहाँ विजिलेस कमिश्नर हैं और इस देश में ऐटी करप्शन लाज है और यह चीज हिन्दुस्तान के अलावा बाहर और किसी देश में नहीं मिलेगी। इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब एक मिसाल बन गई है। पता नहीं अंग्रेज वे गया था यह बात या कहा से यह बात आ गयी? आम देहाती यह कहता है कि अफसर अच्छा वह है जो रिश्वत ले क्योंकि काम तो कर देता है। अर्थात् यह अफसर बड़ा अच्छा होता है जो रिश्वत लेता है क्योंकि वह उसका काम कर देता है लेकिन जो रिश्वत भी न ले और काम भी न करे तो वह अफसर क्या? यह कितनी गन्दी जहानियत है? इस जहानियत को बदलना है वरना यह जहानियत हमारे इस देश को नाश करके रख देगी।

मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि वह रिश्वतखोरी एक बड़ी तपेदिक की बीमारी बन गयी है और इस पर काबू पाने के लिये

मामूली नुस्खे, मिक्सचर गोली से काम न लेकर बड़े जोर का इंजक्शन लगाना पड़ेगा। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बीमारी की बात कही है। पहले सन् 1947 के एक्ट के सबसंक्शन (3) प्रोफ संक्शन 5 में एक प्रीजम्पशन होता था कि एक्यूज्ड जुर्म का खतावार है और अगर वह एक्यूज्ड उस प्रीजम्पशन को रिबट करने में नाकामयाब रहता था तो अदालत उसे सिर्फ उस प्रीजम्पशन की बेसिस पर सजा दे सकती थी। बदकिस्मती से सन् 1964 के एक्ट में वह चीज छाने से रह गई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पेंडिंग केसेज के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रीजम्पशन की नौनएवेलेंग्लिटी रहने के कारण कुछ कोर्ट्स में एक्यूज्ड पर्सनस को छोड़ दिया और यही कारण है कि सैकड़ों मुकदमों जो अदालतों के सामने हैं एपूलेट स्टेज में हैं और हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़े हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया कि संक्शन 5(3) जो कि प्रीजम्पशन से सम्बन्धित था उसे रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से रिवाइव किया जाय। मेरी सरकार से यही अर्ज है कि इस रिश्वत और भ्रष्टाचार की बीमारी को हमें सा के लिए खत्म करने के लिए वह जरा जोर का नशर लगाये। सारे का सारा प्रशासन ही खराब हो गया है। पटवारी से लेकर ऊपर तक जिनमें आई० सी० एस० अफसर भी शामिल है यह रिश्वतखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार मौजूद है। इस हम्माम में सारे ही नंगे हैं। इसका यह मतलब न लिया जाय कि सविसेज में कोई ईमानदार लोग ही नहीं। कुछ भले व ईमानदार कर्मचारी व अफसर भी मौजूद हैं लेकिन कुछ करप्शन का ऐसा दौर दौरा है कि हर शोएबे में हर स्फियर में नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक यह रिश्वतखोरी की बीमारी फैली हुई है। रिश्वत से इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट भरा पड़ा है, नहर का डिपार्टमेंट भरा पड़ा है। रिश्वत से बिजली का डिपार्टमेंट भरा पड़ा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि तरक्की बकी पड़ी है इस देश की। वह पटवारी आज गाँव के लिये

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

राखस बना हुआ है। वह पटवारी जिसकी कि तनख्वाह 60 या 70 रुपये माहवार है, मेरे दोस्त जो भगली तरफ बैठे हैं और जो पटवारियों को कहते हैं कि वे एक हो जायें और उनकी युनियन बनाते हैं, अगर उनको पटवारियों की कर्तव्यों का पता लग जाये तो वह पटवारियों का मुंह तक नहीं देखना चाहेंगे। अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि कागजात जमाबन्दी व सरदार गिरदावरी जिसकी कि सरकारी फीस चार आने होती है और यह पटवारी लोग किमानों से 200, 200, 400, 400 और 500, 500 रुपये तक ले लेते हैं। अब अगर इसका इलाज होम मिनिस्टर नहीं करेंगे तो और कौन करेगा। एक नहर का मुलाजिम जो 100 या 150 रुपये तनख्वाह पाता है मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिश्वत लेकर 3000, 3000 और 4,000 4,000 रुपये तक कमा लेता है। एक मामूली ऑफिसर जो कि 100 या 150 रुपये तनख्वाह पाता है और सुबीरडिनेट सर्विस का होता है वह रिश्वतसतानी से महीने में 3-4 हजार रुपये कमा लेता है और उसके ठाठ बाट के क्या कहने? भाई० सी० एस० अफसर भी उसका क्या मुकाबला करेगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने विरोधी बल के भाइयों से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और चूँकि यह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मेजर आया है इसलिए इसे अपोज करना है तो उस नजरिये से उसको उन्हें नहीं लेना चाहिये। देश में से घ्रष्टाचार व रिश्वतखोरी का खात्मा हो यह एक कौमन सवाल है। यह सारे देश का सवाल है और इसको वार फुटिंग के ऊपर हल करना है। यह सब से ज्यादा गरीबों को हिट करता है। हालत यह है कि इस देश में यदि किसी को बिजली का कनेक्शन लेना है तो जहाँ वह

गरीब किसान 5000 रुपये कनेक्शन के बिजु गवर्नमेंट को देता है वहाँ उसे 2000 रुपये बतौर रिश्वत देने पड़ते हैं। मैं इस वास्ते यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक गरीब हरिजन 500 रुपये का कर्जा ले तो उसे 200 रुपये की रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। अगर एक किसान नहर से एक मोरी अपने वहाँ तक के लिए बनवाना चाहता है तो उसे पटवारी से लेकर ऊपर तक लोगों का मुंह भरना होता है वरना सात साल में नहर का पानी मिलता है। अब अगर वह किसान रिश्वत देने को तैयार हो तो वह मोरी हस्त्वमंशा नीची भी हो सकती है और ऊपर भी हो सकती है। जितना पैसा किसान दे उतनी वह चौड़ी भी हो सकती है नहीं तो वह तंग बना दी जाती है। अगर किमान पैसा दे दे तो नीचे तली भी लग जायेगी वरना वह वैसी लगा दें कि उसमें एक बूद पानी न आये।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह एक इंजैक्शन लगाने का विल पेश किया है मैं इसके लिए उनको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं सब भाइयों से अपील करता हूँ कि सब इस का समर्थन करें और एक भी आवाज इस हाउस में इस बिल के खिलाफ नहीं आनी चाहिए। अगर एक भी आवाज इस बिल के खिलाफ निकलेगी तो मैं समझूंगा कि आप देश का भला नहीं चाहते। आप देहातियों का भला नहीं चाहते आप देश के गरीब किसानों और हरिजनों का भला नहीं चाहते और मजदूरों का भी भला आप नहीं चाहते हैं।

एक भाई ने कहा कि इस में मिनिस्टर का भी नाम आ जाता तो मेरा उन को कहना है कि यह कांग्रेस की सरकार है और यह खतावार को चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा क्यों

न हो मिनिस्टर हो घषवा चीफ मिनिस्टर बज्जती नहीं है। इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने कब से पहले एक इतना जबरदस्त काबलियत का नमूना देश के सामने पेश किया जबकि उस ने चीफ मिनिस्टर प्रताप सिंह कैरों के खिलाफ कमिशन बिठाया। भरे भाई यह कांग्रेस की सरकार है और यह किसी को भी नहीं बज्जती है चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो। इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने 10 चीफ मिनिस्टरों को उनके प्रोहकों से बरक़्वास्त किया वह तुम्हारे जैसे नहीं हैं कि खाते भी हैं और गुरति भी हैं दिन रात गलत काम करते हैं बाराबी भी करते हैं और देशभक्त बनने का भी दावा करते हैं। हमें सब घ्राप का पता है। जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर पूछो कि क्या कर रहे हो? मैं उताध्यक्ष महोदय घ्राप के जरिए अपने उन भाइयों से प्रतील करना चाहता हूँ कि इम बिल का पूरे हृदय से वह ममयन करे और एक भी घ्रावाज इस के खिलाफ बिधर से भी न उठे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को थोड़ा सा और कडा किया जाय ताकि हमारा जो करप्ट घ्राफिमस को पनिश करने का मकसद है वह पूरी तरह से पूरा हो सके और इस नाते इस समय जो इस के लिए सशोधन लाया जा रहा है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं उन को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अफसर के खिलाफ या जिस मुलाजिम के खिलाफ पटवारी से लेकर ऊपर तक चीफ सेक्रेटरी तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज तक मिनिस्टर हो कोई भी कितना बड़ा क्यों न हो थोड़ा सा उस के खिलाफ अगर सस्पिशन भी हो जाये शुबहा भी हो जाय करपशन का तो यह प्रीजम्पशन उस के ऊपर भी प्रीनरेट कर सके। इस के बगैर बात नहीं बनेगी। अगर किसी गवर्नमेंट अफसर के बारे में जरा भी शक हो जाय कि उस की इनकम घषवा जायदाद उसकी पे के लिहाज से डिस्पोजी नेट है तो उस को घनन कर दिया जाय।

15 hrs.

जगह लेने के लिए बहुत से लोग हैं। करोड़ों हैं जो बेकार हैं। कोई भी बड़ा अफसर तीसमारखां न हो। किसी पर थोड़ा सा भी शक हो तो उस को हटाया जाये। घ्राइ० सी० एस० हो, घ्राई० ए० एस० हो, घ्राई० एफ० एस० हो कोई छोटा या बड़ा मुलाजिम हो उसे हटाया जाये। सिकन्दर ने, जगेड खाँ ने, किवलाई खाँ ने नादिरशाह ने, अन्दाली ने वह तबाही नहीं मचाई जो आज कल रिक्वतखोर अफसर और मुलाजिम मचाए हुए हैं। यह लोगों का सारा खून चूस गये हैं।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बघाई देता हूँ कि वह यह बिल यहा लाये। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर को भी इस में शामिल किया जाये। यहा का जो भी कानून हो वह मिनिस्टर के लिये भी हो। यहा पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मस कमिशन बनाया गया है। मैं तारीफ करता हूँ इस गवर्नमेंट की कि ग्रामबुड्समैन जैसी चीज यहा करने की कोशिश कर रही है। यहा पर बैसा एक अफसर मुकर्रर कर रही है। अगर इस में मिनिस्टर को भी शामिल कर दिया जाये तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है।

“हर कसेरा कि हिसाब पाक अस्त
अज महासिब चे बाक अस्त”

जिस का हिसाब ठीक है उस को हिसाब लेबे वाले से क्या डर है? जब हमारे मिनिस्टर ठीक हैं तो उन को डर क्या है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर को भी इस में शामिल किया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को घन्यबाव देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ठीक मोके पर यह बिल यहा पेश किया और जो लैकुता रह गया था, घ्राब वह पूरा होने जा रहा है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस भाव से यह विधेयक यहाँ पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी उस से मतभेद नहीं रख सकता। एक बात जरूर है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट के पास इतना बड़ा ला डिपार्टमेंट है और उस पर अपने लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं, क्या वजह है कि हमारा बहू ला डिपार्टमेंट एक साधारण सी बात को नहीं समझ सका कि इस कानून के अन्दर सेविंग क्लज जरूर होना चाहिये। यह दुःख की बात है और मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जिन्होंने यह कानून बनाया था 1964 में, उन अफसरों से जवाब तलब किया जाना चाहिये कि क्यों नहीं यह सेविंग क्लज रक्खा। बहू कोई प्रसाधारण बात नहीं, थोड़ा बहुत कानून जानने वाला भी इस बात को समझ सकता है।

यह जो विधेयक सदन के सामने रक्खा गया है वह एक हाफ हाउंड प्रटेस्ट है। यह एक पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन है और कोई काम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल सदन के सामने आना चाहिये या जिस में यह बतलाया जाना चाहिए था कि अष्टाचार के विरोध में सरकार क्या क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है। दुःख की बात है कि सरकार पहले एक बिल लाती है उस के दो साल बाद एक दूसरा विधेयक लाती है, हमके दो साल बाद तीसरा विधेयक लाती है। हर दो दो साल बाद इस तरह के विधेयक आते जाते हैं। इस अष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये सोच समझ कर एक काम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल लाया जाय इस के ऊपर सरकार अपना दिमाग नहीं लगाती है। सन्तानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर एक ऐन्टी करप्शन ऐक्ट सन् 1964 में बना, लेकिन उस का एक ही हिस्सा उस ऐन्टी करप्शन ऐक्ट के अन्दर आया। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1964 में जब यह बिल रक्खा गया था ऐक्ट बनने के लिये तो उस समय यह स्पष्ट मांग की गई थी कि सन्तानम कमेटी की जितनी भी रिक्मेन्डेशन्स हैं वह पूरी होनी चाहियें। उस समय यह

विश्वास दिलाया गया था मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से कि कुछ बातें हमने की हैं। एक हमने बकिंग ग्रुप बनाया है जो कि इस की देख भाल करेगा कि सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० लाइसेंसिंग, सप्लाई का महकमा एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट महकमे आदि के जो लोग हैं, जिन का जनता के साथ सीधा सबध आता है उन के अन्दर का अष्टाचार किस प्रकार से कम हो सकता है। वह छान बीन करेगा और उस की रिक्मेन्डेशन के बाद सदन के सामने क्या तदबीर की गई इस का ब्यौरा सरकार सामने लाएगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों को बारे में क्या हुआ? बकिंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट आई या नहीं आई, उन्होंने कौन कौन से सुझाव दिये और आपने क्या कार्यवाही की? इस के बारे में सदन को आज तक कुछ नहीं बतलाया गया।

एक चीज और। इस सन्तानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में 131 रिक्मेन्डेशन्स हैं। उन में से एक रिक्मेन्डेशन जो पहला बिल था उसमें शामिल की गई, लेकिन 37 रिक्मेन्डेशन ऐसी हैं जिनको सरकार ने मान तो लिया लेकिन उन पर कार्रवाई 1964 तक नहीं हुई। आज जनता यह जानना चाहती है कि उन पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है। इसके अलावा 49 और सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं जिनके लिये सरकार ने उस समय कहा था कि वह उन पर विचार कर रही है और विचार करने के बाद कुछ कार्रवाई करेगी। आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन 49 सिफारिशों का क्या बना? अगर आपने सन्तानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को माना है तो देश में से अष्टाचार खत्म होना चाहिये, जैसा कि मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कहा। लेकिन हाथी के दाँत खाने के और होते हैं और दिखाने के और। अगर सही मानों में आप की नियत है कि देश से अष्टाचार खत्म हो, तो आप को एक काम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये था। सिफारिशों तो पूरी हो गई लेकिन जो बकिंग उनमें बतलाई गई है उस को पूरा करने

के लिये किम किम चीज की जरूरत है यह धाना चाहिये था। मुझे दुःख है कि वह चीज नहीं हुई।

स तानम कमेटी ने एक बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट सिफारिश की कि जो भी सम्स्थायें, कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटी या दूमरी हैं, उनके जो पदाधिकारी हैं, या जो संस्थायें सरकार से मदद लेती हैं, उनके पदाधिकारियों को पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स के अन्दर लाना चाहिये। अगर प्राप धार्मिक संस्थाओं को छोड़ दे तो मुझे एतराज नहीं। लेकिन जो कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज हैं, जो करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती हैं.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are religious institutions free from corruption?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: No; I do not say so.

लेकिन मुझे एतराज नहीं अगर किसी रिलिजस संस्था या कल्चरल संस्था को छोड़ दिया जाय। दरअसल किसी को भी अधिकार नहीं कि वह भ्रष्टाचार करे, लेकिन मैं खास तौर से कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हर जगह सरकार कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज का रेफरेंस देती है कि कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं, कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज को करोड़ों रुपयों का अनुदान दिया जाता है, लेकिन उनके पदाधिकारियों का चरित्र कैसा है इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। सरकार आज उन लोगों की रक्षा करना चाहती है। मुझे माफ किया जाये, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने एक क्लास फ़ैला रक्खा है उस डिपार्टमेंट के जरिये से जिस में वे लाखों रुपये बनाते हैं और अपने घर को पूरा करते हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि श्री शिव नारायण को बड़ा जोश धरा रहा है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर ऐसी बहुत सी कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज हैं, जहाँ पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, चाहे गुड़ की हो, चाहे कोयले की हो, चाहे तेल की हो, चाहे खजूर की हो,

चाहे खेती की जमीन हो, या कुछ और हो। उनकी कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटिया हैं जिन में कांग्रेस के पोलिटिकल लीडर्स शामिल हैं। अगर उनकी जाच की जाय तो मैं गारन्टी के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 90 परसेन्ट केसेज में एम्बैजलमेंट मिलेगा, रिफ़वतख़ांरी मिलेगी। लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो मदाचार की बात करते थे, जिन्होंने मदाचार समिति की तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने रखनी चाही थी, उस मदाचार समिति के सामने जब मामला आया तो चीफ़ जमिणर ने कहा कि पुलिस की रिपोर्ट है कि इसमें स्केन्दल है, इसमें लाखों रुपयों का गोलमाल है, लेकिन कांग्रेस दल की बदनामी हो जायेगी, वह कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष हैं, कांग्रेस के मन्त्री हैं। वह कोयले के अन्दर भी शामिल, गुड़ के अन्दर भी शामिल, खजूर के अन्दर भी शामिल। कौन सी ऐसी चीज है जिसमें वह शामिल नहीं। उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने माग की कि सी० बी० ब्राइ० की रिपोर्ट उनकी सरकार को दी जानी चाहिये पटनायक के सम्बन्ध में। मैं भी प्राप के जरिये से माग करता हूँ कि सी० बी० ब्राइ० ने और दिल्ली पुलिस ने कांग्रेस के नेताओं के खिलाफ़ जो रिपोर्ट दी है वह सरकार दिल्ली ऐंजमिनस्ट्रेशन को भिजवाये ताकि जिन्होंने देश के साथ गहारी की है, उनको दिल्ली की सरकार कम से कम कटघरे में खड़ा कर सके।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहा कि बड़ी स्वीपिंग पावरें इसके अन्दर दी जा रही हैं। शायद इनको देना जरूरी भी है। पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स के अन्दर मिनिस्टर्स भी आते हैं। अच्छा तो यह होता कि इस बिल के अन्दर यह स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया जाता लेकिन वह नहीं किया गया है। पहले भी श्री हाथी ने यह एश्योरेंस दिया था। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री शुक्ल जी ने भी ए-योरेंस दिया है। इसके बारे में। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप तक आपने फ़ितने मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ़

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

इसके घन्दर कार्रवाई की है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि एक भी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ 1964 से ले कर आज तक, जब से यह एक्ट बना है, कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। क्या किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई एलियेशन नहीं लगा ? लगा है। आज ऐसे ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं जो गलतियों में साइकल न होते हुए जूते चटकाते फिरते थे, जो साइकल पर फिरा करते थे, लेकिन आज वे राजाघों और महाराजाघों की तरह रहते हैं...

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
 अभी इनको घ्राए हुए यहाँ पर चार दिन नहीं हुए हैं कि उन्होंने लाखों रुपये के परामट अपने जन संघ के जो व्यापारी हैं, उनको दिये हैं। स्पिरिट स्कैंडल इस शहर के घन्दर हुआ है। ढाई लाख रुपये का प्राफिट। गांधी मरठर केस में जो पकड़ा गया था उसके लड़के को कराया गया है। यह इस स्पिरिट स्कैंडल के घन्दर हुआ है। मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल में एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने यह कहा है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने मेरी पार्टी पर यह इत्जाम लगाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सी०बी०आई० के जरिये यह जो एलियेशन है इसकी भी जांच हो जानी चाहिये। अगर ये एलियेशन ठीक निकले तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा नहीं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आपके मिनिस्टर साहब इस्तीफा दें।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : अगर ये चांजिज गलत निकले तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा नहीं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : हम तैयार हैं। किस तरीके से काम होता है, इसको हमें देखना चाहिये। सतानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को मैंने पढ़ा है। जब हम लोग चाहे कांग्रेस के हों या जनसंघ के हों, जो मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं, अगर हमारा तरीका

ठीक नहीं होता है हम लोगों को इस्पायर नहीं कर सकते हैं, हम पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स को इस्पायर नहीं कर सकते। हमें, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले धादरुण उपस्थित करना होगा हमें अपने चरित्र से, अपने व्यवहार से एक धादरुण उपस्थित करना होगा। मेरे सामने केवल कांफेंस नहीं है। मेरे सामने जन संघ ही नहीं है। जो भी पार्टी मिनिस्ट्री में जाती है, उसका चरित्र ऊंचा होना चाहिये, उन लोगों का जो मिनिस्ट्री में जाते हैं, चरित्र ऊंचा होना चाहिये। सतानम कमेटी ने इसके ऊपर कहा भी है। मैं आपकी धाता से उसको पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ :

"There is a large consensus of opinion that a new tradition of integrity can be established only if the example is set by those who have the ultimate responsibility for the governance of India, namely, the Ministers of the Central and State Governments. The problem is difficult and delicate. Ministers are necessarily leaders of the political party which succeeds in obtaining a majority in elections based on adult franchise. There is a widespread impression...."

Please note this.

"...There is a widespread impression that failure of integrity is not uncommon among Ministers and that some Ministers who have held office during the last sixteen years have enriched themselves illegitimately, obtained good jobs for their sons and relations through nepotism and have reaped other advantages inconsistent with any notion of purity in public life."

इसका कोई इत्जाम करना होगा। धात सुझाविया जी का सवाल भी हमारे सामने धाता है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने

कहा है कि कानूनी भ्रष्टाचार है। उस पर सी० बी० घाई० इनक्वायरी नहीं कर सकती है। अगर यह कानून मिनिस्टर्स पर लागू होता है तो पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सी० बी० घाई० इनक्वायरी क्यों नहीं कर सकती है। आपने विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर केवल 1965-66 में, जो लोग वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, उनकी तनखाहों के ऊपर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 87 लाख रुपये खर्च किया। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी भ्राज कुर्रुषान बढ़ रही है। जब तक आप एक एग्जैम्पल सैट नहीं करेंगे, चाहे जन संघ हो या कांग्रेस हो, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। हमारी पार्टी के इंटिरेस्ट में भी यह है कि अगर जन संघ का कोई भ्रदमी कुर्रुप्ट है तो उसका भ्रोपन ट्रायल हो। जब मैं यह कहता हूँ तो कांग्रेस वालों का जो रिकार्ड रहा है उसको भी आप दिल्ली में भेजिये। मैं जन संघ को भी वार्न कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसने या उसके भ्रादमियों ने कोई मिसलीड किया जो उनके साथ भी वही व्यवहार होगा। यह मेरा ही नहीं मेरी पार्टी का भी भ्राउट-बुक है। कोई आपको रास्ता निकालना चाहिये। संतानम कमेटी ने रास्ता बताया है कि पेनल होना चाहिये। अगर मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ एलोगेशन होते हैं तो राष्ट्रपति को तीन भ्रादमियों का पेनल बनाना चाहिए। अगर पामा-फेसाई केस बन जाँए तो उसके खिलाफ, सी० बी० घाई० के द्वारा इनक्वायरी करवाई जानी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको मान ले। जब तक इस रिपोर्ट को, इस रिकोमेंडेशन को सरकार नहीं मानती है तब तक आप कितने भी एंटी कुर्रुषान बिल बनाइये, कृपलानी कमेटी बनाइये, विवियन बोस कमिशन बनाइये और तीसरे चौथे बनाइये, रक्षण रक्ष होने वाली नहीं है। आपको और हम को स्वयं एक भ्रादर्ष उपस्थित करना होगा।

जो हमारे बच्चे हैं उनका भी हमें रक्षण रक्षना होगा। यह नहीं हो सकता

है कि मैं तो रिश्तत नहीं लेता हूँ लेकिन मेरा लड़का पांच हजार रुपये में किसी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के यहाँ नौकर हो और वह लड़का नौकर हो जिस को अगर यू० पी० एस० सी० के सामने खड़ा कर दिया जाए तो षेड सो रुपये की नकरी भी न मिल सकती हो। इस तरह के लड़के को अगर किसी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के पास पांच या चार हजार रुपये की नौकरी मिल जाती है तो इसको हमें रोकना होगा। इसके बारे में भी कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा। जब तक वह रास्ता नहीं निकलेगा, कुर्रुषान को दूर नहीं किया जा सकेगा। कुर्रुषान के तरीके भ्रलग भ्रलग हैं, इसके रास्ते भ्रलग भ्रलग हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों पर सरकार विचार करके एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल सदन में लाए और पार्टी की बात छोड़ कर हम देश की बात को सोचें। यह देश हमारा है, समाज हमारा है। हमने उसके मान को ऊपर रक्षना है। इस दृष्टिकोण को अपना कर अगर काम होगा तो काम ठीक होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Dattatraya Kunte.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I rise to make a few observations....

Shri Sheo Narain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

Some hon. Members: Shri Sheo Narain should sit down. Shri Dattatraya Kunte has been called.

Shri Sheo Narain: It is very strange. Are you the Deputy-Speaker of the House or are these gentlemen? I am also a Member of this House. I am not a joke for these people.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I rise to make a few observations on this Bill. I am afraid the scope of the Bill is very limited. I have heard Members on both sides of the House waxing eloquent as regards how corruption should be stopped on the one side from the Ministers and on the other side from the patwari onwards up to the Chief Secretary. But I am afraid that

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

this is not the occasion when all those remarks should have been offered; those should have been spared for some better occasion

Here, an attempt is being made to cover a possible mistake which might have been made when the 1964 amending Bill was discussed and passed by this House. Was it a slip? Was it an oversight? Or was it that the Drafting Department was very confident about its viewpoint? That is the main point. This amending Bill wants to save the Government in certain cases which are pending and where the officers concerned might be acquitted because of a lacuna allowed to creep in by this very House and the other House in the Bill that had been brought forward by Government before the two houses before. Now through this Bill, Government want to protect themselves. They have already used their powers to pass an Ordinance and they have now come forward before the House with this Bill.

I want to know whether this lacuna pointed out by the Punjab High Court had crept in as a slip or as an oversight or it was something that was deliberately done. Nobody can now say anything about it. If a mistake has been committed before, will this save the mistake which has been committed? After all criminal proceedings are going on. If, while amending section 5(3), the previous Lok Sabha and also the then Government had allowed these mistakes to creep in, they must take the responsibility squarely. Every now and then to come forward before this House and to cover the past mistakes by saying that there is a lacuna which was presumed to be covered by section 6 of the General Clauses Act is something very unacceptable.

It happens that law courts do examine such legislation. But this

is so patent that even now I am not really quite sure if it can be accepted. I was hearing the Minister when he was moving for consideration and wondering whether he would make the point whether retrospective effect of this kind could be given so that the mistake or lacuna, for which Government is responsible, could be covered or protected.

Therefore, I am saying that the Bill should be looked at from this point of view. The Minister should have made the point as to how by this amending Bill it is at all possible for Government to correct the mistake that has crept in.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I thank the hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, for raising the level of discussion on this Bill. I have heard him for the first time and I must say that his approach to the Bill was not parochial like the approach of some other hon. Members but was comprehensive and constructive. I am very glad that he did not speak only on this Bill but also covered the entire gamut of corruption.

Now, there are some friends of mine who think that we should look at this Bill only as an amending Bill. Quite right. We should look at it from a partial, parochial viewpoint. That can also do us good. But the fact of the matter is that this Bill is called Anti-Corruption Bill. When you call a Bill by that name, you cannot help bring in corruption and anti-corruption. If a man tries to steer clear of these two things, I think he is an angel. He is not a man of this world. He is a man living in the 7th, 8th, 9th or 10th heaven. Therefore, I believe that it is good that we have highlighted the points which lead to corruption.

I am glad the Minister has said that Ministers will be included within the scope of this Bill. Ministers are also public servants. I must also

admit that the Congress has not spared any Minister. I do not want to mention the names of Ministers either at the Centre or at the state level, who have been charged with this kind of thing. We are not afraid of bringing any Minister within the purview of the provisions of this Bill. I am very happy that a point was raised about it and the hon. Minister of State promised that he would include Ministers also in the category of public servants.

Now, I agree with Shri Randhir Singh—and nobody who has any knowledge of life in this country will disagree with him—that corruption has become a part of every fibre of our society. It runs through the arteries of our society; it courses through the blood vessels of our society. It permeates everything.

There was a friend of mine. We were talking about co-operative societies. These things come there too.

Suppose I build an unauthorised house today in Delhi, the paradise of civil servants, MPs and other functionaries. I have to give only Rs. 200 to have it regularised. The seals are there to show that the house was not built in 1967, but in 1963 or 1964. You have to pass only money. Therefore, it does not do well to charge the co-operative societies because they have done wrong. But what are our Councils, the Municipal Committees and all these things, doing in Delhi?

If you want the transfer of teachers, you have to give some money. Of course, the money will be in proportion to the distance to be covered by your transfer. If you want promotion, you have to give money. If you want some other advantage, you have to give money. Therefore, I do not want to rake up this kind of mud which I find all around me, which I think is not only in co-operative societies, but also in other departments of our life.

So, this thing has got to be watched, to be studied, to be curbed, to be controlled, and to be squeezed out of our society. We may require a surgical operation to do so, but I think our Home Minister, who is a good man with a well behaved manner, will not be afraid of wielding the knife of the surgeon if it is necessary to bring to law any case of corruption, whether it concerns a Minister or a small, petty official.

Therefore, this Bill is a Bill meant to check the over-increasing rot which is spreading in our society, the rot of corruption.

I have great regard for my hon. friend Mr. Lobo Prabhu. At one time he rendered a great service to me when I came to this city as a refugee. I did not know him. He was an ICS officer. I went to see him in connection with some work. He has forgotten me, but I have not forgotten him. He is a good man.

He has stated that these permits, licences are there, that we are going to spend Rs. 713 crores on this thing and that thing, that we are going to have all these sources of corruption. I would ask my hon. friend through you if there is any country in the world, be it a democratic country or a totalitarian country or a country which is neither totalitarian nor a democracy but which enjoys personal autocracy like China, is there any country in the world today where permits and licences and quotas are not issued in one form or another. I read about the Soviet Union. There they call it blat; people pass on money to officers to get good blats.

What is happening in China? All this struggle that is going on in China is not a political revolution, is not an ideological revolution, is not a revolution which wants to conserve the power of one person. It may have those objectives also, . . .

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, your hand is more often on the bell than your ear is on the voice of the person who is speaking. I thank you very much.

I was commenting very respectfully that this revolution in which our own Indian diplomats have been the most unfortunate victims, that cultural revolution is in many ways directed against corruption and also very small places in China corruption is somehow in the air. The two world wars have also brought in more corruption all over the world. Therefore, please do not blame the Congress Government or any body. Corruption has got to be treated like an epidemic. Of course, Mr Deputy-Speaker, you are a lucky man as you have a driver. I have no driver these days and I wanted a driver. Half a dozen drivers came to me with their licences. I tell you that they could not bring the car out of my House. They all have Licences and certificates.

We are living in a sorry world, in a world which we want to reshape. This Bill will help us reshape the world to some extent. Presumption is a very useful thing. Go to the clubs in Delhi or Calcutta or Bombay where these aristocratic people meet and see how much money they spend playing rummy and bridge and other things. What is the money they spend per point? I wish to submit that the whole life, from patwari to the highest man has got to be cleaned up. It is an Augean's Stable but who will clean it? We need a Hercules to clear it. Who will be the Hercules? Not the Home Minister, nor the Minister of State. Each one of us will have to clean up this Augean Stable in this country. If we do not do that, be it Jan Sangh or Swatantra or Congress or Communist or any other party or the party of my fiend Mr. Dwivedy or the party of Dr. Lohia, whatever party it may be, that party will go under because of the weight of this corruption which is killing our public life and social

life and individual life. It is a timely Bill and it will put a little heart into these persons who are trying to rectify things.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we oppose this Bill on the ground that even if the Bill as amended is passed, it will be unconstitutional and it will offend article 20 of our Constitution. I will revert back to that point when I move my amendments and offer my criticisms on that. About the general scope of the Bill. I think my hon. friend Mr. Lobo Prabhu has taken the cat out of the bag, that Ministers also should be included in the scope of the Bill. The Minister said that the Bill covers Ministers also, even though the explanation is not at all forthcoming clearly in letters. We are talking about corruption in the offices; we are talking about corruption in the cadre of government servants. We must take note of the fact that there is a lot of people outside this House talking of corruption in the political level and they say that this should be wiped off. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. Before we accuse a government servant that he is corrupt, before we accuse a peon or a clerk or an Assistant Secretary or a Secretary or a Collector that he is corrupt we must be above suspicion ourselves, and we should not be criticised by the same standard by which we are criticising the government servants.

The Ministers should be included within the scope of this Bill. The Ministers should not be excluded from the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill. While I agree with my hon. friend that Ministers also should be included in the scope of the Bill, Ministers alone would not be sufficient: I urge that all the Central Ministers, the State Ministers, the Members of Parliament including the Speaker and you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all people who are occupying

public offices must be included within the scope and the ambit of the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill. It should not be restricted to government servants alone.

We are seeing in the country that only peons getting just one rupee or so or chaprassis or other servants who receive just four annas or eight annas by way of corruption are being prosecuted. The big people receiving lakhs of rupees and thousands of rupees somehow or other manage to get out without any trouble. So, the Anti-Corruption Law must apply not only to servants at the government level but at the political level also.

We hear about so many reports, the Santhanam Committee report and also the code of conduct for Ministers, Members of Parliament and other things. But before the election, what was going on? The party in power directly gets crores of rupees, lakhs of rupees, from Birlas, Bajajs and such other industrialists. (*Interruption*). Of course, Kamaraj has accepted, or rather, the All-India Congress President, Kamaraj, has stated before the elections that they did not get as much money from the industrialists as they got it in the past. What for are they receiving? Just to give some licences to them after coming into power. Is it not corruption?

How are we going to curtail corruption? If you want to curtail corruption, you must define correctly what is corruption and in what form. Corruption must be wiped out. If lakhs of rupees or thousands of rupees are got from the industrialists and thereafter they are given licences, is it not corruption? I want to ask that. This Bill does not include in its scope the Ministers. It is stated in the Bill that if government servants possess more wealth than they are presumed to possess, then it is assumed that they have received money. How many Ministers who occupy their office have been subjected to this provision so far? My hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu cited some cases. I would

like to say that the ex-Congress President, Sanjivayya, had stated that people before they occupy office were paupers, but after that, they are owning lakhs of rupees and crores of rupees in their sons name, wife's name, daughter's name, son-in-law's name and in the name of so many other relations. Having accumulated money like this, having received money and having indulged in corruption in some other forms, they have not been prosecuted so far. So, the Minister should not be content by saying that this Bill includes Ministers also. There must be a clear provision which includes Ministers, and there must also be a clear expression what corruption means; there is political corruption and there is power corruption. I have got instances of corruption by way of giving seats also, giving party seats; there, not here (*Interruption*). This corruption must be wiped out.

I request the hon. Minister to come forward with a categorical, comprehensive Bill including the provisions which have been suggested by hon. Members. I will deal with the defects of the Bill when I move my amendments. With these words, I finish.

Shri Tenneti Viswanathan (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I join my other friends in saying that government must soon bring a comprehensive Bill if they really want to combat corruption. I understand the Minister said that ministers are included within the purview of this Act, but I am afraid they are not. This Act is not intended for ministers. It only deals with public servants and we know who public servants are. There are many leading cases on this subject and ministers never come under it. Just to get the consent from the other side, he rises and says that ministers can be included. We cannot take such a statement at its face value, unless he brings immediately an amendment. That amendment will certainly involve several other consequential amendments to the main Act.

[Shri Tenneti Viswanathan]

On so many occasions, when questions are asked about black-marketing and what action Government has taken, within the last few days we have heard the reply "What can we do?" The minister absolves himself of the responsibility. There is price control. If a man sells at a higher price, the minister says, "What can I do?" When that is the frame of mind of the ministers does Mr. Lobo Prabhu or Mr. Krishnamurthi think that Government will bring forward a comprehensive Bill? This Congress Government is not in such a mood and I do not think it will bring such a Bill.

As Mr. Kunte and Mr. Krishnamurthi said, I also find some difficulties from the point of view of the Constitution. Here retrospective effect is sought to be given to presumption of guilt, which is clearly against the Constitution. I shall be happy if the minister can satisfy the House on that point. I do not want that any person should escape because of a lacuna in the law. But if there is a lacuna, it cannot be made good now. So far as criminal offences are concerned, it is next to impossible and unconstitutional to give retrospective effect to a presumption of guilt. All of us are anxious that the minister should take every step to bring down corruption. But the real corruption is political corruption, to which reference has been made. This Act does not aim at combating that. The anti-corruption laws have been there for a long time, but they have not been useful in bringing down political corruption. In fact, that is why the Santhanam Committee came into existence. Therefore, to give an assurance that this will also cover ministers is somewhat ineffective and I do not think we can take it. I shall be very happy if immediately a Government amendment is circulated that public servant includes ministers and members of legislatures and Parliament. I shall be happy to support the Bill then. We can then sit together and frame a first-class anti-corruption

law which will save the honour of the country. Today, from morning, till evening, whether in Assemblies or in Parliament, we talk about corruption. We are almost swimming in an atmosphere of corruption in this country. I entirely agree that corruption cannot be rooted out completely, but certainly we can minimise it.

We should not also pass legislation which gives easy scope for officials to become corrupt or to corrupt society. Take controls for example or the prohibition law in the various States. Too many discretionary powers given to Income-tax Officers or Commercial Tax Officers lead to corruption. In fact, wherever there is discretion vested in any officer, there is a chance to bargain. It seems, Sir, you said that corruption is a social evil. May I tell you respectfully, nobody will willingly offer a bribe to an officer or dowry to a son-in-law. There is an implied sense of compulsion from the officer and the son-in-law. Files do not move; licences and passports do not come without money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dowry is not covered by corruption.

Shri Tenneti Viswanathan: Social evil means an evil generated by the society. Society did not start with corruption. Society began to become corrupt when administrations came into existence and began to harass the people, taking advantage of needs of society. They exercise powers over the people or exploit situations. When men want to perpetuate themselves in the position they get into, then only corruption begins. Then they use the power in their hands and the people will be compelled to yield to this temptation and somehow get through their business. But it is not an evil generated by the society, it is an evil generated by the governments in power. That is why I thought that there is a small difference in the interpretation of the word "social" evil.

But confining ourselves to this Bill, the scope of the Bill is with regards to a presumption which is to be given retrospective effect. I am afraid, unless the Minister is very clear about it, this law will not be of use and perhaps he will have to come back again with another amendment.

Shri B. Shankaranand (Chikodi): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The scope of this Bill is very limited. From the speeches made by the hon. Members who spoke from this side and also that side, I find that nobody has spoken against the Bill. The hon. Members spoke on corruption, anti or otherwise, this, that and the other, which is not relevant for the purpose of passing or rejecting this Bill. The Bill says that after 1947 there was the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act of 1964. There the law provided a certain presumption regarding the guilt of the accused. Under the 1947 Act the guilt was presumed on proof of the fact that a certain person was possessing a certain property which he could not account for. The 1947 Act required proof of possessing a certain amount of illegal gratification. The 1964 Act did not require it. But, unfortunately, there was no provision for the pending cases before the 1964 Act came into force. Therefore, to give effect to that this Bill has been brought forward.

Instead of speaking for or against the Bill, the hon. Members spoke about corruption which this Bill has nothing to do with. Whether "the presumption" should be given effect to in respect of the pending cases in accordance with the provisions of the 1964 Act is the question. When I heard the speeches of the hon. Members about corruption, I thought are we not ourselves doing some corrupt act by prolonging the hours of business of the House by talking some irrelevant things and earning remuneration every day? What is corruption? Corruption is nothing but illegal gratification, illegal remuneration.

By prolonging the hours of business of this House as a result of talking things that are irrelevant we are receiving illegal gratification by way of remuneration. Are we not doing a corrupt act? When we talk of corrupt persons, including ministers and others, we must also be conscious to do our duty, and we should not do anything to gain illegal remuneration.

Sir, this Bill is pure and simple. Unfortunately, I should say, it is an irony of democracy that legislators are not required to know law. If a man wants to become a doctor he has to possess a degree in medicine; to become an engineer he has to possess a degree in engineering; to become a clerk he must be at least a matriculate; but to become a legislator in a democracy he is not required to know law. That is the irony of democracy. We cannot help it. By that we are prolonging the hours of business of this House and gaining illegal gratification. We should not do that.

Shri Inderjit Malhotra: This legislation is about corruption. How can you say something on this legislation unless you talk about corruption?

Shri B. Shankaranand: I am coming to that. Have those hon. Members who spoke about corruption, and introduced here any comprehensive Bill of their own to prevent or root out corruption? They have not done that. But they want to express their view on corruption when the Bill has nothing to do with corruption but its presumption.

An hon. Member: Please read the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Shri B. Shankaranand: If the hon. Member reads them, he will know the position better.

Because, in law a person is held guilty only when the guilt is proved against him; otherwise, he is presumed to be innocent. But here, in this Act, the presumption is otherwise. For that purpose, this Bill is being introduced. I am afraid, with due

[Shri B. Shankaranand] respect to all Members of this House.....

An hon. Member: Excepting you.

Shri B. Shankaranand: Of course, excepting that person who said "excepting you."

An hon. Member: He has not spoken anything about the Bill.

Shri B. Shankaranand: This Bill is intended to cover cases pending in the court. On that I would like to draw your attention to the fact that in Criminal Appeal 62-D of 1966 the Punjab High Court took a contrary view and held that the presumption was not saved. Because there is a little lacuna, should the guilty persons be allowed to get away from being punished by the law courts? Which Member wants that situation to come by opposing this Bill? So I do not understand why they are opposing this Bill. I should say that every member of this House wants that every guilty person should be punished. So, they should unanimously support this Bill instead of saying some irrelevant things about corruption, this and that without knowing what this Bill is for and what its purposes or objects are. I support the Bill and I submit that none has spoken against the Bill, in the sense that no member has mentioned any point which will go against the Bill.

Shri B. N. Shastri (Lakhimpur): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member who has just concluded his speech cast an aspersion on the members who are not in the legal profession.

Shri B. Shankaranand: No, Sir. I have not cast any aspersion.

Shri B. N. Shastri: He said that those members who are not in the legal profession are prolonging the business of this House.

Shri B. Shankaranand: That is my

Shri K. Lakkappa: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member has cast aspersion.....

Shri Sheo Narain: You are too late.

Shri K. Lakkappa: He said that those who are not legally equipped are not eligible to speak and that they are wasting the time of the House. That statement of the hon. Member should be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a general observation that he has made, to which someone has already taken objection. It is not unparliamentary. It may be erroneous.

An hon. Member: It shows lack of commonsense.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी बिल पर बहस हो रही है तो पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल एक अधूरा बिल है । जो सरकारी नौकर लोग हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ़ इम बिल में जिक्र है बाकी जो मंत्री लोग हैं, बड़े बड़े करोड़पति हैं जिनके कारण देश में भ्रष्टाचार फैल रहा है उन के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है । भ्रमल में हमें पहले इस बुनियादी चीज पर जाना चाहिए, मौलिक चीज पर जाना चाहिए कि समाज में भ्रष्टाचार क्यों हो रहा है ?

मैं आप का ध्यान एक बहुत पुरानी बात पर खींचना चाहता हूँ और वह है भोष्प पितामह का यह वाक्य : "राजा कालस्य कारणम्" । जिस देश में राजा सावगी से रहेगा और यहां प्रजातंत्र चलता है तो यहां मंत्री लोग जब सावगी से रहेगे और एक आदर्श जीवन व्यतीत करेंगे तो समाज में अन्य तबके के लोग, भ्रफसर और जो नीचे वाले लोग हैं वह उन का अनुकरण करेंगे, इस मामले में उन को नकल करेंगे । भ्रसल में पिछले बीस साल से हम इस चीज को देखते आ रहे हैं कि मंत्री लोग, करोड़पति लोग और

यह नौकरशाह जोकि एक हजार रुपये से ज्यादा तनखाह पाते हैं, यह तीन किस्म के लोग मिल कर देश को लूट रहे हैं। यह मंत्री लोग, करोड़पति लोग और जो बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफसर हैं और जो कि 1000 रुपया मासिक से ज्यादा वेतन ले रहे हैं यह तीनों प्रकार के लोग मिल करके आज देश को लूट रहे हैं। अगर इस सवाल को हम नजर अंदाज कर देंगे तो हम भ्रष्टाचार को रोक नहीं पायेंगे।

भीष्म पितामह का कहा हुआ वह वाक्य पूरी तरह से लागू होता है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय और उस के 1-2 वर्ष बाद तक गांधी जी का युग था अर्थात् वह एक सादगी और कर्तव्यनिष्ठा का जमाना था। लेकिन आज्ञादी प्राप्ति के एक, दो साल के बाद से नेहरू युग शुरू हुआ गांधी जी का जो स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के एक, दो साल बाद तक का युग था वह जैसा मैं ने कहा सादगी और कर्तव्य निष्ठा का युग था और जो बड़े बड़े लोग थे और नौकरशाह लोग थे वर गांधी जी के सादगी के रस्ते चलने लगे थे, वह आई० सी० एम० अफसरान अपनः उस ठाठ बाट और खर्चीली जिदगी का सादा और कम खर्चीला बनाने की कोशिश करने लग गये थे लेकिन गांधी युग की समाप्ति के साथ और नेहरू युग के आगमन के साथ वह सादगी और कर्तव्यनिष्ठा की भावना भागने लगी और वह नौकरशाह लोग फिर से अपनी उसी पुरानी लीक पर ठाठ बाट की जिदगी पर चल पड़े और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने लगा। जीवन खर्चीला हो गया। नेहरू युग के आने से विलासिता, खर्चीलापन और वैभव देश में आ गया। खर्चीलापन और लूट फिर जारी हो गई। अभी कुछ दिन पहले यह आम की गई थी कि पिछले तीन साल में जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, जो मंत्री लोगों के चलते भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, उस की जांच करायी जाय लेकिन पिछले हफ्ते श्री चव्हाण ने ऐसी जांच बैठाने से इंकार कर दिया और कह दिया

कि वह एना नहीं करेगा। असल में भारत सरकार के चलते हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रष्टाचार फैल रहा है। तीन, चार दिन पहले इस सरकार को यह बात भाननी पड़ी कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट मागी थी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को उड़ीसा सरकार को देने से इंकार कर दिया। अब जाहिर है कि चूकि उड़ीसा की वर्तमान सरकार एक गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार है और पहले के कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल के पुराने मंत्रियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के जो आरोप थे उन की जांच करवाने के लिए कहा गया था लेकिन सी० बी० आई० की रपट जोकि पब्लिश हो चुकी है उसको देने से इंकार कर दिया गया। अब इस से साफ साबित हो जाता है कि उड़ीसा में जो पुराने भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी मुख्य मंत्री थे, श्री बीजू पटनायक और श्री बीरेन मित्र, दोनों के विरुद्ध कांग्रेसी के बारे में जांच करके जी रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिली थी चूकि वहा पर इस समय गैर कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल है इसलिए उसे रिपोर्ट की उनके द्वारा माग करने पर भी उसे देने से इंकार कर दिया। इसलिए आज यह प्रावश्यक हो गया है कि जो ऊपर वाले लोग हैं, करोड़पति लोग हैं, जो नौकरशाह लोग हैं, जो मंत्री लोग हैं उनके खर्च, फिजूल खर्ची और उनके वैभव पूर्ण रहनसहन पर रोक लगायी जाय ताकि यह भ्रष्टाचार बंद हो सके।

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair]

मैं आप के सामने यूरोप और अमरीका की मिशाल देना चाहता हूँ। पिछली दो, तीन जो योजनाएं हुईं, पहली और दूसरी योजना में शुरू में कुछ लोग सोचने लगे कि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए लोगों का ध्यान उस ओर जाने की शुरूआत हुई लेकिन पैदावार बढ़ाने के पहले हमारे देश के मंत्री लोग, नौकरशाह लोग, करोड़पति लोग वही यूरोप के वैभवपूर्ण और खर्चीले

[श्री रबी राय]

जीवनमान को स्टैंडर्ड ग्राफ लिविंग को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते रहे। इसलिए इन लोगों के चलते समाज में भ्रष्टाचार फैला और हमारे देश में जो 27 करोड़ लोग तीन घाने रोज में बसर करते हैं और यह करोड़-पति लोग, बिड़ला परिवार के लोग जिनकी कि दैनिक भ्रामदनी एक लाख रुपये होती है और सभापित महोदय ग्राप तो जानते ही हैं कि हजारी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र भी है।

यह लोग ग्राज खर्चिला जीवन बिता रहे हैं। करोड़पति, नोकरशाह और मंत्री, बहू तीनों मिल कर जिस तरह से देश को सूट रहे हैं उस से मालूम होता है कि कुछ बोक लगनी चाहिये खर्च पर। मैं ग्राप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। कुछ महीने पहले हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री योरप गई थीं बियतनाम के बारे में प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने के लिये मिश्र के राष्ट्रपति नासिर, युगोस्लाविया के राष्ट्रपति टोटो और सोवियत संघ के प्रधान मंत्री श्री कोसीजिन के साथ। जब प्रधान मंत्री लौट रही थीं तो उन के स्टाफ के जो लोग थे वह हिन्दुस्तान वापस आ गये थे। वह जहाज खाली आया था जिस पर भाखों रुपये खर्च हुए। मैं ने ग्राप को यह बखीर इस लिये दी कि जब प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह के खर्च में चलेंगी तब जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या बी० डी० प्रो० और नीचे के अफसर जो हैं बयो ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया भीष्म पितामह ने कहा है :

“राजा कालस्य कारणम्”

ग्राज हमारे सामने यह बीज स्पष्ट है कि बुराई की नकल करते हैं लेकिन योरप और इंग्लिस्तान की घञ्ठी बातों की नकल करना नहीं सीखा है हम लोगों ने।

मैं ग्राप को दो उदाहरण दूंगा। ग्राप जानते हैं कि जब आइजनहावर राष्ट्रपति थे

तब उन के निजी सचिव ने एक करोड़पति के साथ खाना खाया। न्यूयार्क में यह चर्चा चली कि जिस करोड़पति के साथ उन्होंने खाना खाया, उन का सरकार के साथ कोई कंट्रैक्ट था। लोगो ने कहा कि निजी सचिव ने इस तरह की कार्रवाई की है कि उन्हें ग्राफिस से हटा देना चाहिए। ग्राप को पता होगा कि आइजनहावर के निजी सचिव को नौकरी से हटना पड़ा। इसी तरह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1945 में जब इंग्लिस्तान में ऐटली की सरकार हुई तो उस वक्त बड़े अर्थनीतिज्ञ डाल्टन चांसलर ग्राफ एक्स्चेकर थे। जब वह बजट पेश करने चले तो लीकेज हो गया। चर्चिल ने जो उस समय विरोधी दल के नेता थे, हाउ ग्राफ कामन्स में सवाल उठाया। ऐटली साहब को हाउस में ऐलान करना पड़ा कि डाल्टन ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है।

इसी तरह की नजीर मैं एक और दूंगा। 1934 का किस्सा है। मैकडानल्ड इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उन्होंने एक मोटर कार उपहार में ली। उस वक्त हाउस ग्राफ कामन्स में नहीं, लेबर पार्टी के संसदीय दल में बहस हुई कि क्या इंग्लिस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री किसी व्यापार से इस तरह का उपहार ले सकता है? उन को उस व्यापारी को मोटर कार लौटानी पड़ी।

16 hrs.

इन दोनों उदाहरणों से यह बात साबित होती है कि इंग्लिस्तान और योरप में भले ही भ्रष्टाचार हो लेकिन उतना उस का प्रसार नहीं है जितना हिन्दुस्तान और एशिया के दूसरे देशों में। मैं ग्राप को एक और उदाहरण बतलाऊँ। एनक्रुमा साहब के मंत्रिमंडल के एक मंत्री ने एक सोने की कुर्सी किनो से ली। जब बात उठी तो उन की पत्नी ने कहा कि उन का यह कुर्सी लौटाना असम्भव है। इस पर एनक्रुमा साहब के मंत्री को हटना पड़ा। बाय में एनक्रुमा साहब

को भी हटना पड़ा। इसी तरह धाप देखें कि लोकतंत्रों साहब को भी जाना पड़ा।

पिछले 15-20 सालों से, जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों की एक भावत हो गई है, यहाँ के पुराने शासकों के, इंग्लिस्तान और फ्रान्स के, खर्चिले जीवन की यह नकल करते हैं। इस लिये और कहना है कि यह जो भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिये बिल धाया है, उस के लाने से कोई भ्रष्टाचार रुकने वाला नहीं है। यह जरूर हो सकता है कि कोई भ्रष्टाचार किसी मंत्री को खुश न करें तो उस भ्रष्टाचार को पकड़ लिया जाये और उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाये। लेकिन जो भ्रष्टाचार, जो नौकरशाह आज करोड़ों और लाखों रुपये ले कर खर्च करने हैं, उन के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं होगा। अच्छी तरह से मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री लोगों के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

इस लिये मेरे दो तीन सुझाव हैं। एक सुझाव यह कि जब तक धाप करोड़पति मंत्री, और नौकरशाहों के खर्च के ऊपर कोई सीमा नहीं लगायेंगे, रोक नहीं लगायेंगे कि डेढ़ हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा कोई खर्च न करे—मैं यहाँ छोटे भ्रष्टाचारों के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, इस में नौकरशाह, करोड़पति और मंत्री तीनों शामिल हैं—तब तक कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा। इस तरह की रोक लगने पर ही सादगी की जिन्दगी की शुरुआत होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि आज हम इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के युवक लोगों को ले कर कोई भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी दस्ता हमें शुरू करना चाहिये। यह नन्दा जी की सदाचार समिति की तरह काम नहीं करेगा बल्कि वास्तव में कुछ कर के दिखायेगा। मंत्री, नौकरशाह और करोड़पति का जो डाट बाट है, जो उन की सुविधाएँ हैं, उन को

बन्द करने के लिये हम को कोई आन्दोलन छेड़ना चाहिये। जब तक हम जनमत तैयार नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस बिल से भ्रष्टाचार रुकने बास नहीं है।

Shri Inderjit Malhotra: The intention of Government is very clear that as in the past, now also Government are making serious efforts to root out corruption from this country.

The previous speakers have made out two or three points. One common demand which has been made from both sides of the House is that Ministers should also be covered by this legislation. The hon. Minister of State has already indicated, to some extent assured this House also, that this will be done.

Quite a few things have been said about corruption in this country. I would like to say this that our experience is that if we just only go on talking about corruption, it will not be possible to get rid of corruption from this country. How do we go about to root out corruption from this country?

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): By closing our eyes to it.

Shri Inderjit Malhotra: No matter how many enactments we may pass and no matter how seriously we pass legislation whether here in this House or in the State Assemblies, unless there are sincere efforts made to put whatever laws have already been enacted in this country to practical test, it will not be possible to change the present atmosphere of corruption in this country. I have seen that a corruption officer....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He is promoted.

Shri Inderjit Malhotra:... is a very shrewd man. Unless his I.Q. is above normal, he would not be able to make money by abnormal and unscrupulous methods. When he is caught and an inquiry is held against him, he is so influential that he is able to fabricate

[Shri Inderjit Malhotra]

all kinds of evidence before the inquiry committee. The inquiry goes on for two or three years and ultimately we hear the man has been set free and he has been given all his arrears of pay accumulating to thousands of rupees.

When we know that these are our practical difficulties, I would appeal to Government that wherever the loopholes are, we should try to plug them. Let us have a very simple but comprehensive Bill about corruption. The more complicated and confused the legislation we have, the more difficult it would be to root out corruption from this country.

Shri Lobo Prabhu mentioned with great vigour and force that there was corruption in the public sector. I would like to ask him one question, when he objects to the system of permits and licences on the ground that this system has been responsible for corruption in this country, namely who made those officers corrupt, and who were getting those licences, whether that was done by the private sector or the public sector. The majority of the licences were issued to the private sector, and the private sector has been responsible for infusing or introducing corrupt methods into the Government administration and also in public life. I would, therefore, say that a huge corruption exists in the private sector. I would appeal to Government that in the light of whatever reports of inquiry commissions have come before the country and before this House, stern measures should be taken against all those persons who have been responsible for corruption, and they must be taken to task. I would say that this is not the responsibility only of the Government, it is not the responsibility only of the ruling party. Unless all the political parties and individuals, especially in public life, sincerely and seriously make co-operative efforts and try to root out corrupt on, it will not be possible to achieve the objective we have in view.

With these remarks, I would conclude with an appeal to the hon. Minis-

ter. In the light of whatever assurance he has already given to the House, if he feels that some kind of amendment is required, he should bring it forward. If he thinks that by other means, Ministers and other public man can be covered in this legislation, he should do that.

श्री प्रबुल लोबी वार (गुड़गाव) 'यह जो एमेंडिंग बिल पेश किया गया है इसको मैं स्पॉट करता हूँ। कुर्रप्शन को रोकने के लिए कितना ही कुद हथियार कोई क्यों न हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको स्पॉट न करना बड़ा पाप है। बाकी जो मैंवर बोले हैं उन्होंने भी कहा है कि कुर्रप्शन की जड़ें बहुत गहरी हो गई हैं। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि इसकी जड़ें बहुत गहरी हो गई हैं। श्री रणधीर सिंह घौर शर्मा जी की तकरीरों को अगर मैं सामने रखूँ घौर अपोजीशन वालों ने जो की हैं, उनको न रखूँ तो भी मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी सरकार को एक तरह से संभार किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई मद्रकमा, कोई प्राफिस, कोई दफ्तर ऐसा नहीं है जहा कुर्रप्शन न हो। यह मैं उनकी बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब जो यहा बैठे हुए हैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि जब इतने प्रचिकार आपके पास हैं, इतने कानून और जाबते आपके पास मौजूद हैं, विवियन बोस रिपोर्ट को घ्राए हुए कई वरस हो गए हैं, आपने संभार एक्शन नहीं लिया है। साहू प्रसाद जैन हो, शान्ति प्रसाद जैन हो या बिड़ला जी की इनस्प्योरेस कम्पनी हो, विवियन बोस ने जाते जाते छोटें फेंके हो, क्या वजह है कि ज़िब पर ये छोटें फेंक गए हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है? बिड़ला जी के खिलाफ क्यों कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया। पी० ए० सी० ने जिस में कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेता मौजूद थे बार बार सभो बन्द प्यारे सास के बारे में सवाल उठाया बा जिस का बड़ा घौर हुआ बा। अक्टूबर में सरकार स्वर्गीय

ने उनकी कम्पनी को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया था और जनवरी में, यानी तीन महीने के बाद उनको वह स्टाइट लिस्ट पर ले आए थे। या तो पहले ब्लैक लिस्ट पर लाना गलत था और अगर गलत नहीं था तो जनवरी में कैसे उसको स्टाइट लिस्ट पर ले आए? उन्होंने देश के साथ अन्याय किया जब उसको वह स्टाइट लिस्ट पर ले आए। पी० ए० सी० सब से जिम्मेदार कमेटी है। उस से हर ब्याल के लोग मोन्द होते है।

आपने यह भी बताया था कि बेगमार ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने डेट क्लीयरेंस सर्टिफिकेट नहीं लिया था लेकिन हमारे पहले वाले क्लेमर्स मिनिस्टर सहब ने, आज के राजा साहब ने नहीं, उनका लाइसेंस पर लाइसेंस जारी किए। इस तरह ने कराड़ी राबों का गबन हुआ। नाइजीन प्रागे वा पचाम लाण रुपये का लाइसेंस उर्साले जारी किया गया कि डिफेंस के लिए इनकी जरूरत थी। जब पूछा गया कि डिफेंस के लिए उन में से कितना खर्च हुआ तो सरकार ने बताया कि एक नए बैले का धागा डिफेंस के लिए खर्च नहीं हुआ। अगर कानून में कोई लंकुना रह गया है जिस को वहुज से आप अफसरों के खिलाफ एक्शन बही ले सकते हैं तो उनको आप दूर करे। लेकिन चाहे इधर का कोई धानरेवस मंम्बर हो या उधर का ही, अब्दुल गनी दार हां या कोई और हो, अगर वह कोई जुर्म करता है तो उसको कैसे जकड़ा जाए, इस के बारे में कोई प्राविजन मैं इस में नहीं पाता हं, ऐसी कोई गुजाइम इस में नहीं है।

आज अजीबोगरीब बातें कही जाती हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि जो अफसर है वे बड़े बाल्काक हैं, बड़े होशियार हैं। लेकिन उन अफसरों को किस सरकार ने मुकर्रर किया है? यह कहा जाता है कि अफसरों के वक्त उनको मुकर्रर किया गया था। इन प्राइ० सी० एस० अफसरों को आपने अपनाया। दूसरे देशों की हिस्ट्री को आप देखें। जहां कहीं

शाजादी आई है, जहां कहीं इनकलाब आया है, वहां पर देश द्रोही लोग नस्ल हुए हैं लेकिन यहां उनकी उंगली—का एक कतरा खून का भी नहीं बहाया गया है। इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि यह गौतम बुद्ध का देश है, गांधी जी का देश है। आप शिकायत करने हैं कि अफसरों ने ऐसा किया और बैसा किया। अगर उन्होंने यह किया तो किस के हुकम से किया? किस अफसर की यह मजाल है कि बाहर से उन्ने धागा खरीदने के लिए जिस के बारे में कहा गया कि देश को डिफेंस के लिए इसकी जरूरत है, इजाजत दे। उन में अंडर इनवायसिंग और ओवर इनवायसिंग हुआ। क्या क्या हुआ, इस सब का किम तरह से मैं इस वक्त तजकग कर सकता हूं। यह सब कैसे हुआ। बीस साल से आपकी हुकूमत है। उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है। हमारे रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि चाहे कोई महकमा हो, वह कुर्रशन है। उन्होंने किसी महकमे को छोड़ा नहीं है। हमारे जन सव के आई जब बोल रहे थे तो ताना कमा गया था कि तुम्हारे आदमी ने यह लाइसेंस ले लिया है। अगर वह लाइसेंस गलत दिया गया है तो यकीनन उस पर एक्शन डोना चाहिये। मैंने बताया है कि करांडी रुपये के लाइसेंस दिये जिस में डेट क्लीयरेंस सर्टिफिकेट नहीं लिये। उनके ऊपर कोई मुकदमा चलाइये। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि आपने आज तक बीजू पटनायक के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जिन्होंने जन हित निधि के नाम पर कई कुष्ठ किया है। हमने बहुत पहले राष्ट्रपति जी को एप्रोच किया था सत्कार प्रतापसंह करों के मामले में। यह केस 1957 से लेकर 1963 तक लटकता रहा। श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि मैं खुद देखूंगा। यह समझते थे कि श्री करों बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं, पाक हैं, साफ हैं। लेकिन श्री एस० आर० दास ने जो फंसला दिया उस में उन्होंने यह पाया कि वह निर्दोष नहीं हैं। आपने उनको रखने की इतहाई कोशिश की, इनको जीत करने की इतहाई कोशिश

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

की। यह तो डा० राधाकृष्णन ये जिन्होंने कमीशन बिठाया था। प्राचायं कृपलानी की रहस्युमाई में सभी पाटियों के जिम्मेदार नेता उनके पास गए थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि हम ज़ुर्ब लेते हैं, अब्दुल गनी दार झकेला नहीं है, हम अपने आपको सजा देंगे अगर हम साबित नहीं कर पाए कि वह मुजरिम हैं। आखिर में वह दोषी साबित हुए।

अगर वाकई में आप कुर्रशन को रोकना चाहते हैं तो हम वक्त भी आपको स्पॉट देता हूँ और अगर आप इसमें भी ग़ाया कड़ा, कड़े में कड़ा बिल भी लायेंगे तो भी मैं उसको अपनी स्पॉट दूंगा। लेकिन आज अजीबोगरीब चर्चाएं हो रही हैं। एक चर्चा यह है कि आप उन सरकारों को जो कि आपकी सरकारें नहीं कहलानी हैं, आपोजीशन की सरकारें कहनाती है, किस तरह से फेल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह भी एक तरह की कुर्रशन है। चाहे जैसी कुर्रशन हो, चहे जैसी आवाज इसके खिलाफ उठाई जाए, मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि अब्दुल गनी की स्पॉट आपको हमेशा मिलेगी।

[श्री عبدالغنی دار:]

ایمڈنگ بل پوہں کہا کہا ہے - اسکو میں سپورٹ کرتا ہوں - کریشن کو روکنے کے لئے کتنا ہی کلد ہتھیار کوئی کیوں نہ ہو - میں سمجھتا ہوں اسکو سپورٹ نہ کرنا بڑا پاپ ہے -

باقی جو سہر بولے ہیں انہوں نے بھی کہا ہے کہ کریشن کی جڑیں بہت گہری ہو گئی ہیں - میں بھی سمجھتا ہوں کہ اسکی جڑیں بہت گہری ہو گئی ہیں - سری دندھو سنگھ

اور شرما جی کی تقریروں کو اگر میں سامنے رکھوں اور انورزشن والوں نے جو کی ہیں ان کو نہ رکھوں تب ہی مہر یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنی سرکار کو ایک طرح سے سنسٹر کہا ہے - انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ کوئی محکمہ - کوئی آفس - کوئی دفتر ایسا نہیں ہے جہاں کریشن نہ ہو - یہ میں ان کی بات کو دہا ہوں - میں منسٹر صاحب جو یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب اتنے ادھیکار آپ کے پاس ہیں - اتنے قانون اور ضابطے آپ کے پاس موجود ہیں - وہیں ہوس ریپورٹ کو آئے ہوئے کئی برس ہو گئے ہیں - آپ نے کہوں سخت ایکشن نہیں لیا ہے - ساہو پرشاد جہن ہوں - شامی پرشاد جہن ہوں - یا بولا جی کی انشورنس کمپنی ہو - وہیں ہوس نے جاتے جاتے چھپتے پھپکے ہوں - تو کہا وجہ ہے کہ جن پر یہ چھپتے پھپکے گئے ان کے خلاف کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا گیا ہے - بولا جی کے خلاف کہوں کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا - ہی - اے - سی - نے جس میں کانگریس کے بڑے بڑے نہتے موجود تھے بار بار اسمبلی چلنے پہارے لال کے بارے میں سوال اٹھایا تھا جس کا بڑا تور ہوا تھا - اکتوبر میں سردار سورن سنگھ نے ان کی کنبلی کو بلوک لسٹ

کہا تھا اور جلوری میں - یعنی تہن
 پہلے کے بعد ان کو وھائیٹ لسٹ
 پر لے آئے تھے - یا تو پہلے بلک لسٹ
 پر لانا غلط تھا اور اگر غلط نہیں تھا
 تو جلوری میں کہسے ان کو وھائیٹ
 لسٹ پر لے آئے - ہی - اے - سی -
 سب سے ذمہ دار کہتی ہے - اس میں
 ہر خیال کے لوگ سوچوں ہوتے
 ہیں -

آپ نے یہ بھی بتایا تھا کہ بے شمار
 ایسے لوگ ہیں جنہوں نے قیمت
 کلوننس سرٹیفکیٹ نہیں لیا تھا
 لیکن ہمارے پہلے کے کامرس منسٹر
 صاحب نے - آج کے راجا صاحب نے
 نہیں - ان کو لائسنس جاری کئے -
 اس طرح سے کروڑوں روپے کا نقص
 ہوا - نائنون دعائے کا پچھاس لاکھ
 روپیئے کا لائسنس اس لئے جاری کیا
 گیا کہ ٹیلیس کے لئے اس کی ضرورت
 تھی - جب پوچھا گیا کہ ٹیلیس
 کے لئے اس میں سے کتنا خرچ ہوا
 تو سرکار نے بتایا کہ ایک نئے پھسے
 کا دھاگا بھی ٹیلیس کے لئے خرچ
 نہیں ہوا - اگر قانون میں کوئی لہکونا
 دہ گیا ہے جس کی وجہ سے آپ افسروں
 کے خلاف ایکشن نہیں لے سکتے
 ہوں تو اسکو آپ دور کریں - لیکن
 چاہے ادھر کا کوئی انپیل سمبر ہو یا
 ادھر کا ہو - عہدہ الٹی دار ہو یا
 کوئی اور ہو - اگر وہ کوئی جرم کرتا
 ہے تو اسکو کہسے چکرا جائے - اس

کے بارے میں میں کوئی پراپوزن
 اس میں نہیں پانا ہوں - ایسی
 کوئی گنواہی اس میں نہیں ہے -

آج عصب و فریب باتوں کہی
 جاتی ہیں - یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جو
 افسر میں وہ بڑے چالاک ہیں -
 بڑے ہوشیار ہوں - لیکن ان افسروں
 کو کس سرکار نے مقرر کیا ہے - یہ
 کہا جاتا ہے کہ انگریزوں کے وقت ان
 کو مقرر کیا گیا تھا - ان آئی - سی -
 ایس - افسروں کو آپ نے اپلایا -
 دوسرے دیشوں کی ہسٹری کو آپ
 دیکھیں - جہاں کہیں آزادی آئی ہے -
 جہاں کہیں انقلاب آیا ہے - وہاں پر
 دیش دروہی لوگ قتل ہوئے ہیں -
 لیکن یہاں ان کی انگلی کا ایک
 قطرہ خون بھی نہیں بہایا گیا ہے -
 اس کا کارن یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ یہ
 گوتم بدھ کا دیش ہے - گاندھی جی
 کا دیش ہے - آپ شکایت کرتے ہیں
 کہ افسروں نے ایسا کیا اور ویسا کیا -
 اگر انہوں نے یہ کیا تو کس کے حکم
 سے کیا - کس افسر کی یہ مجال ہے
 کہ باہر سے آئی دھاگا خریدنے کے
 لئے جس کے بارے میں کہا گیا کہ
 دیش کی ٹیلیس کے لئے اس کی
 ضرورت ہے اجازت دے - اس میں
 انڈر انوائسلگ اور اوور انوائسلگ ہوا -
 کہا گیا ہوا اس سب کا کس طرح
 سے میں اس وقت تذکرہ کر سکتا ہوں -
 یہ سب کہسے ہوا - ہمیں سال سے
 آپ کی حکومت ہے - اس کا کیا تعصب

[شری عبدالغنی قاری]

نکلا ہے - ہمارے زندہ رہنے کے لئے کہا ہے کہ چاہے کوئی محکمہ ہو - وہلی کرپشن ہے - انہوں نے کسی محکمے کو چھوڑا نہیں ہے - ہمارے جن - منگہ کے بہائی جب بول رہے تھے تو طعنہ کہا گیا تھا کہ تمہارے آدمی نے یہ لائسنس لے لیا ہے - اگر وہ لائسنس غلط دیا گیا ہے تو بلاشبہ اس پر ایکشن ہونا چاہئے - میں نے بتایا ہے کہ کروڑوں روپیہ کے لائسنس جس میں ٹیکس کلرکوں کی سرٹیفکیٹ نہیں لگے - ان کے اوپر کوئی مقدمہ چلائے - آپ یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ آپ نے آج تک بھرتیو پمپنگ کے خلاف کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا جنہوں نے جن مدت ادھی کے نام پر کتنا کچھہ کہا ہے - ہم نے بہت پہلے راشننگی جی کو اپروچ کیا تھا سردار پرناپ منگہ کے کہروں کے معاملے میں - یہ کہس ۱۹۵۷ سے لے کر ۱۹۶۳ تک لگتا رہا - شری جواہر لال نہرو نے کہا تھا کہ میں خون دیکھونگا - وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ شری کہروں بالکل نر دوہ میں پاک ہیں - صاف ہیں - لیکن شری ایس - آر - داس نے جہ فیصلہ کیا اس میں انہوں نے یہ پایا کہ وہ نر دوہ نہیں ہیں - آپ نے ان کو رکھنے کی انتہائی کوشش کی - یہ تو ڈاکٹر ادا کرشن نے جنہوں نے کمیشن بتلایا تھا - آجیہ کرپشن

کی رولنگ میں سہمی پائپوں کے ذمہ دار نہیں ان کے پاس کئے تھے اور انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ ہم جرم لیتے ہیں - عبدالغنی اکمل نہیں ہے - ہم آپ کو سزا دینے کے لگے اگر ہم ثابت نہیں کر پاتے کہ وہ مجرم ہیں - آخر میں وہ دوشی ثابت ہوئے -

اگر واقعی میں آپ کرپشن کو روکنا چاہتے ہیں - تو میں اس وقت بھی آپ کو سہرت دیتا ہوں اور اگر آپ اس سے بھی زیادہ بڑا - بڑے سے بڑا بل بھی لائیں گے تو بھی میں اس کو ایلی سہرت دوں گا - لیکن آج مجھ سے فریب چرچائوں ہو رہی ہیں - ایک چرچا یہ ہے کہ آپ ان سرکاروں کو جو کہ آپ کی سرکاری نہیں کہلاتی ہیں - ایوزیشن کی سرکاروں کہلاتی ہیں - کس طرح سے فیمل گرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں - یہ بھی ایک طرح کی کرپشن ہے - چاہے جہسی کرپشن ہو - چاہے جہسی آواز اس کے خلاف اٹھائی جائے - میں آپ کو یقین دلانا ہوں کہ عبدالغنی کی سہرت آپ کو ہمیشہ ملے گی -

श्री सिख नारयण : जो एमेडिंग का घाया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आप कुर्रशन को दूर कीजिये हम हमेशा आपके साथ हूँ। यहाँ बड़ा कठिनाियम हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कलेजे पर हाथ रख कर सोचिये कि क्या यह क्वैटर की कम्प्लेक्स गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, जो इसको दूर करने के लिए!

इस बिल को लाई है। नी सूबों में नान-कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट्स हैं। पंजाब से लेकर कलकत्ता तक नान-कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट्स हैं। वहाँ प्रापकी मिनिस्टरोज हैं। उन्होंने क्या किया है? मैं आपको सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ और इससे धपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल मझील है जो प्राप इतना छोटा सा बिल लाए है। प्रापको चाहिये था कि प्राप एक कमिश्नरेंसिब बिल लाते, मजबूत से मजबूत कुरप्शन को खत्म करने के लिए बिल लाते।

मेरे लायक दोस्त गायब हैं। मैं गनी साहब से एना करता हूँ कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने जब इकमत समालो तो इत भाई० सा० ए०० प्राकिस को उमे हैग करना चाहिये था। इन्शु ने हम पर डडे और री बरगये थे। गवर्नमेंट ने इत जागो को वाडा घाउट नही किया। अगर इत लोगों का वाडा घाउट कर दिया गया होता, तो यह दिन न देखना पड़ता। कुरप्शन के जिम्मेदार ये लोग हैं। हमारे भाई० सी० ए०० दोंस ने परनिट कोटा राज का डिफर किया। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इत बारे में नेहरू को और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का सलाह दो था। फ्राइल तो यहा लोग चलते हैं, मिनिस्टर नही।

मैं कुरप्शन के बारे में एक ऐसा स्ट्रांगर सा चाहता हूँ, जो चौकादार से लेकर प्रेजिडेंट तक को एलाई करे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सिविल ला प्राफ दि लैंड को मजबूत किया जाये? एविडेंस एक्ट में दिया हुआ है कि कोर्ट प्राफ ला म हियरसे एविडेंस का कोई महत्व नही है। इस हाउस में श्री मुल्ता जैसे सोनियर जज बैठे हुए हैं। वह इस बात से एग्रीड होंगे कि किसी भी मामले में डायरेक्टर एविडेंस होना चाहिए, हियरसे एविडेंस की कोई कीमत नही है।

एक कोमनीय सवाल : टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी

श्री शिव नारायण : श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के साथ मेरी बात हुई थी। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि वह धब बूड़े हो गए हैं और अब वह पार्लियामेंट में वापस नहीं आयेंगे। मैं प्राप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के बनेक मना को बाहर निकालने के लिए कदम उठाया, लेकिन प्रापोजाशन के मेम्बरो ने उन के खिनाक प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया।

श्री मधु निम्बरे (मुंबेर) : वह खुद काला बाजार करता रहा।

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरे पोन्टार, श्री हेम बरवा, उन तरफ बैठे हैं। मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मैं ने उन से प्रवेडो पडी है। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि दादा, क्या प्राप ने भी उप पर साइन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने साइन नही किया।

चूंकि मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि कुरप्शन का उन्मूलन किया जाये, इत लिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मेरे मित्र ने महाभारत का कोट किया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब गुरु दामोदर शर्मा युद्ध कर रहे थे, तो मुद्दिष्टिने कहा, "अश्व-स्थामाहतः" और उती नमय भगवान कृष्ण ने शत्रु बधा दिया, जिससे शोभावाय उन से अगले शब्द "नरा वा कुरो वा" नडा मुन सके और उन्होंने अपने कलेजे में छुरो मार ला।

श्री प्र० न० सौतंगी (कैरा) : वह भी कुरप्शन था।

श्री शिव नारायण : बिल्कुल कुरप्शन था। उन्होंने गुरु के साथ विश्वासघात किया।

मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कुरप्शन के बारे में एक मजबूत बिल लाए। मैं उन को उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि एविडेंस एक्ट की धारा 187 काली

[श्री शिव नारायण]

मजबूत है कि आज तक बड़े-बड़े लाइवर्स और बकील उस में एक लफ्फ भी एम्ब नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि "दिल साफ़ हो, तो घाईना क्या चीज है?" अगर वह करप्शन के बारे में एक मजबूत कानून बनायेगी, तो उस ट्रेप में ये लोग भी आ जायेंगे, जो आज हम को ललकारते हैं। ग्राजियाबाद से घाये इन लोगों की गवर्नमेंट है, हमारी नहीं है। हम को धमकी देते हैं कि जिस दिन ग्राजियाबाद के उस पार चलोगे, तुम्हें बन्द कर देंगे।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस वालों में हिम्मत है। वे अपने सिद्धांत के लिए जेल भी जायेंगे और डंडे भी खायेंगे : जो 1942 के जमाने में ब्रिटेन से हाथ मिलाते थे और उन के युद्ध को "पीपल्स वार" कहते थे, आज वे हमको गालियां देने हैं। गांधी जी और नेहरूजी ने ब्रिटेन से टक्कर ले कर इस देश को स्वराज्य दिलाया। मैं श्री शुक्ल से कहना चाहता हूँ, जो बड़े बाप के बेटे हैं, कि वह एक बड़िया कानून लायें, जिससे करप्शन की समस्या पूरी तरह से हल हो जाये।

Mr. Chairman: At 4.30 the Minister is to reply. Hardly five minutes are left.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: I want only two minutes.

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): I was one of the first to give the names.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry I cannot call all the Members whose names are here. Shri Lakkappa.

16.36 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri K. Lakkappa: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this piece of

legislation by way of amendment, and which is for the eradication of corruption in this country. Before I make my statements here, we shall go back to the history of India and the characteristic reputation of India from Kanya Kumari to the Himalayas, during which period, the period of India culture and civilisation, all the people were honest. It is most unfortunate that after Independence, when the Congress rule came in, during all these long 20 years of the Congress rule, corruption in all walks of life has crept in and now it is at the zenith point.

Sir, the eradication of corruption by way of introduction of so many pieces of legislation will not help this country unless the people who are responsible to deliver the goods to this country and who are in power, who are creating 'his hierarchy—both hierarchy in office and also among the non-officials—are themselves honest. Not only here but outside, there is a hue and cry for the eradication of corruption. Unfortunately, the people who are in responsible posts and people who are the rulers of this country, namely, the Congress people, are ultimately responsible, and they have to face the trial, because it is evident that corruption in this country, with those responsible people, has reached its zenith. It has also been proved beyond reasonable doubt that ultimately the Congress people are responsible for leading this country to this darkness, and also that they are unable to remedy this evil and to eradicate corruption. Instances may be quoted, both in the States administration and in the administration of the Central Government; it has been proved that many Ministers—because my friend on the other side said that even this Bill covers the dealings of Ministers—are not free from corruption. I do not know that the hon. Minister in charge of this Bill has exhibited his ignorance or that he has made a statement like

that. That question is also pending before you.

Now, corruption has entered so many fields, especially in the State administration and the administration at the Centre. The Committee which has been instituted by this Government, which is called the Santhanam Committee, which has been headed by experts, educationists and some great people of this country and some Members of this House, has laid down certain guiding principles for the eradication of corruption. But how far have these principles been implemented under the very nose of this Congress Government, under the very nose of the Central Government? Corruption may be either in kind or in cash, because an hon. Member made an allegation against the Prime Minister, saying that she was wearing a diamond necklace which had been presented to her by an Arab country; that she was using it for 15 days or one month and then keeping it in the bank. Is it a form of corruption or not, I want to know. Corruption has entered this country in such a way that we can even explain in what manner and form it has entered.

When the question was put to the Government whether the principle enunciated by the Santhanam Committee regarding the enquiry to be made against responsible persons in power who have accumulated wealth has been implemented by this Government, the Home Minister answered that if responsible persons make a specific allegation against anybody, they will enquire into it. May I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Mr. G. V. Hallikeri, who is now Vice-President of the Mysore Congress, when he was chairman of the Khadi Board, was responsible for swindling 40 lakhs of rupees and that too in the name of Mahatma Gandhi? No account was written. He purchased a dog with the money which was at his disposal. Is it not corruption? Responsible people of Mysore and responsible members of this House and Rajya Sabha have

made a specific allegation in this behalf. Was that enquiry made?

22 specific charges have been levelled against the present Chief Minister of Mysore. The allegations are of a very serious nature and relate to specific items where money has been swindled by several ministers, their henchmen and others. In Shara-vathy alone, they have swindled crores of money. Let the minister in charge say how far the Santhanam Committee's principles have been accepted so far as enquiry against the Mysore ministry is concerned. We hang poor officials—clerks and peons—for taking 1 or 2 rupees. But has this Government taken any step to apply the principles of the Santhanam Committee and hang those fellows who are responsible for political corruption? Still the charge-sheet is pending. We, responsible legislators, have made serious charges against the ministry. It is a specific allegation involving several crores of rupees, which is the taxpayers' money. Into whose pocket does it go? If this is not enquired either the Home Minister or the Prime Minister must be an abettor to this offence. They must make some statement here whether they are going to make an enquiry or not. I am one of the complainants. Not even a summons to the complainants has come. Of course, with their brutal majority, they can pass any laws they like. But what is the effect? Unless you implement those laws, unless you implement the principles enunciated by the Santhanam Committee, this democracy will be only a mockery and everybody will swindle the properties in this country. Sir, also.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now the hon. Member must resume his seat.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Sir, one more point and I am concluding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I will have to take stern action now.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Sir, he must explain how they have made it a mockery.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, Sir, he must resume his seat now.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Sir, I want to mention only one more thing and that is about the principle of conducting an inquiry. When we presented a charge-sheet to the President and also to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister said that it would be referred to a sub-committee. That sub-committee brushed aside all the allegations and said that there were no charges. What principles did they follow in conducting the enquiry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may resume his seat now.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Sir, we have an Enquiry Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat.

Shri K. Lakkappa: No, Sir, I will conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; he will have to resume his seat.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Because we insisted for an inquiry....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing need be recorded now.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Sir,**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we started this discussion I said that we will have 2½ hours for general discussion including the time taken by the Minister for his reply. We have already exceeded that time. Now, Acharya Kripalani and others have written to me that they want to participate in this discussion. I do not know what to do. We have to conclude by 5.00.

Some hon. Members: Time may be extended.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-North East): Sir, it is most extraordinary that our party spokesman has not been called upon even though our turn came a great deal earlier. I do not see how you can shut out discussion particularly by very important groupings here in this House. You cannot have a discussion on this basis, in which case it will be impossible for us to function here at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to conclude the general discussion by 5.00 because we have put down some other item to be taken up then. What I would suggest is, if every hon. Member confine his remarks to just two or three minutes it will be possible to accommodate a few.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, you have shut out major organised parties in the House even though their turn came much earlier. Now you say they may take two or three minutes. This is injustice; that is all what I can say about it. You conveniently ignored organised parties. You did not give them any chance. What is all this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will extend it by half-an-hour keeping in view the feeling of the House.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): You have given more time to other parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not given more time; they did not obey the Chair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will you enlighten us as to how you are conducting the business of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your spokesman will get an opportunity.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Two minutes? We do not want it. We are not here by your mercy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From the very beginning I have been saying that no Member should take more than ten minutes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is your explanation for by-passing major organised parties? You have no answer.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: You cannot by-pass major parties like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will continue this discussion till 5 O' Clock. I will give each member five minutes. If any body exceeds that time limit, I will stop him.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This is not fair. My party has not been called. You have given ample chance to people sitting in the treasury benches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given chance to this side, independent members, as well as the other side. Further, corruption is not a party issue.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This remark is quite uncalled for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mukerjee may resume his seat.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is not proper for the Deputy Speaker to make the remark that it is not a party issue and, therefore, the parties need not be given time. Every party in this House has got the right to express its views on every issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give members as much time as I can. I am just trying to adjust the time between the members.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A very organised representative party of this House has not had its spokesman called when a legislative business is being discussed. Why should it happen? Why should the discussion be curtailed like this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have extend the time up to 5 O'Clock.

श्री धर्मूत नाहाटा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक आया है, इस में यद्यपि एक बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन है, फिर भी महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है। वह महत्वपूर्ण इसलिये है कि वह हमारे कानून में एक नया उसूल इंट्रोड्यूस करता है। जब हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं, साफ दिखाई देता है कि धर्मूक अफसर भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, उसने रिश्कत खाई है, उस को 200 रु० तनख्वाह मिलती है, लेकिन लाखों रुपये का बंगला बना हुआ है, कानून साबित नहीं कर सकता है कि वह भ्रष्टाचारी है। इस संशोधन के द्वारा यह व्यवस्था की गई है, कि यदि किसी के पास डिस्पोजिशनल पैसा है तो कानून मह मान कर चलेगा कि वह भ्रष्टाचारी है। अगर नहीं है, तो वह साबित करे। यह एक बहुत बड़ा उनूल कानून में इंट्रोड्यूस किया जा रहा है, जिसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये, जो भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन में सरकार को बहुत मददगार साबित होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि यह एक लैकूना कानून में जान बूझ कर रखा गया है। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ...

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Sir, on a point of clarification. I am being misrepresented.

श्री धर्मूत नाहाटा : अगर ऐसा होता, अगर यह लैकूना जानबूझ कर रखा गया होता, तो आज सरकार और गृह मंत्रालय को उस लैकूने को दूर करने के लिये इस विधेयक को यहाँ पर लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? इस विधेयक का यहाँ लाना इस बात का सबूत है कि हम उस लैकूने को दूर करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कानून बनाये जा रहे हैं, बनाये गये हैं, कमेटियाँ और कमीशन बैठायें गये हैं, लेकिन मैं बड़ी नफरतपूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने धर्मी चौड़ी देर पहले अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता से कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार, एक सामाजिक बुराई है। श्रीमान, भ्रष्टाचार के ठीक स्वकार...

[श्री धर्मनाथ नाहाटा]

हैं—सामाजिक, प्रशासनिक और राजनीतिक। सामाजिक प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार का मूल कारण है, हमारी सामाजिक मूल्यों, जिसमें हम वैसे की पूजा करते हैं और वैसे वालों ने, टाटाओं और बिर्लाओं ने, इन प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों ने रिश्तों दे कर, लालच दे कर, इतनी धिनीनी बुलाई समाज में पैदा कर दी है कि भ्रष्टारों को खरीदते हैं, राजनीतियों को खरीदते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार का स्रोत और जड़ ये वैसे वाले हैं, ये बड़े बड़े पूजीपति हैं, ये प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले हैं, ये बिग-बिजनेस मैन हैं जो गन्दी से गन्दी चीज, धिनीनी से धिनीनी चीज करने से बाज नहीं आते हैं। वे खरीद सकते हैं, धमका सकते हैं, शराब पीना सकते हैं, होटलो में ले जा सकते हैं, लड़कियाँ सप्लाई कर सकते हैं—उन सबका स्रोत हमारे देश में प्राइवेट सेक्टर है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम समाज से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना चाहते हैं तो बिग-बिजनेस मैन को कर्ब करना पड़ेगा, प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कर्ब करना पड़ेगा। प्रशासन से भ्रष्टाचार को हटाने के लिये हम को इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टारों को बदलना पड़ेगा। ये जो आई० सी० एस० भ्रष्टार, श्रीमान, यहां बोले हैं, ये पहले भ्रष्टार में भ्रष्टार थे। इन्होंने अपने मुँह से कहा था कि श्रीक्र मिनिस्टर कौन होता है, आई-एम-डी-गवर्नमेन्ट। ये इस प्रकार के आई० सी० एस० भ्रष्टार जिन्होंने देश में भ्रष्टाचार को फैलाया है, ये समाज में परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

अन्तिम बात मैं राजनीतिक क्षेत्र की कहना चाहता हूँ। यह भ्रष्टाचार बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर है, उस को दूर करने के लिये हमें बताना पड़ेगा, हमें उदाहरण पेश करना होगा कि हमें केवल स्वच्छ होना ही काफी नहीं है, बल्कि स्वच्छ दिखाई देना भी जरूरी है। इस के लिये हमें एकत्रिय पेश करना होगा, तभी भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त होगा।

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): Sir, I support this Bill, of course with some reservations. The reservation is necessary because the Bill does not comprehend to rope in ministers who are to be roped in because they are the most corrupt in our country.

The Home Minister has said that ministers will also be brought under the purview of this amendment. I think, this amendment has been brought because, as it says, a number of cases instituted in courts before the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964, came into force are seriously affected where the accused person's evidence has already been recorded and if the presumption under old section 5(3) is not available to the prosecution, these cases will suffer seriously and will probably end in acquittal and Government, apart from becoming liable to pay compensation or arrears of salary to officers under suspension, will be exposed to public criticism that corrupt officers were allowed to go scotfree.

16.47 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

So, to see that this corrupt government remains free from blame they have brought in this amendment. Of course, whatever good is visualised in this Bill should be accepted and I understand that this Bill will bring to book those persons who acquire property disproportionate to their income. But there are certain other things. I may take a hypothetical case. There is an officer in Delhi, bestowed with three sons and a daughter who may be connected with the Commerce Department or with the licensing department. Now, his one son is reading in London, another in Washington and a third one is bestowed with business qualities. That officer earns something like Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. Now, his son who is bestowed with business qualities has managed to hang one signboard in Bombay or Baroda saying, "Expert

Import House" and he is getting some licences. Then, his daughters also has attained marriageable age and we may hear after some days that his daughter is married to some person with a dowry of Rs. 50,000 which he will pay privately and not publicly. Then, somehow the anti-corruption branch smells of this. When it is smelt by the anti-corruption branch, that officer manages to get a job in the diplomatic service and flies away from India. There he will have diplomatic immunity. I want to know whether this amendment visualises whether this type of officers will be brought to book or not. I say that this amendment will not bring that type of officers within the purview of this law.

Then, I should not hammer in more and more corruption; many things have been said. Today, in this very House about the revolving tower of Ashoka Hotel Shri Onkar Lal Berwa put some straightforward question which could not be answered by the Minister. We understand that many lakhs of rupees are involved in this. Some abnormal procedure was taken by the Government and it has not been answered. The Parliament is sitting here. Of course, I have no doubt, rather I accept and I concede, that the personnel of the Ministry of Works & Housing may even be very good, but still people will misunderstand because our country is full of corruption, everywhere corruption is rampant. Therefore, the public will always misunderstand every type of abnormal procedure, adopted by the Ministry, involving lakhs of rupees; there is every reason behind it; the people will misunderstand the Government's policy and action in such things and from this type of activities, corruption emerges, begins.

I could not understand the explanation of our Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, given the day before yesterday regarding the CBI report that the Government would certainly co-operate with the Orissa Government and they would render all help by even

lending a High Court judge; and if the Commission asked for the report, they would certainly supply that secret report. This Government is not prepared to supply that report to the Orissa Government, but this Government will supply that report to the Commission. Here also the question of Centre-State relation comes. The Congress Government at the Centre does not believe in the non-Congress Government. It seems very clear from his own statement that the Union Government, led by the Congress Party, does not believe in the non-Congress Government of Orissa. He will submit the report to the Commission but not to the Orissa Government! What does it mean? It means something else; the Centre-State relations become worse.

Because there is very little time available for me, I shall end my speech giving one example. Because the law is incomprehensive, what should we do? We have to make this law into a comprehensive one and for that, certain measures should be taken. For the information of the Home Minister, I can say that in Assam there was a pipe scandal to the tune of some lakhs of rupees. A Minister was involved. He was an Agriculture Minister and his name is Shri Mahendra Mohan Chowdhry. He is now the Land Revenue Minister. The Central Government gave some iron pipes . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why does he mention names?

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: I am mentioning because I am quoting it . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is not here to defend himself.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: I shall withdraw it, if it is wrong.

Those pipes were meant for irrigating lands. (Interruptions)

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: On a point of order. He cannot bring in the name of a person who is not here to defend himself.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that myself. (Interruptions).

Shri Dhireswar Kalka: Those pipes were meant for irrigating lands, for agricultural purposes, but those pipes were not used for agricultural purposes; those pipes were distributed among some big traders. The pipes did not go to the agricultural field, but they went to some traders and a hue and cry was made in the Assam Assembly. Then, under no less a person than a High Court judge, Justice Ramlabaye, a Commission was set up and the Commission submitted a report. The report came out in public and in press. Up till now, the Assam Government has not taken any action on that and the Minister who was involved has got a promotion now as the Land Revenue Minister. That is why I say that what is necessary is a comprehensive law. Today there is a Congress Government at the Centre and there are non-Congress Governments in some States. All those Ministers should be roped in. We are not afraid of communist members. Similarly, if there is any charge against a socialist Minister, the Socialist Party will not be afraid of any inquiry against him, and so on. What is necessary in our country to root out corruption is a comprehensive law whereby all men belonging to all parties, who are corrupt, may be roped in and tried by an agency like the Ombudsman. I do not know where the Ombudsman is in our country. Let us bring forward that type of law so that there may be an immediate trial and immediate punishment of the corrupt. It is only in this way that we can root out corruption in our country.

Shri N. Sreekanth Nair: On a point of order. I want your ruling on a point of order. It has been stated here that a Minister is also a public servant. I want your ruling on the question whether the definition given in the Act is binding in this connection or any statement by the hon. Minister.

I want to bring to your notice that in the original Act a public servant has been defined to be a public servant as defined in section 21 of the IPC. The definition given in section 21 of the IPC does not include a Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is a Supreme Court judgment about it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I shall clarify it in my speech.

Shri N. Sreekanth Nair: I want your ruling on the point. In the Act, the term 'public servant' has been defined as a public servant as defined in section 21 of the IPC. I shall read out that section to you so that the position may be explained by the hon. Minister when he replies to the debate and whether a Minister is also included within the meaning of the term.

Section 21 of the IPC reads thus:

"The words "public servant" denote a person falling under any of the descriptions hereinafter following namely:—

Second—Every Commissioned Officer in the Military, Naval or Air Forces of India.

Third—Every Judge;

Fourth—Every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorised by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Fifth—Every juryman, assessor, or member of a panchayat assisting a Court of Justice or public servant;

Sixth—Every arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or mat-

ter has been referred for decision or report by any Court of Justice, or by any other competent public authority;

Seventh—Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement.....”

Mr. Speaker: It looks as if the hon. Member is reading out the whole book.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In this list, only officers who have got executive powers have been mentioned, and of course, judges are also included. But this definition excludes a Minister. I want the hon. Minister to keep this in mind and tell us what the position is. I want you to give a ruling on the point whether the term 'public servant' includes a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Shri J. B. Kripalani wanted to say something and he wanted a couple of minutes.

श्री जे. भा. कृपलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खाली एक मिनट चाहिए। होम मिनिस्टर साहब जो यह सगोषधन बिल लाये हैं वह ठीक है मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सही दिशा में एक कदम है। लेकिन जब मैं मध्य प्रदेश में था वहाँ एक चना होता है जिसे लोबी चना कहते हैं। वह बाहर नहीं भेजा जा सकता था। यह सरकार का हुनम था फिर जब यह जनरल एलैक्शन द्वारा 10 या 15 रोज के बाल्से, एक तिजारीती को उन्होंने परमिशन दी कि तुम भेज सकते हो और 15 दिन के बाद फिर उन्होंने बंद कर दिया तो अगर यह होम मिनिस्टर साहब उस के बाल्से कोई जांच कमेटी बैठायेंगे जोकि इस बारे में जांच करे तो मैं उनके कैंडिडेट्स कन्सल कल्याण और मैं संकल्पना कि बाकूई हूँ। इन सरिवस इन बाइपिंग अउड व परणान

Mr. Speaker: It is nearing five o'clock now. There is one other Member who wants to speak on this Bill, namely Shri Satya Narain Singh. He

may speak tomorrow, and after him, the hon. Minister may reply to the debate.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad): Before you take up the CIA....

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking it up just now.

The hon. Minister of External Affairs will now make a statement about the latest position in regard to the treatment of the Indian Embassy personnel in China.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Is it in response to our request?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Yes, I am obeying his summons.

17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TREATMENT OF INDIAN DIPLOMATES BY CHINA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Since I spoke to the House last, the whole world has been shocked by the news which have come from Peking about the humiliating treatment accorded to our diplomats by the Red Guards in Peking. At the airport Shri Raghunath was physically attacked and slapped. His glasses were broken and his face was stated to be bleeding. Shri Vijai who had only been declared *persona non grata* and who according to international law was entitled to all privileges of a diplomat until he left the territory of China was paraded round the airport for one hour and humiliated by a howling mob of Red Guards. Our First Secretary, Shri C. V. Ranganathan against whom no charges had been made was forced to bow his head by the Red Guards. That all this was done in no moment of frenzy but was the result of cold, calculated and deliberate policy was shown by the fact that after this scene was enacted, the Red Guards marched away in disciplined battle formation. We have just now begun to receive the direct report from our CDA in Peking. We hope

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

that the full report will reach us by this evening or tomorrow morning. In the meantime information about their treatment in Canton has just arrived from our Charge d' Affairs. Raghunath was taken out of plane and paraded around the airport and town in an open truck. As anticipated he was separated from Mr. Rao, accompanying Officer and Vijay. Apart from subjecting him to verbal insults Raghunath was subjected to the characteristic form of punishment inflicted on victims in the cultural revolution viz., hurling of shoes, spitting at victims and beating with sticks small enough not to bruise or lacerate. There was however some consolation in the fact that Raghunath by being taken around in a van has perhaps been saved from any kind of brutal treatment by the masses. So far Vijay was not touched in Canton. Slogans against him however were raised.

We received information about three hours ago that both Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijai have arrived in Hongkong. The party seems to have left Canton by train this morning and arrived at the border by noon time. I understand that the Hong Kong authorities have given all assistance to the party on crossing over. About an hour ago we have able to talk on telephone with our Commission in Hong Kong and personally to Shri Raghunath himself. Both of them, though in poor physical shape, are in high spirits. At present they are staying with our Commissioner in Hong Kong and the tentative plans are that they will return to India on Saturday.

We are still awaiting the full report from our Embassy in Peking which should be with us this evening or tomorrow morning. All that we have heard, however, shows that the Chinese Government not only violated ordinary rules of diplomatic usage but also broke several promises made to our Charged' Affairs. He had been assured that Raghunath would be allowed to be accompanied by an

Indian officer. The accompanying officer Shri M. S. Rao, First Secretary was never allowed to communicate with Raghunath during the journey. He was also assured that Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijai would be taken across to the border yesterday evening. The over-night stay in Canton was deliberately planned to subject our officers to humiliation. Thus the Chinese Government have proved themselves not merely indifferent to all civilized norms but have shown themselves either unwilling or incapable of honouring their own pledged words.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I ask for a very simple clarification?

Mr. Speaker: If we begin like that, it will take some time as other hon. Members also would like clarifications.

17.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

ALLOWED USE OF FOREIGN FUNDS IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN INDIA

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up discussion of the matter dealt with in the calling attention notice today regarding the CIA and other foreign agencies giving funds for elections.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secundarabad): This matter came up this morning and the Home Minister made a statement. If he had said that the report says that the charges are baseless, then it would be a different thing. Charges have been made both inside and outside the House. A debate at this stage would only mean further mud slinging at one another. I would suggest that we consider this matter after Government have considered the Report and come to their conclusions.

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly take your seat? After all, considering all aspects of the question, we thought it is an affront to the whole nation. It is not, after all, one alleging against

another, not only in India but outside also. Let us talk it out in such a restrained way that the honour of India is not sullied.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Half a minute.

Mr. Speaker: Party after party I will call. I have no objection who speaks. I am in your hands. Let each party give me the name, I will allow him to speak.

Shri R. Barua.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): I am not one who believes in crying wolf every time, nor am I in favour of witch-hunting, but this particular case is a serious matter, affecting the very foundation of our democracy.

For some time past allegations were heard that foreign Powers, foreign Embassies, CIA, all these people are financing our political movement. For some time nobody took note of it. Now, things have been so spoken of in every field, that something has got to be done here and now.

The alleged CBI report is not denied by the Government. On the other hand, it seems that CIA activity is not denied by our Government. What is more, for the last 1½ years I have seen that some sort of sanctity is being attached to this government investigating machinery, and that is why we always hear the demand why that report is not placed on the Table of the House, why so-and-so it not thrown out of the Government. Because of our prolonged debate, giving some amount of sanctity to this government machinery, things have come to the present pass. People have come to believe that what is being stated by this news is correct. If it is really so, then the entire foundation of our democracy is gone, I should say.

For about 2½ hours today we heard in the House so much talk of corrupted by corruption, as if there is violated by corruption, as if there is

no corrupt man here. But it is more dangerous that the political parties which are said to be in the vanguard of the people's prosperity and the people's well being, are being charged with this thing. I do not know which particular party may be talking money, but one fact remains that people have come to believe that our entire democracy is going to be sabotaged by foreign Powers.

In West Asian countries we found how foreign money influenced the very fabric of governments. I am afraid it is also going to be done here. What is more, after the West Asian crisis the things that are developing in the country are causing great despair among the people. Men like Nasser who were being respected by his own people as well as by others are being termed as megalomaniacs. This psychology is developing in particular groups. If somebody says that there must be some influence of CIA money here, there is no answer.

During the Chinese aggression...

An hon. Member: It is not only CIA, other Embassies also.

Shri R. Barua: That is what I am coming to.

There is sufficient evidence also to think that during the Chinese aggression certain political parties and groups were doing things in a manner to sabotage the very foundations of India's sovereignty.

So, these are matters coming one after another, and it is good that this time it has come to the forefront, and all political parties, all people who have got the good of the country at heart should put their heads together and see that these things are stopped once for all. I am not concerned with any political party, but I am concerned with the democratic foundations and the sovereignty of this country. That is going to founder on this very spot.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Everyday in this House from the Opposition side we hear one Member accusing the other that he is a CIA man and the other Member makes counter accusations, "these are lies". It is nood going in for legal remedies for such allegations. Where is the legal proof for certain parties taking certain money from this particular embassy or that particular organisation? It is not going to remove the popular suspicion in this country. These are ratters talked not only outside but inside also and within this House and there is an impression created that there must be something wrong somewhere, something rotten in the State of Denmark. I hope the time has come for all the political parties to put their heads together and seek a solution instead of seeking temporary advantages for capturing power and convert India into some sort of a Balkan State. So, I submit that this is an opportunity which is being given to us to put our heads together and see that this foreign intrusion in our political life is stopped. Unless we do this, we have no right to talk of corruption and pulling down this Minister or that Minister or accuse each other. I hope that the hon. Members here will see to it that they put forward concrete suggestions so that these things are completely cleared.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, we are grateful to you for having suggested this morning that, in response to the call attention notices that some of us had given, a short discussion of this nature might take place.

I would like to start by saying that the allegations in so far as my party is concerned, are totally false and we repudiate the slander which has been attributed to some high official quarter by the *New York Times* correspondent in Delhi. Every rupee of the Election Fund that we collected was collected from our friends, sympathi-

sers and supporters in this country. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared and in fact insist that this matter should be investigated so that the facts may be brought to light.

I am very glad that the hon. Home Minister has dismissed the leakage made by someone in Government as unfounded and as mere conjecture or guess work. But that is not enough.

Who is responsible, under the cover of this cowardly anonymity, for having carried on this smear campaign so harmful to all political parties in the country, because every political party of one persuasion or another is referred to. Whoever has done this, whoever talked to the *New York Times*, man, has done no service to this country or even to his own Government. Is the hon. Minister prepared to investigate this crime first of all to find out who did it. (An Hon. Member: Mr. L. P. Singh) I refuse to believe that hon. Home Secretary, who is an honourable man, would have done it.

Mr. Speaker: It is very unfair that on the floor of the House names of persons should be mentioned like this.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I object to this Sir; it is very unfair to him. It is absolutely an unfounded allegation.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is very unfortunate, I would agree.

I am asking the hon. Home Minister to be good enough to use the machinery he has to find out who was it who gave this story. There is a little hint conveyed in the *New York Times* article. I have not got the original article but I am reading from the *Indian Express* of yesterday. It says that this report had been studied by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and by Mr. Chavan and "the source indicated

that both had accepted the report as accurate' The question that arises is: Is it some one in the entourage of my hon. friend or is it somebody in the entourage of the Prime Minister? Is it a junior Minister of the Government or is it a Government official? This is not the first time that this kind of smearing has been attempted from these quarters. We have a right to ask the Home Minister as the custodian of the honour of this country to try and find out who has let him, and us, down in this manner.

This thing has to be fully probed both in the national interest and in fairness to all the parties concerned because no party has been exempt. I make two suggestions. I would like to know if the hon. Home Minister will respond to them. They are constructive suggestions. Normally intelligence reports are not expected to be published. I accept that. But now that the damage is done, now that the leak has been made by someone who had access to the document, at least to knowing what it may have purported to say,—it is obviously a wrong report—but somebody sold the story to the *New York Times* who the *New York Times* staff thought should know. That, therefore, narrows the circle of the party guilty of this misdeed.

Normally, we would not have expected intelligence reports to be published. But I do suggest that in this particular case, more harm will be done by not publishing it than by publishing it. Let the Minister come to the conclusions which he wants to have a few days to arrive at, and let him publish the report along with the Government conclusions, and let them put the matter out to public discussion. This would be correct. We believe in an Open Society. I would like to think that many hon. Members opposite also join us in believing in the open society, where everything should be open to public discussion, where the light should be shed on dark corners. If that is so,

my first suggestion would be that, in fairness to all concerned, this report should be published along with the conclusions to which the Government arrive.

Whether they do it or not, I make the second suggestion; and that is, that as soon as Government's preliminary investigation is over, an appropriate Tribunal should be set up. There should be a public investigation into the possible use of foreign money in our elections. Let there be a public enquiry. Let there be a Supreme Court Judge or any one of his status, of an independent, objective status appointed. Let this report, let the Government conclusions, and let what all of us have to say, be presented in public to this authority, and after some months, after a proper hearing, let this Tribunal give its findings. If there are any guilty people in this country, let them be pointed out. If there are innocent people, let their reputations be cleared of the dirty smear.

If this is not done, then we can imagine the effect on the morale in our young democracy. Already, more and more people, even among educated people—and I know every Member can corroborate this—more and more people are getting cynical, losing faith; losing faith in politicians, losing faith in politics and losing faith in democracy. They are becoming nihilistic and cynical; they talk very glibly of a military dictatorship as a solution to our problems. Are we going now—by giving this leak, whoever is the culprit, he has done the damage—to help to give another blow to our already tottering democracy? I am sure none of us wish it. Well, if we do not, then it is time that we had a public tribunal to investigate these charges against all the parties concerned. If this impression is allowed to remain, then I think another blow will have been struck which might expedite the end of our democracy.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Similarly, what impression will remain abroad with this report? Already, many people think that we are sycophants going round with a begging bowl asking eternally for aid. Now, are we going to allow the world to think that every political party in India can be purchased by one government or another? Are we such a minor, backward republic in some backwoods that this can be alleged against us without our repudiating this libel?

As I have said, we on these Benches would welcome an enquiry. We demand one. We think that, so far as we are concerned, we would like people to come and prove that any single rupee came to us other than from our own country, other than our own fellow compatriots. But as important as clearing our Party's reputation, after all, there is the national interests, which is important. I suggest that cleanliness in our public life demands acceptance of the two suggestions I have made: full publicity to the report and the Government's findings, and a Tribunal to examine the whole thing, to hear everyone in the full, public light, and come to its findings, to undo the mischief that has been done by this unknown enemy of our country.

श्री बलराज मजोठ (वसिष्ठ विल्ली) :
प्रधन मंत्री, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो यह रिपोर्ट स्यूअरकं टाइम्स में छपी, जिसके कारण यह सारा मामला आज नवन में आया है, यह एक ठग से झंझा ही हुआ है। पिछले कई वर्षों से इस प्रकार की बात देश में चल रही है। अब से हमने विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर करना शुरू किया, जब से हमने अपना कारेज एकसंबंध बचाने के लिए विदेशों को, रूस को, अमेरिका को या चीन को, अपने रुपये में वेन्ट करना शुरू किया और जब से इन विदेशी मुद्रों के पास भारतीय मुद्रा इकट्ठी होनी शुरू हुई, तब से इस देश में यह चर्चा होने लगी कि वह

इस रुपये का प्रयोग इस देश के सामाजिक जीवन; इस देश के राजनीतिक जीवन, धार्मिक जीवन को छुट्ट करने के लिये कर रहे हैं और मेरी पार्टी ने इस मामले में कई बार मांग की है—मैं धाररिबल गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि पिछले पांच-सात वर्षों में हमारे प्रस्तावों को देखिये, हमने बार-बार मांग की है कि यह जो हुवा चल रही है, इसके बारे में जांच की जाय कि अमेरिका से, रूस से और अन्य देशों से पैसा आ रहा है और वह हमारे धार्मिक जीवन में, सामाजिक जीवन में छुट्टाचार फैला रहा है, उसको रोक करने के लिये कुछ किया जाय। लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मामले में कुछ नहीं किया गया। आज यह चीज सामने आई है—जहां तक मेरे दल का ताल्लुक है, मेरी जात का ताल्लुक है, मेरे साथियों का ताल्लुक है, मैं यहां पर चैलेंज करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी की हिम्मत हूँ तो कोर्ट में आये। आप इसके बारे में एन्क्वायरी कीजिये और जैना मसानी साहब ने कहा है—अदालत मुकर्रर कीजिये, कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज मुकर्रर कीजिये, कोई ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रर कीजिये, उस के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट को रखिये, कैंक्ट्स पेश कीजिये, ताकि सही बात सामने आ सके।

जिस डग में यह चीज की गई है, जिन लोगों ने उसे किया है, उन लोगों ने शायद समझा होगा कि हम विरोधी पक्ष को इस प्रकार से स्वीयर कर सकेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने विरोधी पक्ष को स्वीयर नहीं किया, उन्होंने सारे देश को स्वीयर किया है, हमारे देश के लोकतन्त्र को स्वीयर किया है, उसकी धारस्था को देश की जनता के दिलों में गिराया है, उस की धारस्था संसार के लोगों के दिलों में गिराई है। इसलिये अब जब कि यह गलत बात हो चुकी है, अब जब कि यह अनर्थ हो चुका है, जब कि यह बांध सामने आ चुकी है, तो अब इसमें झिझकना नहीं चाहिये। अब सारी बात सामने आनी चाहिये, अब सारी बात खुलनी चाहिये ताकि

एक बार सब चीजें नियर जाय, पानी साफ़ हो जाय ।

परन्तु इस से भी काम नहीं चलेगा । जो सुझाव मसानी साहब ने दिये हैं, मैं उनका पुरा पुरा समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार उनको मानेगी । लेकिन साथ ही एक दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर लोकतन्त्र है, लोकतन्त्र केवल कानून से नहीं चलता है, लोकतन्त्र चलता है—परम्पराओं से । जब तक स्वस्थ परम्परायें नहीं होंगी, तब तक लोकतन्त्र कामयाब नहीं होगा । हमारे लोकतन्त्र में, हमारे चुनावों में रुपये का प्रयोग जिस ढंग से हो रहा है, उस से लोकतन्त्र दूषित हो रहा है और देश के अन्दर जो अस्थिरता पैदा हो रही है, जो भ्रष्टाचार पैदा हो रहा है उस से दूसरे लोग यह समझते हैं कि हम भारत के लोगों को खरीद सकते हैं, उन को हम अपने चंगुल में ला सकते हैं, उसके लिये वे प्रयत्न करते हैं—यह स्थिति बहुत गलत है । इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये देश के अन्दर नैतिक स्तर को ऊँचा करना होगा और साथ ही साथ यह जो प्रथा विदेशी सहायता की है इसे खत्म करना होगा । जब तक हमारी निर्भरता उनके ऊपर रहेगी, जब तक हम उनसे भीख मांगते रहेंगे, जब तक उन के पास हमारे देश में भारतीय मुद्रा का, रुपयों का बड़ा बड़ा अण्डार कायम रहेगा, तब तक वे हम को पच-घ्रष्ट करने की कोशिश करते रहेंगे और इस प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार का वातावरण बना रहेगा क्योंकि कई कमजोर कर्तव्यों होंगी, जोकि उनका शिकार हो जायगी, जो कि उनके पक्ष में फंस जायेंगी । इसलिये इस प्रश्न का जो किस्तुत पहलू है उस पर विचार करना होगा, चाहे हम भूँचे रहें, चाहे हमें अपने पेट पर पट्टी बाँधनी पड़े, हमें कुछ भी करना पड़े, हमें इस विदेशी सहायता से छुट्टी लेनी होगी । हम अपने देश का फौरन एकसंबंध बचाने के लिये उनको रुपये में बेरोक कर रहे हैं, वह रुपया यहीं रहता है और फिर उसका दुरुपयोग

होता है । इस को रोकना होगा । इस सारे भ्रष्टाचार की यही बुनियाद है, जिसके द्वारा हमारे जीवन पर प्रतिक्रमण होता है, इसको रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाय । यही मेरा सुझाव है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as in the morning, I wish to reiterate that as far as my party is concerned, I repudiate entirely and totally the contemptible lie that we have received assistance, financial and other kinds of assistance, from any foreign country. In the morning the Home Minister said that the 'New York Times' report is based on conjectures. In his characteristic fashion, unfortunately he left the matter in mid air and therefore in a way that gives rise to suspicion. I am grateful to you that you insisted that there should be some discussion, so that the air can be cleared.

After recent revelations we know of the CIA, perhaps the most loathed and detested organisation in the world today—I say it because it is internationally notorious for subversive activities in different countries; it has openly taken credit for organising coup d'etat; it makes and un-makes Governments; it topples administrations from Indonesia to Nigeria and Ghana and all that—and behind apparently innocent organisations like the Congress for Cultural Freedom, which publishes beautifully embellished journals like *Criterion*, an organisation with which perhaps very innocently men like my hon. friend, Shri Masani, have been very closely associated. But they have been there and they have fed organisations with money so that anti-Communist crusades could be conducted.

There have been open reports in this country regarding CIA money being used in the elections. I have heard in my own constituency in Calcutta this allegation being made that CIA money was being used

[Shri H N Mukerjee]

against me I do not know, I cannot vouch for the truth of it, but something has to be done in regard to investigation. An investigation should be conducted, there is no doubt about it.

It is very good that all parties in this House and in the country—the Swatantra, Jan Sangh, SSP, the Congress Party as well as the Left Wing Parties which comprises all of us—have repudiated the slander entirely and we all reiterate what has been said at least in one of the suggestions which Shri Masani put forward that there must be a proper investigation. In the United States they too have what they call Congressional Inquiry. We may have a parliamentary or a quasi-parliamentary inquiry or we may have a very high level judicial inquiry. But it has to be an appropriate inquiry so that things come out into the open and the evidence could be sifted. There must not be a whole and corner I B information based investigation when the conclusions of the Home Ministry cannot be possibly accepted on that basis. We ask for a proper, full and appropriate investigation.

Particularly in regard to the accusations against us Communists, the report says that Communist embassies in India helped certain Left Wing parties. As far as we are concerned, I have said that any suggestion of monies coming to our party from socialist countries or from any other country abroad is an utter lie. Fifty-year old slanders regarding Moscow gold have been nailed to the wall long time ago, they have been thrown into the dust-bin of history. Zimovier letter and so many other abominations are there. This kind of slander has always been thrown against us, but those enormities have never been able to change the course of history or political evolution.

As far as our participation in elections are concerned, we go and ask our people to help not only with

their votes but with their time, their labour and their money. We collect money from the people howsoever small it may be. Our election expenses are absolutely minimal and we win never by the use of money or by any kind of pressure that power can bring but because our people know us and trust us as their servants and we set up candidates only where we have bases of popular support. I do not wish to talk of the kind of way I fight my elections. Perhaps you would not believe if I tell you the amount of money which is spent in my election. But look at Shri J M Biswas, for instance, who defeated Shri Atulya Ghosh. We could not even in our dreams imagine ever being able to handle anything like an infinitesimal proportion of the money power which was arrayed against us, but an obscure railway man won the election because he had the love of his people. We try to live with the people like fish and water and we work with them. It is on that basis we win. If we succeed in the elections it is because we have an ideology that binds us, an ideology worth more than all the money in the world, and we live with the people and work for them to the best of our ability.

Communist embassies have been mentioned. I suppose in these days of international misbehaviour anything can be said or done about the embassies which are situated in this country. They can defend themselves against insinuations in the report, but it is a pity that such insinuations can be hurled. Why? Because newspapers particularly foreign newspapers, powerful foreign newspapers, hand in glove with Shri Chavan's secret police, can do that dirty job. At least the world knows that while the United States has its CIA, the Socialist countries have no comparable organisation of that sort. There is a movement for friendship, cultural ties with different countries but nothing of this kind.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would ask you, Sir, to permit me to repeat again my earlier assertion that no foreign money, tainted because it is clandestine, no foreign money from any quarter, socialist or non-socialist comes as far as my party is concerned, for fighting the elections or for any other purpose.

श्री मधु लिमये (मगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, न मैं मूलजिम हूँ न मेरा दल। इसलिए मुझे कोई सफाई नहीं देनी है। हमारे दल का नाम नहीं है इसलिए मैंने कहा मुझे कोई सफाई न देने देनी है। लेकिन यह जो ममला हमारे सामने आया है मैं इन लोगों से मलफिक राय हूँ, कि इनका फंडला कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए और इसलिए जा पार्लियामेंटो कमेटी के द्वारा उस की जांच करने की बात है या किसी मुप्रीम कांटे के जज के द्वारा उस की मैं तार्ड करता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मामला आज ना नहीं है। यह दस साल पुराना मामला है और उस में मुझे सरकार ही एक कपट नीति या छल नीति दिखाई देती है। जिन तरह बिना चूफ के साथ धूर खेल खेलता है, कभी उस को पकड़नी है, कभी उस का छोड़नी है, उसी तरह यह सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ विरोधी दला के साथ यह छल वाली नीति चरतनी है। कभी न न का वादनी है, कभी छोड़नी है।

(व्यवधान) जग भाति में सुनिप। टीक बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि इसका फैसला हो। अध्यक्ष महोदय, दस साल पहले इस वक्त जा भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने उन्होंने एक भाषण दिया था। उसमें मैंने ज़ुमला ही मैं पढ़ाया।

"The PSP, Mrs. Gandhi said, also did not like the present foreign policy of the Government of India, as it involved a certain amount of displeasure among capitalist countries like America. It was a disgrace for the party that it receives monetary help

from foreign countries and indulges in the reactionary activities inside the country."

यह वह भारत टाइम्स में 24 जनवरी 1957 का आया था। दूसरे दिन इसका खंडन हुआ

एक माननीय सदस्य : सुचेता कृपालानी ने किया था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आ रहा हूँ सभी चीजों की तरफ। तो और जोश में आ कर इन्होंने कहा :

"Mrs. Gandhi said: 'my statement is being severely criticised in newspapers and I am being abused. But I am not afraid of these abuses. I repeat once again that both these parties (Communist and Praja Socialist) received aid from foreign countries'."

यानी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी। लेकिन इसके बाद इनके पिताजी और उम वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री बीच में आये और उन्होंने इलाहाबाद में कहा 7 फरवरी को

"These parties might be getting or not getting such aid," said Mr. Nehru, but he did not like Indira Gandhi saying such things. Mrs. Gandhi had told him today that she has not said so."

बाद में उसी दिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्दिरा गांधी का बयान आता है और दो दिन जिस बात को वह दोहराती है, उसके बारे में, नेहरू साहब के कहने पर, कहती है कि मैंने कभी ऐसा कहा ही नहीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दस साल पहले का उदाहरण मैंने इसलिए दिया कि यही बात इस वक्त भी चल रही है। मेरा ख्याल है कि विरोधियों को बमजोर बनाने में निरुपेय की जा नैतिक शक्ति है उस को नष्ट करने के लिए सरकार कुछ देर इन आरोपों को चलाती है। लेकिन बाद में हमारे हक में सोचनी है जब कभी जाव का और उसका कोई न कोई फैसला करने की बात आती

[श्री मधु विमले]

है तो भाग जानी है। फिर बित्नी बूढ़ को छोड़ देती है और कुछ समय के लिए मामला टक जाता है और फिर चालू हो जाता है। नजीबा यह ही जाता है कि किसी भी विरोधी दल में यह हिम्मत नहीं रह जाती है इन का इन्कर मुकाबिला करने की। आज मैं मौनू मसानी साहब का जो मुसाव है, हमारे मधोक साहब है, हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब हैं इन को मैं ताईद करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले की ठीक तरह जांच हो। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो कहेंगे कि इन के गुप्त पुलिस विभाग के द्वारा जो रपट आती है उन को प्रकट किया जाय। लेकिन यह भ्रमाशयण बात है और इसलिए बेरी मत है कि जब न्यूयार्क टाइम्स जैसे अखबार को, सही या गलत इस रपट के बारे में पता चल जाता है और न्यूयार्क टाइम्स कोई मामूली अखबार नहीं है, जो मूल रपट हमारे सामने आनी चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सी० आई० ए० का मामला जो दुनिया में चला, आप को पता होगा कि यह न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ऐसा अखबार है कि जिस ने हिम्मत के साथ अपने देश की सरकार के गुप्त जामूसी विभाग के जो कारनामे हैं उन के बारे में लगातार लेख लिखे थे। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कोई हिम्मत वाला अखबार होता तो मैं कहता कि हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र भी आज मजबूत हो गया है। लेकिन आज यह बात नहीं है। तो न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में जो खबरें छानी हैं, एक मामूली अखबार की खबर, ऐसा कह कर के उस को टाला नहीं जा सकता। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सविधान के दायरे के अन्दर यह लोक सभा जनता की सार्वभौम इच्छा की प्रतीक है और इस इच्छा को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए लोगों को बालिग मताधिकार का अधिकार दिया गया है। निष्पक्ष और साफ वातावरण में चुनाव हो इसलिए रोक लगाई गई कि एक व्यक्ति यानी उम्मीदवार कितना पैसा खर्च कर सकता है। एक इसी तरह हम को बाणी की स्वतंत्रता और दूसरी शहरी राजादिया

नी गई इसीलिए कि लोक मत का जो प्रवाह है वह कल्पित या दूषित न हो जाय और उस का सही माने में यहाँ प्रतिबिम्ब हो। यह न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में जो खबरें प्रपी हैं अगर वह सही हैं, तो मेरा स्थान है कि इन लाख सभा में फिर बहुत ही कम लोग बैठ पायेंगे। इसलिए यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। वैसे ही इन शहरी राजादिया के बावजूद कानून रोक है खर्च पर हम के बावजूद, आप जानते हैं कम्पनी कानून में राजनैतिक दलों का पैसा देने की सुविधा है। उस की रपट आई है यहाँ पर। 1962 के पहले 1 करोड़ 4 लाख रुपया यानी सबसे ज्यादा कांग्रेस पार्टी को मिला और उस के बाद स्वतंत्र पार्टी को बहुत ही कम यानी 16 लाख के करीब मिला। दूसरे दलों को तो न के बराबर मिला। यही स्थिति नये अकड़ों में भी है। फिर राजा महाराजामो का मामला आ जाता है अध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं उन का कोई व्यक्तिगत दुष्मन नहीं हूँ। लेकिन लोकतंत्र के लिए मैं जानता हूँ कि यह खतरनाक है कि राजाजामो के जो विशेषाधिकार हैं, और उन के पास जो साधन हैं उन का इस्तेमाल वह कैसे हैं और आम उम्मीदवारों में और उन में शुरू से ही यह विषमता, यह गैर बराबरी रहती है जिस से लोकमत का जो निर्णय है वह ठीक तरह व्यक्त नहीं हो पाता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज राजा महाराजामो के बारे में कहा जाता है कि हमारे जो स्वतंत्र पार्टी के मित्र हैं उन्होंने सब भरे हुए हैं। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। जिस तरह सब से अधिक पूजोपतियाँ का समर्थन कांग्रेस पार्टी को है उसी तरह राजा महाराजा और सामन्त लोगों के बारे में भी मैं कहूँगा अधिक समर्थन इन लोगों का है। मैं हमारे देश में जो प्राथिक रचना है, यह विभागाधिकार हैं, सामाजिक कारामियाँ हैं, सराबोर हैं, उस की वजह से साफ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव हो नहीं पाते। अतः अगर उस में विदेशी पैसा बिया बायगा तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र का मरणांश हो जायगा। इसलिए इस अवस

पर ये, बड़ा बन्नी है नहीं, लेकिन प्राप के नाकत गृह मन्त्री को और गृह मन्त्री के नाकत उन को यह कहता चाहता है कि इस सरकार की जो कपट नीति है, कुटिलता की नीति है या जो बिल्ली का चूहे के साथ क्रूर खेल चलता रहता है उस को वह छोड़ दें। अगर सरकार के पास रपट है तो उस का जांच हो। यदि इस तरह का कोई सबूत नहीं है तो हमेशा के लिए इस कीचड़ उठालने का जो काम चलता है उस पर रोक लगायी जाय। अगर सबमूच यह कीचड़ है, दलदल है तो वह भी सामने घासे। इतना ही। इस प्रबन्ध पर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although for some time there has been this atmosphere of mistrust in the country regarding the utilisation of foreign money, it is strange that a report which appeared in the *New York Times* should agitate us so much. We were not agitated by what we saw around us but we are agitated by what an American reporter says is happening in India. This is the tragedy of it. I think, it is necessary that the Government should look into this not because the *New York Times* reports on it but because in the interest of the country, it is important that we should do all we can to safeguard the national integrity and independence of the country. Some years ago there was a feeling of freedom and general trust but now it has come to such a pass that even our own officers, particularly, the military officers, no longer mix with the same freedom with officers of foreign embassies. This is a sign of mistrust. I remember, several years ago when I was in Indonesia, how the same forces, the same countries, the same officers tried to woo one lot or the other. We have seen what has happened in Indonesia. We are seeing what is happening in Vietnam. This is a large country and many forces are at work. But whatever forces they are, let us settle it between themselves. Let us, at least on this particular point, get together and settle our own differences. Whatever the

findings may be of this Inquiry Committee which either the Government or all of us, the opposition parties and the Government together, might institute, let not the findings be such that we besmirch our own people and our own country. We know that all these things are probably going on because elections cost a lot, because this is a poor country and because this country is a focal point where two mighty powers are facing each other, namely, Russia and America. If it were to happen that these two powers should try to split India into small countries, it would not be something new. The same thing happened in China when America helped China, helped Chiang-Kei-Shek and also helped Japan to conquer Manchuria. Russia also conquered Outer Mongolia to get it away from China. The same balkanisation went on in Asia and in Far East and it would not be surprising if it went on here. Therefore, let this debate not be turned into one of mud-slinging each other. We do not have to explain to the world that we have not received anything from America or from Russia or from any other country. No political leader has to explain that this thing has to be settled between ourselves. This is all that I would urge on my hon. friends on the opposition benches and I do hope that the opposition parties and the Government will get together on this.

I would like to remind the House that even our former Finance Minister did say that he had some suspicion about the utilisation of some part of PL 480 funds which was not accounted for by the American Embassy. Although it was said by the Finance Minister that this thing happened during his tenure, two days later we had a contradiction by a government officer to say that this was not correct. This was left in the air. All I am trying to say is that if we want to live in an atmosphere of freedom, we must learn to settle our own differences and not air them and certainly we should not get agitated over what the *New York Times* says.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): After hearing my hon. friends on the Congress side and my colleagues on this side, I am very glad that such a discussion as this is taking place. I am very glad about it, because this question of slandering a party of taking foreign money was so easily bandied about by singling us out for the past many years. We have been telling them that we have got our own political views with which they may or may not agree, but they should not challenge our *bona fides*, and they should not bandy these charges lightly. But they did not believe. Now, the shoe has started pinching each of them. So, now some saner counsels have started prevailing upon them, and I am very glad about it.

With regard to the leakage of this report, my submission is that this leakage is deliberate. Again, some of my friends may agree or may not agree. Somebody, someone in the Home Ministry has leaked it out with a political purpose, because today many of the Opposition parties are in various Governments in the States in combinations. Somebody in the Home Ministry wants to see that on such issues the Opposition parties should start mudslinging at each other on the floor of the House, and it will have its repercussions of bitterness in the respective non-Congress Governments in the States and that will prepare the ground for their break-up. With this political motive, someone in the Home Ministry has leaked it out. As I said, some may agree or may not agree with me when I say this. That the leakage has been deliberate. So, I request Government that this must be seriously gone into, as far as the Home Ministry's side is concerned. Also, as far as the *New York Times* reporter is concerned, the matter must be gone into. If what he has published is true, then I would say that it is a service to the country that he has published it. If

it is not true, then I say that Government must take him to task for creating a situation in our country where there is mudslinging amongst ourselves and also creating disruption.

Then, there is the question of the appointment of a parliamentary committee. During the half-an-hour discussion on the CIA activities, we had demanded that a high-powered commission should be appointed. Shri M. C. Chagla had stated in reply that this proposal of the Opposition would be placed before the Cabinet and after the Cabinet took a decision, it would be reported to the House, if necessary. But instead of that being done, I find that some CIB investigation is going on. That is what we have been told.

I want to know what has happened to Shri M. C. Chagla's statement, whether the matter has been placed before the Cabinet Committee. We find a strange contrast here. On the question of Naxalbari there was no hesitation on the part of the Home Minister to accept the setting up of a parliamentary committee or a parliamentary delegation. But when it comes to the question of the CIA activities in our country, why should there be such hesitation for a long time? This is there because in Naxalbari, a Government of our own countrymen was involved, and, therefore, they had no hesitation in attacking them, but when it comes to CIA, it relates to the Government of the USA on whom we depend for food and other things and that is why they are afraid of doing anything in regard to the CIA.

Therefore, I submit that this question of the appointment of a high-powered commission should be considered very seriously by Government. I say that the so-called CIB report is just an eye-wash. Either Government have not realised the ramifications of the CIA into the political,

social and economic life of the country, irrespective of the parties, or after having realised it, they do not want to go into it very deeply because of the seriousness of the thing.

As far as the CIA is concerned, it has got access to sources very close to Government. In the *Ramparts*, a US magazine, they say that the CIA has got a department called the DDP (Deputy Director of Projects). I shall quote from it presently, some idea of the sweep of the DDP's activities can be gained from the several projects in which they are engaged. One such project is training the household security force of the King of Nepal. Somehow, they have gone there. Please understand the implication of this that the CIA has got access to the household security force which protects the King of Nepal. How do we know that they have not come here? We do not know how far they have come here. Similarly, we have so many development projects, where also their operatives may be planted. The same report in the *Ramparts* refers to this aspect also. A youngster who was recruited to the CIA and who had ultimately resigned after seeing its secrets has written:

"The extent of the Agency's operations is awesome and a bit frightening. The DDP operatives were planted in virtually every US Government Branch that had foreign aspects, e.g. the US Information Service and the US Agency for International Development."

It is the latter organisation that we have termed as USAID. That is his confession which has been published in that magazine. Our country and our Government have entered into contracts with so many American agencies in regard to development activities. What guarantee is there that the agents of the CIA have not been planted and planted deliberately in these projects?

I say that this CIB report is an eye-wash on such a serious matter.

I would like to say that the position in the governmental services is also dangerous as far as CIA penetration is concerned. It is now admitted in the foreign press that the ICFTU has got funds from the CIA. There is one organisation, the PTTI, an organisation of posts and telegraphs which is affiliated to the ICFTU. Our federation, the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs union is affiliated to the PTTI which is affiliated to the ICFTU which is getting money from the CIA. Is this not a simple avenue for CIA penetration into our communication services?

I request this House that irrespective of political parties we should realise the dangerous position as a result of the ramifications that have started. That is why I insist on a high power commission. I do not know why he is hesitating. When it is a case of Naxalbari, he readily agrees to a parliamentary committee. In this case also, I demand that there should be appointed a high power commission or a parliamentary committee to go into the whole matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This is too serious a matter to be ignored. Whether any political party's name is mentioned in this report or not, there is nothing that one can derive comfort. But I find if one reads this report, that it is a slander against our nation. All political parties have been tarred with the same brush.

This news item is very cleverly worded. They have not left out anybody. If the CIA is connected with some, then they bring in the left-wing groups who are also connected with some source or the other. I would not like to repeat what has already been said in this House. To me it appears to be a cool, calculated, deliberate move by some want to subvert our democratic growth. I see a deep design behind it. Therefore, it is necessary that all of us should apply

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

our mind to this so that for all time this slanderous propaganda is nipped in the bud.

I would have been happy, when this matter came up in the morning, if a forthright announcement had come from the Home Minister that this report has no bearing whatsoever on the preliminary report of the CIB he has in his possession. But he said it is a mere conjecture. I would like him to tell the House about this. He may not disclose it if he does not want to, but I think there should be no secrecy about this. After all, if the CIB report has any thing against all political parties, let us know what it is and what is the proof, what is the source and who are involved. The whole country would know. They will judge us from the report. I do not think it is necessary for him to treat it as a secret report. If he wants time to come to the House with Government's conclusions, let him now say when the discussion is taking place and make it clear whether this report has any bearing whatsoever on the report in his possession, because already allegations have been made that a high government source—the source has been mentioned—in the Home Ministry or in the Prime Minister's Secretariat is involved in the disclosure. Therefore, it is necessary for him to make forthright announcement that this report has no bearing whatsoever on the CIB report he has with him.

Secondly, the matter is not one whether any political party or anybody else who contested the elections got any funds from any source during the elections; it is not only that. What we want to know is whether foreign money is playing any role whatsoever in influencing our political activities in this country. Therefore, the inquiry should not be confined to this very little thing. So far as my Party is concerned, I do not want any certificate from anybody. I am prepared to stand all this nonsense because we know with what hardship, with what

difficulty, we are functioning in this country, because we are patriotic party which does not want in any way to be connected with any international organisation whatever. We do not get any funds from any source.

I would like, therefore, since this matter has been raised several times in some other connection, not only a high power commission to go into these things, but that commission should also go into the sources of funds of the political parties. I am prepared to stand such an enquiry. Let them go into the funds of all the political parties, which are their sources, where do they get them.

I think the Government owes a duty to the country at this stage to make such an enquiry. If they do not do it, I am afraid they will be accused of connivance with the slanders to malign political parties, and especially opposition parties. Let them understand this aspect of the thing very clearly that all of us are concerned in this. We are not interested in maligning this party or that, we want a proper growth of democracy, there must be some healthy conventions. The parties may have their ideological affiliations, but we do not want any foreign influence, any foreign interference, in our internal affairs whatsoever.

If he wants to be empowered, if he wants the authority of this House, if there is any information with him and he wants us to empower him to amend the Constitution, to give him authority so that he can take action in a summary manner. I say Parliament will unanimously give him authority to take any action he thinks fit, if he comes across any such source which wants to influence either directly or indirectly and interference in our political affairs.

Therefore, when this matter has come to the House, let us evolve some method by which for all time to come this slanderous attack is removed.

I would also make an appeal to him. Let us think over this matter. ICFTU has been mentioned. There are foreign tours, there are friendship societies, there are Embassies in the country which pay money out of proportion to the so-called services rendered to them. Foreign trips are arranged. There are friendship societies. Some of them are office-bearers for eternal time; they have no ostensible means of livelihood, but they live a very comfortable life. All these things are going on in this country. We want to know wherefrom this money is coming.

As I said in the beginning there is no partisan attitude towards this. This is a slander against the nation, and the nation must stand as one to declare that those who made the slanderous attacks are enemies of India and enemies of democracy.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad you gave this opportunity to discuss this matter in some detail. Naturally at the stage of calling attention notice, possibly a few questions could have been asked. (Interrupts).

I was saying I am very grateful to the Speaker for giving us this opportunity to discuss this matter in this form, but I am handicapped by one important fact, that though I am in possession of this report for the last few days, I am so busy with this work that I thought I should wait for a day or two to have leisure so that I can study it very carefully. I have not been able to read a page of the report yet. When this calling attention notice came, I consulted those who have read it, and they told me that it is completely a conjecture, it is not related to the report as such. The report even says that myself and the Prime Minister have come to some sort of judgment, therefore there is no doubt that it is a conjecture. It is rightly said that it is necessary to find out what is the source of the person who gave this report. Only this

morning I have told the necessary officers to make an effort to find out who is responsible for this leakage, if it is a leakage.

18 hrs.

Shri Nambiar (Tirichrappalli): The CIB must be able to find out this, if it has some salt left with it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): The reporter of the New York Times is responsible for this.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said that I would ask them to make an effort to find out what is the source of that leakage, if it is a leakage. I think it cannot be a leakage; if it were a leakage it would have been accurate. But certainly I agree that somebody who is not, really speaking, interested in friendly way towards our nation has possibly done this trick because it is not merely condemnation of A party or B party, it is a condemnation of all democratic parties and as such it is a slander on the nation. It is a cynical attitude that all political parties are taking help from foreign countries and therefore democracy is not good. Possibly those people who are not looking to India in friendly way are interested in spreading things like this. That was my first feeling. Therefore, I think we should be very careful when we talk about these problems.

Before I proceed further, I must say that somebody from the back benches mentioned that the Home Secretary must have done that. I shall not only repudiate it but I must lodge a strong protest.

He is a very senior officer. If his bona fides are challenged this way, I do not think it is good. The functioning of democracy depends not

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

only on political parties; it also depends upon the integrity of civil services of the Government. The higher civil services are functioning with a sense of integrity and duty and therefore it is my duty to protect them when they are not here to protect themselves. It is my duty to take all the responsibility on these matters and I should say that this was an absolutely unfounded allegation that was made here.

About this matter, as we all know this type of lie is bandied about in the public and in the Press and in the House that there was some foreign money in circulation at the time of the last general elections. Some people mentioned that not only in the elections but in the general economic, social and political activities, foreign money was playing a role. Therefore, Mr. Chagla said that all this matter would be enquired into by the I.B. and he mentioned the name of the agency also and later on he wrote to me about it. It was at his request that we decided that the I.B. should look into this matter. The IB has gone into this matter and it is still going into the matter; it is a very huge thing. The method of investigation and enquiry by the IB is a particular method. They get certain information from some sources. It is rather difficult to get the necessary evidence to substantiate if somebody wants to substantiate this matter. Therefore, if I say that I would like to publish the report, it will be a brave statement. It will be very unfair to many people. Therefore, this will have to be carefully gone into. It would have to be verified further; enquiries are to be made and be stopped. That must be the purpose of such enquiries. They say: start an enquiry; they may want a judicial enquiry or a parliamentary enquiry. It looks all right when we talk about it.

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : किसी बात को दबा नहीं रहे हैं ।

Shri Limaye feels that somebody is always trying to do something to somebody; it is not so. Nobody is trying to doubt anybody. Let me assure this hon. House that this report is with us. Let it be very properly considered and examined. The IB also gets reports from sources which may be unreliable sources. Suppose an unreliable and unverified statement is allowed to be published, it may be unfair to the person against whom it may be published. Therefore, it will have to be very carefully considered and examined. I must say that this study will take time, it should take some time. I do not want to rush anybody or I do not to hush up anything. But this much I can assure you, because I am speaking here with a sense of responsibility: at one stage or the other, when this enquiry and study is complete, after that full enquiry, I will certainly discuss this matter with the leaders of all political parties if they want and I will be willing to share the broad conclusions with the hon. House. But at this stage, let us consider what further steps are necessary. It is difficult for me to anticipate what steps should be taken. It is difficult for me to enter upon all the things. But I have understood the sense of the discussion here. I share the feelings of the leaders of all the political parties who spoke here. But at the same time, in order to prove that one party is good, to throw suggestions or suspicions against other parties would be very unfair. I also belong to a political party. I can at the same time say that that political party is an equally honourable political party as every other political party is an honourable party. There is absolutely no question. My hon. friend Shri Mukerjee said that in order to get the unknown candidate elected—he just threw some suggestion against some candi-

श्री बबू लिमये : मामले को दबा रहे हैं ।

date. That is the main difficulty. To prove that one is good, one has to say that everybody else is bad! That is not the attitude which responsible person should adopt.

We should take a very serious view of the matter. As this House is a dignified House, as this is a dignified country, so too let us consider this question in the same spirit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Would the hon. Minister call the Delhi cor-

respondent of the *New York Times*, question him and find out the source?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. --
The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 16, 1967; Jyaishta 26, 1889 (Saka).
