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**Tuesday, July 25, 1967
Sravana 3, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No 48—Tuesday, July 25, 1967/Śravana 3, 1889 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 1352 to 1355	14329—62
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1356 to 1360 and 1362 to 1380	14362—82
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6562 to 6589 and 6591 to 6672	14382—14470
Short Notice Question No. 34	14471
Announcement <i>Re</i> Examination of Sulphur Contract by Public Undertakings Committee	14472—74
Papers Laid on the Table	14474—76
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions Tenth Report	14476—77
Estimates Committee	
Ninth Report	14477
Re Strike by L I C Employees	14477
Statement <i>Re</i> Gift of wheat from Australia	14478
Shri Jagjwan Ram	14478
Personal Explanation by Member under Rule 357	14479—80
Dr Govind Das	14479
Bills Introduced—	
(i) Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill ,	14480—83
(ii) Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) (Repeal) Bills	14483
Question of Privilege—	
Alleged incorrect statement by the Home Minister <i>Re</i> M.P.	
Legislative Assembly	14496—14506
Finance (Nos 2) Bill, 1967	14484—96, 14506—48
Motion to Consider	14484—96, 14506—84
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham	14484—90
Shri Shashi Ranjan	14490—96
Shri K. K. Nayar	14506—12
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	14512—21
Shri Senhiyan	14521—33

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

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta	14533—38
Shri Shiv Sharma	14538—51
Shri Rajasekharan	14551—57
Shri Badrudduja	14557—68
Shri Chandrika Prasad	14568—75
Shri Indrajit Gupta	14575—84
Discussion on Statement Laid on the Table <i>Re</i> Repatriation of	
Dr. Dharma Teja	14585—14632
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	14585—14607
Shri Randhur Singh	14607—09
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	14609—11
Shri Govinda Menon	14611—16
Dr V K R V Rao	14617—20

LOK SABHA DEBATES

14329

14330

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 25, 1967/Sravana 3,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Question 1351 has been transferred to the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs for answer on the 28th July

So, we take up the next question,
1352

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया उमी
के लिए ता प्राप्ता वा अध्यक्ष महादेव ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

*1352 श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या
साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध
योजना के अधिकाधिक्य न लगभग 25,000
मन क्रीम निर्माण के बाद बहुत मा "टोड"
दूध गन तीन वर्षों में नष्ट कर दिया था ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष
दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को तनि हुई थी ,

(घ) क्या सरकार को उसके प्रबन्ध
के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं , और

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में
सुधार करने के सुझाव देने के हेतु सरकार
द्वारा स्थापित की गई समिति की सिफारिशों
क्रियान्वित की गई है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) During the financial year 1966-67, 23,10,763 litres of milk was received in sour condition in the Central Dairy and cream weighing 3,77,364 Kgs was extracted from the Sour Milk Only 1,85,331 litres of Skimmed Milk which could not be dried into powder had to be drained

(b) It is inevitable in milk handling that some of the milk spoils on account of sourage/curdling inspite of all precautions taken to prevent such losses. The losses on this account form a minor percentage of the total milk handled and such losses have to be considered as normal handling losses

(c) Accounts for the year 1966-67 have not so far been finalised. It is, however, anticipated that Delhi Milk Scheme would be able to make a marginal profit.

(d) Yes Sir

(e) Most of the recommendations of the Expert Committee which were accepted by the Government have either been implemented or are in the process of being implemented. A statement indicating the major recommendations made by the Expert Committee and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library See No LT-1174/67]

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महादेव,
मंत्री महादेव ने यह कहा कि 1 लाख 65

हजार कुछ लीटर जो स्किम्ड मिल्क था वह चूक उस का कोई ग्राहक नहीं मिला इस लिए नालियो मे बहाने पडे। यह सबमुच बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है कि दिल्ली मे स्किम्ड मिल्क का कोई ग्राहक न मिले। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मानेंगे कि यह बात सही नहीं है दिल्ली मे लोगो को पानी नहीं मिलता है। आप स्किम्ड मिल्क लोगो को मुफ्त भी बाटते तो लोग पीते। तो मे पूछना चाहता हू कि इस सबध मे जो एड-वोइजरी कमेटी बनी है उस से या जनता मे जो लाग स्किम्ड मिल्क खरीदना चाहते है जिनके स्किम्ड मिल्क मिलता नहीं है उन से आप ने कई सबध बढ़ाया जिस से कि आप को बेकार न बहाना पडना और कुछ पैसा उस मे मिलता, श्री

(बी) क्या मंत्री मह वय कां मालूम है कि यहा पर कितने ल.ग एमे बेटिंग मे है कि ज. कार्ड बनवाना चाहते है लेकिन उन का कार्ड नहीं बन पाता, ऐसी सख्या कितनी है और अब तक आप उन का दूध सप्लाई कर देगे और आज तह कितने लागो का सप्लाई कर रहे है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am sorry, the hon Member has misunderstood my reply to the question I have said that some spoiled milk has been drained off. But that does not mean that skimmed milk powder, etc have been destroyed or given up like that. I shall explain the main reasons because there seems to be some misunderstanding about this. The Delhi Milk Scheme handles more than 2 lakh litres of milk every day. We get this milk from centres round about Delhi, some centres are at a distance of 300 miles, some centres are 20 miles away and some centres are at a distance of 100 miles. There are also chilling centres. Sometimes there is power failure and as a result of power failure, the milk which is stored in the chilling centres gets spoiled. Again in transit, if it is carried in tankers and there is failure of transport, there is delay. Sometimes

the unscrupulous elements in contractors ...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : स्किम्ड मिल्क 20 हजार मन ट्रेन मे बहाया गया है—

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am explaining this

Sometimes the unscrupulous elements in contractors mix the previous day's milk with the fresh milk and then the entire milk gets spoiled. If the milk is spoiled, then we have arrangements in the Delhi Milk Scheme to convert it into skimmed milk powder, but the capacity at present is 15,000 litres a day and if more milk is spoiled, then we try to sell it in the market at a very much lower price. If there is no purchase available, then ultimately we have to drain it off. But this quantity is very marginal and small.

About the second part of the question as to what is the number in the waiting list, it is 33,000.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : एक चर्चा यह भी चली थी कि डी० एम० एस० को दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देना चाहिए त. सरकार का इस के बारे में क्या रीएक्शन है? क्या सरकार दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन व। यह विश्वास दिलायेगी कि दस वर्ष तक न। नुकसान इस डी० एम० एस० मे रहेगा वह पूरा करेगी और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन व यह स्कीम देगी? श्री

(बी) आप ने कहा कि कुछ अफमगे के खिलाफ कम्प्लेंट आई है ता वह कम्प्लेंट क्या है श्री उस के ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are, of course, examining the possibilities of transferring the management of the Delhi Milk Scheme to the Delhi Administration, but after all, we shall have to see that the Delhi Administration also accepts some responsibility in the matter. This is an important

civic amenity, since many of the civic matters are now being managed by the Delhi Administration it will be better if the Delhi Milk Scheme is also taken over by the Delhi Administration. But how can anybody take the responsibility of making good the loss over a period of ten years? An expert committee has gone into the problem and has suggested that the Delhi Milk Scheme should be run on a commercial basis

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: The second part of my question has not been answered. Has he received some complaints? What are those complaints and what action has been taken against the officers responsible, which has been referred to in part (d) of the question?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Which officers?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: The hon. Minister has replied to part (d) of the question in the affirmative

Mr. Speaker: Part (d) of the question is whether Government have received complaints regarding the management, and the hon. Minister has said 'Yes'

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What are those complaints and what action has been taken?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We receive complaints from time to time. The number of complaints that we received is about 200 to 300 a month

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What action has been taken?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have a cell to look into these complaints and we take necessary action. If we find that responsibility could be fixed on certain officers, we do take action, we have removed from service some employees of the Delhi Milk Scheme

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The properties that are contained in milk are all

valuable properties; even after the cream is taken, many valuable properties are still left in it which can be utilised for many other purposes. Since the DMS is dealing with a huge quantity of milk there is every likelihood of the milk being sold rather than being stocked and destroyed. All the properties can be utilised in some way or the other. May I know from Government whether they have explained the avenues of utilisation of all the properties that are there and not throwing it down the drain? It can be used in industries also

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have said already that all the properties which are useful for sustenance of human beings are extracted

श्री राम चरण: जब से यह स्कीम चालू हुई १५ लाख का घाटा हुआ। यह घाटा जा है जैसा कि अभी बताया गया दूध छट्टा होने पर फेंक दिया जाता है उस की बजह से भी है। उस में ढाई लाख रुपये का ब्रावर टाइम और 80 हजार रुपये का डेपुटेमन एलावेस दिया जाता है। तब मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि जहाँ छट्टा मिल्क फेंक दिया जाता है उस से बाई-प्राडक्ट बन सकता है, वह क्यों नहीं बनवाना चाहते ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have not followed the question. Whatever complaints are there we shall try to look into them

श्री राम चरण: जो स्किमड मिल्क है उस से बाई-प्राडक्ट बन सकता है। तो आप के पास मशीनरी नहीं है, एक्सपर्ट्स नहीं हैं या आप बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं ?

Shri Surendrapada Dwivedy: His question is very simple. He wants to know whether any by-products could not have been made out of the milk thrown into the drain?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already replied to that question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, he said that he did not follow the question.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Perhaps the hon. Member was not here when I had explained the position. Usually, if the milk goes sour, we try first of all to extract ghee and butter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already explained the whole thing.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: First we extract ghee and butter from it; the remaining portion is utilised for conversion into skimmed milk powder. But the present capacity of the DMS to convert sour milk into dry milk powder is limited. We are expanding that capacity also.

Mr. Speaker: He is just repeating what he had said earlier.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Realising that milk is no longer an article of necessity but an article of luxury in view of the present spiralling of prices, may I ask from the Government an assurance that this negligence and incompetence will not be repeated in future? It is also known that spoiled milk can be used in various other forms, e.g. for the preparation of skimmed milk, cheese or butter and so on. So apart from the monetary computation, milk in any form can be utilised by the dairy. Will this aspect be taken into consideration?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I assure the hon. lady that we have a scheme now to convert whatever sour or spoiled milk is there into useful edible articles? As regards the other aspect of the problem, may I submit that the Delhi Milk Scheme is providing the cheapest milk in the country. Even in Bombay, for instance, a litre costs Rs. 1.70 whereas here it costs much less, the standard milk being sold at 84P a litre.

Then there is so much demand for milk in Delhi that there is now a

waiting list of 30,000 people. I will be really happy if procurement goes on increasing and we are in a position to satisfy the demand of the citizens of Delhi.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It has been stated by the Minister that this Delhi Milk Scheme is incurring a certain amount of loss. He has given so many explanations for that. But looking at this statement, I find there are so many officers engaged in this organisation which is running to a loss and there is so much bungling. Here we have officers drawing a salary of Rs. 1300, 1100 and so on. What do these officers do?

An hon. Member: Drink milk.

Dr. Ranen Sen: They are drawing such fat salaries. What is the good of having this top-heavy administration when the organisation is running at a loss?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are milching Government.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that a leading dairy expert in India Dr. Kurien, was appointed chairman of a committee to go into the problem. Dr. Kurien is now considered one of the eminent dairy experts in the world. He suggested to Government that these officers should be appointed in order to bring about efficient working. As a result of the recommendations of the Dr. Kurien Committee, these officers were appointed. I think thereafter there has been considerable improvement in its working.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह ज्ञान है कि जो दूध की डिपॉ है उन पर बहुत भीड़ रहती है और कई कई घंटे लोगों का लाइन में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इस की वजह से शिकायतें भी होती हैं और झगड़ा भी होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या वह इस मुद्दा पर विचार करेंगे कि

शिपो ज्यादा घटो तक खुली रहें और अगर हो सके तो सारे दिन खुली रहें जिस से कि जब बीका मिले तब लोग जा कर दूध ले सकें ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think the general suggestion of the hon Member can really be implemented because it would increase the overall cost of administration of the DMS. As regards the timely delivery of milk that suggestion can be looked into.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Has the DMS a case in plant? If not, will Government consider examining the possibility of bringing one for the purpose of utilising the surplus milk?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is a good suggestion We shall examine it

श्री अरुण सिंह : क्या मंत्री महादय बतलायेगे कि स्किम्ड मिल्क का कितना परसेन्टेज है और कितना नाली में बहाया जाता है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The percentage of sour milk is less than 3. It is mainly in summer. Most of it, 60 to 70 per cent, is used for conversion into butter, ghee etc

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सर्दियों के दिनों में 30 हजार मन दूध बहाया गया है। आप इस की एन्क्वायरी कीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: Next question

अवमूल्यन के बाद आयातित अनाज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

+
*135\$. श्री स० च० सामन्त .

श्री अ० कु० किष्कु .

श्री श० ना० साहती .

श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अवमूल्यन के कारण आयातित

गेहू तथा अन्य अनाजों के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है तथा क्या इससे उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले अनाजों के मूल्य भी बढ़े हैं और यदि हा, तो कितने प्रतिशत ,

(ख) क्या अनाज का निर्यात करने वाले देशों में अवमूल्यन के पश्चात् आयातित गेहू तथा अन्य अनाजों के मूल्यों में कुछ छूट दी है अथवा उनमें कुछ कमी की है और यदि हा तो ऐसे देश कौन-कौन से हैं तथा उन्होंने कितने प्रतिशत छूट दी है ,

(ग) अवमूल्यन से पहले तथा उसके बाद अनाज आयात करने पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया , और

(घ) क्या व्यय में वृद्धि अवमूल्यन के कारण हुई है अथवा अथिवा अनाज आयात करने के कारण ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Consequent on devaluation, the C&F value of imported foodgrains increased by 57.5 per cent in the case of wheat and milo. The increase in the case of rice was about 61.1 per cent which was accounted for partly by the increase in the international price of rice. The incidence of these increases did not fall on the consumers as the issue prices of these foodgrains were not increased immediately after devaluation.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The expenditure on cost and freight of imported foodgrains during the five months immediately before devaluation was approximately Rs 159.73 crores and during the five months after devaluation approximately Rs 260.14 crores

(d) The increase in the expenditure referred to in (c) above was accounted for mainly by devaluation but

partly also by increase in the international prices of rice and a marginal increase in the quantity imported.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that the international wheat agreement is valid up to 31st July next, and may I know whether a fresh agreement has been entered into, if so, what is the price structure, and whether the prices will be stable and equitable?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The negotiations for further agreements are on. The supply mission and the embassy has taken up these matters with the concerned Governments. As far as the price is concerned, as I had already explained to the House, we purchase these foodgrains by inviting open tenders.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the provisional import figure for the remaining period of the fourth plan year by year?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: For instance, last year we imported about 10.4 million tonnes of foodgrains, and this year perhaps the figure may reach 9 or 9.5 million. For the previous figures I require notice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I asked for the remaining period of the fourth plan, whether there is any provisional figure.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In fact, we are trying to see that our indigenous production goes up, so that our dependence on imports is reduced to a considerable extent.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जो कुछ हुआ सो हुआ। क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस मामले में आज जनता कितनी परेशान है और देहात में जहाँ पर गेहूँ पैदा होता है वहाँ पर 55 और 60 रु० मन गेहूँ बिक रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि कब तक इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन होकर जनता को सरोब हो जायेगा और

उस की बहुरियात पूरी हो सकेगी या यह इसी तरह से बढ़ता रहेगा ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the imported foodgrains are concerned, we are issuing at a very concessional rate to all the State Governments, are that also at the destinations indicated by the State Governments. The price for wheat is Rs 55 per quintal, for milo Rs 40 per quintal and for rice, from 15th July, 1967 onwards it is uniformly Rs. 80 per quintal.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह: क्या यह बात सही है कि कई जगहों पर जो इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट फेअर प्राइस शायद में दिया जाता है, उन में व्यापारी ककड़ और मिट्टी मिला कर बेचते हैं, इस के कारण जो चीज पहले से महंगी मिलती है वह और भी महंगी पड़ गई है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The State Governments should really look into this problem.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: भ्राम्यतित गेहूँ सही मात्रा में और सस्ते मूल्य पर उप-भाक्ताओं को उपलब्ध हो सके इस के लिये क्या सरकार के सामने इस प्रकार का भी कोई सुझाव विचार के लिये आया है कि जो समर्थ लोग हैं वह खुले बाजार से गेहूँ या अन्य खाद्यान्न खरीदे ? जैसे दिल्ली में यह है उसी तरह से देश के दूसरे शहरों के लिये भी इस तरह की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think there is any such proposal. So far as Delhi is concerned it was examined, and Delhi citizens are allowed to purchase indigenous wheat now in the Delhi centrally administered areas.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: The hon Minister has replied that the increase in price has not affected the consumer. After devaluation last June, government increased three times the price

of wheat and when the Kerala government said after March 1967 that they are not prepared to increase the price of wheat, they were made to incur a loss of Rs 6 crores. They appealed to the Centre to give aid to that extent. The Minister replies here that the price increase after devaluation is not passed on to consumers. It is not correct. I want to know why the Minister replied like that.

Shri Annasahib Shinde. I have not stated that there was absolutely no increase. I have actually given the facts.

Shri E. K. Nayanar. Government had withdrawn the subsidy which was being given to Kerala. The price increased after devaluation. Is it a fact or not?

Shri Indrajit Gupta. In view of the fact that the bulk of wheat imports is from America, may I know whether, in recent months, there has been any firm decision by the US government communicated to us that in future the imports of wheat from that country will not be on what is at present called a concessional basis payment allowed in rupees as under the old PL 480 but will have to be made in future in dollar? What is the position now and what is likely to be its impact on us especially after devaluation?

Shri Annasahib Shinde. All these details of the new agreement with the United States are known to the House, a copy of these had been placed in the Parliament library. Even the new food for peace Act wants payment in dollars after some years, not immediately, though some part of it has to be in dollars.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee. In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister just now, the import position may further worsen because of heavy rise in prices. So, the point is that the price has risen not only due to devaluation. The Minister has told the House that the international wheat price has increased. Is the hon. Minis-

ter prepared to say that production of wheat in the country should be maximised immediately?

Mr Speaker. Everybody agrees with you. I do not think the Minister disagrees with it. He completely agrees with it. (Interruptions)

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee. I wanted to know what effective steps are the government contemplating.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्ग्टीज. अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी अन्ल मन्त्रालय के सचिव, श्री डियाज, जो आस्ट्रेलिया गये थे, तो क्या वहाँ की सरकार से कुछ गेहूँ मागने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो सरकार वहाँ से कितना गेहूँ और किस दाय पर लाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde. The Minister is making some statement about the gift of wheat by the Australian government.

श्री हुकल चन्द कछवाय. मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो सालों में कितना अनाज विदेशों से हमारे देश में आया है, और उस में से कितना अनाज सड़ गया है, बेकार हो गया है, जिस की वजह से उस के मूल्य बढ़ गए हैं।

Mr Speaker. It does not arise at all.

Shri Annasahib Shinde. There is some other starred question which will cover this point, if it is reached.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्वागी. जब खाद्य हमारी नेशनल समस्या है तो सरकार इस को नेशनल लेवल पर हल करने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करती है और उसने जोन बना कर कन्ट्रोल आदि का अधिकार स्टेट्स को क्यों दिया हुआ है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde. About the national approach, I entirely agree with the hon. Member. What exactly

are the measures to be taken is a matter of detail. Perhaps the hon. Member may have to put a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri. Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Question No 1354

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: The other question on sugar may also be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: There may be a dozen questions on sugar, but it does not mean that they should be attached to this question.

चीनी की मिलों का बन्द होना

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*1354 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चीनी की मिलों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में गन्ना उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कुछ चीनी मिलों 1 आगामी वर्ष में भी बन्द रहने की सम्भावना है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानत कितने श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे, और

(ग) चीनी की अत्यधिक कमी को दृष्टि में रखत हुए सरकार का इस संबंध में क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा स्थायी मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) (क) और (ख) चीनी कारखानों का चलना प्रथम बार बन्द होना उन्हीं पास वेगने व लिय गन्ने की उपलब्धि

पर निर्भर करता है। इस अवस्था में अगले मौसम के लिये इस संबंध में अभी कोई पक्का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। तथापि राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में सभी पांच चीनी कारखानों और मटागाट्ट में एक कारखाना काम नहीं करेगा और दक्षिण बिहार में चार चीनी कारखाने और उत्तरी बिहार में पांच चीनी कारखाने अगले मौसम में काम न करने की सोच रहे हैं। यदि सभी उल्लिखित कारखाने बन्द रहते हैं तो उससे अनुमानत 11,000 कमचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

(ग) 1967-68 में अधिक से अधिक चीनी का उत्पादन करने के उपायों पर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचार हो रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री- मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कुछ राज्यों में चीनी मिलों का काम बन्द रहने के विषय में जानकारी दी है।

या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी लगभग तीस छोटी मिलों के बन्द होने की सम्भावना है और क्या उन मिल मालिकों ने केंद्रीय सरकार को रिप्रेजेंटेशन दे कर यह सुझाव दिया है कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाय और चीनी पर सब्सिडी हटा दिया जाय यदि हा, तो सरकार का उस पर क्या प्रतिव्रय है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We contacted the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Uttar Pradesh Government has communicated to us that though the duration of work in factories as a result of less availability of cane might be less, no factory is likely to be closed. That is the information supplied by the Uttar Pradesh Government. But some factories have brought to our notice that there is likely to be considerable difficulty in the availability of cane in the coming season and they are afraid of a closure. The Uttar Pradesh Government has also indicated to us that there has been a steep fall in cane acreages, from 25

lakh acres to 20 lakh acres last year and to 15 lakh acres this year.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि जो मिलें बन्द होने जा रही हैं क्या उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि गन्ने की कीमत को बढ़ा दिया जाये और चीनी पर से कंट्रोल को हटा दिया जाये; यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: All these suggestions have been received by the Government and all these matters are under active consideration.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस सदन में जब भी गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न आता है, जिसके कारण चीनी का उत्पादन बराबर गिरता जा रहा है, तो सरकार बार-बार यह उत्तर देती है कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। सब राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कतई रूठी हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The Food Minister said that he will make a statement and take a decision in 10 to 15 days. Wait for 10 to 15 days.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस सरकार के जो पंद्रह दिन हैं, क्या वे पंद्रह माल या पंद्रह महीनों के बराबर हैं ? इस बारे में जब तक घोषणा होगी ?

साक्ष तथ्या कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : यह पंद्रह साल और पंद्रह महीने का प्रश्न नहीं है। गदन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि गन्ना लगाने का मौसम बीत चुका है। इसलिए अगर आज गन्ने का दाम जाहिर कर दिया जाये, तो उन गन्ने के उत्पादन पर कोई असर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। गन्ने की खेती लगाई जा चुकी है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अगर गन्ना खडसारी को जाने लगा और मिलों को न मिला, तो उस पर असर पड़ेगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : कृषिग सीजन नवम्बर में शुरू होता है।

मैंने पहले ही बताया था कि चीनी के सम्बन्ध में पूरी नीति विचाराधीन है और इसीलिए गन्ने के मूल्य को दोबारा बढ़ाने की घोषणा नहीं की जा सकती।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : वह घोषणा कब तक की जायेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह बहुत शीघ्र ही की जायेगी। गन्ने की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा था कि उस पर पुनर्विचार करके इसको कुछ बढ़ाने का ही खयाल है। वह ऐसे समय पर कर दिया जायेगा जिससे अगले गन्ने की पिघाई पर उसका असर पड़ सके।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : गत वर्ष चीनी की मिलों को गन्ना न मिलने से जो मजदूर बेकार रहे क्या उनके आड़ में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पाम है, यदि हा तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कितने मजदूर बेवार रहे और कितनी आर्थिक हानि उनको उठानी पड़ी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We will try to collect the information from the State Governments. Unfortunately, the State Governments also do not have exact information about this. Many of the factories in West U.P., North Bihar, Orissa, M.P. and Kerala have had a very short duration and this must have affected the employment potential.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सुझाव भेजा है कि हमारे यहाँ कुछ ऐसी चीनी मिलें हैं जिनको वित्तीय दशा को सुधारने के लिए एक कारपोरेशन बनाई

जाए और उनको चलाने के लिए उन्हें कुछ सहायता दी जाए और साथ ही यह कहा है कि चीनी को भी डिक्ट्रोले किया जाये ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde. Many suggestions are there about the modernisation of outmoded mills. A committee under the chairmanship of Dr Kurien went into this problem and made a number of suggestions. We are awaiting the comments of the State Governments about the recommendations. About other things, the Minister has already replied.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh. In the past it has been the sad experience of the House that whenever any decision which is unpalatable to the treasury benches is forced upon them by the Chief Ministers conference or any other forum it has been forestalled under the plea of being under consideration. And one fine morning it is announced that the decision is otherwise. In the background of this very sad experience may I take it that the Government are really considering decontrol of sugar? The existing practice of breaking up the northern states into one sugar zone for every factory and in the southern states into one sugar zone for one state has resulted in the number of sugar zones being at least four times the number of States in the Union. Does Government propose to do anything to streamline or rationalise the sugar zones so that the tragedy of closure of sugar mills is not repeated?

Shri Annasahib Shinde. I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying that all of a sudden we take a decision. We are a federal country and we have to consult the States.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. Are you decontrolling sugar or not?

Shri Annasahib Shinde. How can we say that when the whole matter is under consideration?

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My question has not been answered. Do Government really contemplate decontrol of sugar, as recommended by all the Chief Ministers? If the answer is 'no', will there be a rational distribution of zones?

Shri Jagjivan Ram. I have already said that the entire sugar policy is under consideration of Government. Beyond that I am not prepared to disclose anything.

श्री रबी राय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह राज्य सरकारों के साथ सलाह-मशविरा कर रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के खाद्य मंत्री श्री कपिल देव सिंह को केन्द्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ यह शिकायत है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को पूछनी नहीं है और गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में जो राज्य सरकार सोचती है उसके बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाती है यह क्या सही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम कपिल देव सिंह जी को बहुत शिकायतें हो सकती हैं क्योंकि बिहार में जो गन्ने के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए झुगर केन (सुस) रखा गया है उसमें से इम वाम के लिये बहुत खर्च नहीं किया गया और बिहार में गन्ना उद्योग बहुत बुरी अवस्था में है। लेकिन जो इस सम्बन्ध में खत गया है वह सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को गया है और यह खत बिहार भी गया है और अगर उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है कि मेरे पास नहीं आया तो मैं कह सकता हूँ

श्री रबी राय भखनारो मे यह आया है।

श्री जगजीवन राम भखनारो मे दुनिया भर के बयान निकलते हैं। हमारे पास कुछ भी नहीं आया है। भखनारो मे जो बयान निकलते है उनका मैं नोटिस नहीं लेता हूँ। मैं सदन को इतना ही बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध मे सभी राज्य सरकारों को

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पत्र लिखा है और विद्यार सहकार को भी लिखा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वह सही है कि जिस अनुपात से गन्ने का दाम बढ़ा है उस अनुपात से मन्ने का दाम नहीं बढ़ा है ? क्या यही कारण नहीं है कि पिछले साल और इस साल भी मन्ने की बेती कम होने जा रही है ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि मन्ने के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल एक्साइज लती है और स्टेट सरकार केन सैस लेती है और कोई भी दोनो में से इस राशि को उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर खच नहीं करता है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde Sir during the last two years the prices of food-grains have slightly gone up and that is having an effect on the sugarcane price This matter is engaging the attention of Government That is why, as has been mentioned by the hon Minister all these matters whether the sugarcane price is to be increased and if so to what extent the increase should be given etc, are under active consideration About cane cess also I entirely agree with the hon Member We desire the State Governments to utilise the amount of cane cess for the development of cane so that cane development is not adversely affected

Shri Nath Pal Sir I believe we should be in the world sugar market we should be earning an amount of foreign exchange and Government has to export a certain amount of sugar to some foreign countries I want to know what is the loss we are incurring by this transaction, and may I know whether in view of this year's very low production and anticipated further decline in production this policy of exporting will continue?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already mentioned in the House that we do not want to export any more Whatever was exported last year was

as a result of previous commitments with foreign governments About future commitments etc., we will have to take a decision But our attitude towards this problem is that since the availability in the country is less we will have to look to our needs first and then see whether we can export or not

Shri Nath Pal. Sir, did you hear my question or not? This was only part of my question The other part was what was the loss incurred by this export He gave a satisfactory reply that they are going to stop further exports What has been the loss in the past, may I know?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will require notice for this

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I thought

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गांव का रहने वाला हू। मैं गन्ना बोता हू (इंटरफ़ाल) मैं इनकी तरह से नहीं हू जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं। मैं किसान हू, गन्ना बोता हू। मैं सरकार से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हू। क्या कारण है कि आप इतजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं और ठीक दाम मन्ने का किसान को नहीं दे सकते हैं। ब्लैक मार्केट इस मुल्क में पनप रही है। चीनी बाजार चार रुपये और छ रुपये सेर ब्लैक मार्केट में बिक रही है। एच मन मन्ने में पीने चार सेर चीनी आती है। चार सेर चीनी का दाम चौदह सोनह रुपये होता है। हमें आप पीने दो रुपये मन में हिसाब से देते हैं। उस में से थ्राट आना गाडा का किराया हम देना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हू कि सरकार अगर ठीक इतजाम नहीं कर सकती है तो क्यों नहीं हम को और मित्र मालिकों को थकेले छोड़ देती है और हम दानो आपस में निपट लेंगे ? इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The hon Member knows that sugar is a controlled commodity. Sugarcane price and sugar price are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act. Therefore I do not mean that some quantities do not slip away into the black-market. But the substantial portion is provided through ration shops and card distribution.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The price of sugarcane is controlled only so far as cane supplied to sugar factories concerned but not so far as khandasari and gur are concerned. In addition extraction percentage when cane is supplied to sugar factories is as high as 90 per cent whereas it is only about 60 per cent if it is given for khandasari. Therefore the present policy is directly resulting in the lower total production of sugar, khandasari and gur. (*Interruptions*)

Shri D. N. Patodia: In view of that, may I know whether it is a fact that on account of diversion of sugarcane to khandasari there is decreased production of sugar within the same availability of cane and, if that is so may I know what prevents the Government today from controlling the entire sector all the three sugar khandasari and gur, for decontrolling the entire sector?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is true that as a result of the imbalance that has developed in the prices of khandasari, jaggery and sugar considerable quantities of sugarcane are diverted to manufacture of khandasari and jaggery and as a result sugar factories have suffered because of less availability of sugarcane. But the hon Member will appreciate that jaggery and khandasari manufacture is a big decentralised sector spread all over the country. To control this sector spread all over the country is a difficult proposition. Regarding the other part of the hon Member's question about de-control the hon Minister has already replied to it.

Shri D. N. Patodia: One point has not been replied to, whether such diversion has resulted in a direct cut in the production of sugar on account of low extraction.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have mentioned that Sugar production has been less this year on account of diversion of sugarcane to khandasari.

श्री सीता राम केवारी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय जनादग कि जा सुगर फैक्ट्रिया बिहार मे बकार हान जा रहा ह उन सुगर फैक्ट्रिया का मैसूर या छान्द्र मल जान का बान है कि जि म वह चले ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think we have any such proposal either before us or before the State Governments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he is aware that Kanpur is the biggest sugar market and

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And the biggest blackmarket.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: whether it is a fact that despite all the rigid measures sought to be taken by this government sugar is being sold in every place at Rs 4 or Rs 4.50 per kilo and in Bombay it is practically being sold at Rs 6? If so I would like to know what positive steps have been taken by Government whether they have issued any directions to the State Governments to see that the sugar price remains at Rs 2 or 1.50 or something near that because sugar has become the rarest commodity available which people cannot purchase?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The allotments from the factories are made to the various State Governments. So far as distribution in the State is concerned it is the responsibility of the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is happening in Delhi

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to that I see no reason why the State Governments cannot make arrangements that, by and large, sugar is sold at the price at which it is to be sold and people receive that, even though a reduced quantum

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त: मुवाल यह है कि दिल्ली में यह क्या कर रहे हैं ' दिल्ली में सेट्टल गवर्नमेंट दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में इन्वोल्व करके सोषा भी लागा जा रहा है।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In Delhi there is complete rationing and people are getting it

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He should reply properly to the questions asked

Shri Biswanath Roy: In view of the fact that the acreage under sugar cane cultivation has decreased considerably and consequently the production of sugar in the next season would be much less how is the government going to meet the internal demand of sugar?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Measures for encouraging increased cultivation of cane, to enable factories to have adequate availability of cane all these matters are under consideration

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Neither the control of sugar nor abnormal rise in the cane price will solve the problem, because it will be at the cost of the consumer at last. Even now the State Governments are issuing licences for the opening of khandsari mills. The Sugar Mills Association is stressing that licences for khandsari mills should not be given. If a ban is put on the giving of licences for new khandsari factories and also on sending cane to khandsari mills, the problem can be solved. Will the Government consider the putting of this ban temporarily in order to solve this problem?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I wish the problem were so simple as the hon Member is mentioning. But may I submit for his kind consideration that our general policy has been, as far as the factory areas are concerned from which the factories are fed, that State Governments should not allow the putting of khandsari plants

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: In view of the shortage of sugar in the country has the Government any proposal to encourage co-operative marketing societies to instal khandsari sugar factories in areas not covered by sugar factories which only cost Rs 3½ lakhs?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The State Governments can encourage that activity

श्री भा० दा० बेशमूल : अमा मंत्री महादयन कहा है कि इस परिणाम के कारण कई फैक्ट्रीज बन्द होन वाला है। मैं मन्त्री हूँ कि लगभग १० लाख टन प्रोडक्शन कम हो जायगा। तो ऐसा मूल्य में जा कम हो जायेगा मन्त्री नयी फैक्ट्रीज का लाइनमन दिया गया है जिनके लाइनेस कमेशन फाइनेस नहीं कर रहा है क्या गवर्नमेंट इस मले का हल करन के लिए कोई बंदम लेन माना है और उनका फाइनेस करन वाला है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am aware that there has been some difficulty experienced by the existing licensed sugar factories in regard to their long-term plans. The Government is also seized of the problem and in the near future we expect that this problem will be looked into sympathetically

Food Production

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*1355 Shri R Barua:

Shri D N Patodia

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the per capita availability of foodgrains now is more than

what it was in 1950-51, when there was no shortage of food in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the acute food shortage felt now-a-days;

(c) the extent and quantum of damage caused to foodgrains during storage and transportation in the course of last 10 years and how it compares with such loss in other leading countries in the world, and

(d) the steps to be taken to reduce this damage in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) (a) The per capita availability is now more than what it was in 1950-51. It is, however, not a fact that there was no shortage of food in the country in 1950-51. In calendar year 1951 (India had to import more than 4.7 million tonnes of foodgrains

(b) Food shortage is felt not only due to changes in per capita availability but also due to other factors such as increase in per capita income, inflationary pressures operating on the economy, the suddenness of the drop in production, etc.

(c) As most of the stocks in the country are still handled on private account it is not possible to give any precise figure indicating the extent and quantum of damage caused to foodgrains during storage and transportation.

(d) So far as Government grains are concerned, regular disinfection treatment, various bird scaring devices, pre-monsoon checks, provision of dunnage, security measures at the time of loading and unloading, provision of escorts, etc., are being taken to minimize damage. More and more facilities of scientific storage of foodgrains are also being provided to producers and traders.

Shri R. Barua: During the last ten years an impression has gone round that the Food Ministry was more interested in procuring food from out-

side than actually intensifying the production potential with the result that we are in a mess today. Is the Government taking any firm measure to improve irrigation and to supply improved seeds during the next two years so that production can be doubled at least on these two accounts alone?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It was explained by the Minister of Food and Agriculture when he replied to the debate on the Demands of the Ministry but may I say for the information of the hon. Member that the last two years were very difficult years in the history of our country and we had no other option but to import large quantities of food from outside, at the same time, the last two years have been very important years from the point of view of impetus to agricultural development programmes, for instance, popularisation of new seeds, new hybrids and new varieties of wheat. These have been the developments during the last two years and as a result we are getting some results.

Shri R. Barua: Much of the damage is due to bad storage. Will the Government take any measure so that the private parties can be encouraged to come in a big way to provide scientific storage facilities, also, the advice of the Finance Ministry may also be taken so that black money can be extracted and diverted to the construction of these facilities?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I cannot say anything about black money.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The hon. Member can induce them.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The hon. Member can induce them, as the hon. Minister says.

About the first part which refers to the storage capacity, that is a very important aspect of the problem. I entirely agree with the hon. Member.

That is why we have now about 4 million tonnes of storage capacity in the cooperative sector, the Warehousing Corporation and the godowns which come under the Central sector. But still some expansion is needed.

Shri D. N. Patodia: I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon Minister. I refer to this Pocket Book of Economic Information of 1966, INDIA, published by the Ministry of Finance. According to this, the total production of foodgrains in the country in 1950 was 50 million tonnes and, according to the hon Minister, a quantity of 4 million tonnes was imported. Even taking into account the imported quantity of foodgrains, the per capita availability would work out in the neighbourhood of 415 grams per day and this year, even with a production of 78 million tonnes, it would work out to about 450 grams per day. Therefore—it is a myth—we do not understand how in spite of the availability being more, the per capita being more, it is estimated that because of food shortage we require to import 10 million tonnes. Would the hon Minister explain as to whether these statistics are correct or that they are most unreliable, if they are correct how this difference in the statistics can be explained.

Shri Annasahib Sinde: As far as my figures are concerned which I consider to be authoritative, the population in 1950-51 was 360 million while the production was 54.9 million tonnes and the per capita availability of food was 13.9 ozs per day. In 1963-64, it was 15.8 ozs and in 1964-65, it was 16.8 ozs. But as a result of certain drop in production during the last two years, the availability has gone down and, according to my figures, it is 14.4 ozs.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Would you kindly compare the figures and let me know where the truth lies?

श्री जयशंकर राव जोशी: मैं प्रश्न के (ग) भाग को और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान
1973 (A1) LSD—2.

बाधित करना चाहता हूँ जिसका सम्बन्ध बाधित के खराब होने से है। क्या यह बात सत्य है कि पटना जकेशन पर लगभग 18 हजार बम गेहूँ सड़ गया, जिस को बिहार के खाद्य मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया? क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही शासन ने की है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We will have to find it out. We shall refer it to the State Government and we will find out from other sources also.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: We want to know the extent of damage. It is not a small quantity. He must be prepared with the answer. For everything, he cannot ask for notice.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव: कई प्रान्तों में अनाज का जो रेट है वह कम होता है और कई प्रान्तों में ज्यादा होता है। जहाँ कम होता है वहाँ प्रोडक्शन करने का लोगों का इन्फ्लेन्टिव नहीं रहता और जहाँ ज्यादा होता है वहाँ पर इन्फ्लेन्टिव रहता है, लेकिन वहाँ कोई साहित्य आदि नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये क्या किया जा रहा है कि लोगों को कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पूरा मिले और ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हो?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the procurement prices are concerned, they are determined in different States in consultation with the State Governments. Naturally, there is some difference on the basis of whether a particular State is deficit or surplus.

Shri S. Kundu: In answer to the question that the per capita availability of food has gone up, the Minister has mixed up both the imported quantity and the indigenous production in the country. I would like to know whether the hon Minister has got any statistics to show how much per capita availability of food

has gone up on the basis of the indigenous production in the country and not on the basis of imports

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The per capita availability is calculated, usually, on the basis of net production plus net imports minus change in Government stocks. Net production is always taken as 75 per cent of the gross produce making an allowance of 12½ per cent for seed requirements and wastage. I have given the figures on that basis

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether it is a fact that the non-implementation of land reforms is also one of the reasons for not being able to utilise the land to the maximum extent and, if so, whether the Central Government will direct the State Governments to speed up the implementation of land reforms?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Minister of Food and Agriculture in his reply to the debate, has mentioned this and we agree with the hon Member

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the total deficit in foodgrains in the country at present, as also whether it is a fact that the United States of America, which is the major supplier of food to this country, has informed this Government that the United States are prepared to give upto 50 per cent of the requirements provided we find matching contributions from other sources?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There was a meeting in Paris sometime back of the countries which want to assist India and a suggestion was made by the United States Government that the United States Government would be willing to assist the Government of India in regard to food supply, if matching supplies in terms of fertilisers, food, etc., were forthcoming from other Governments

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know the deficit in foodgrains also. He has

not replied to that. I also want to know whether the US Government has specifically informed our Government about it. It is true that that was the decision of the Paris meeting. I want to know whether the decision has been conveyed to our Government or not.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Our representatives were participants in that meeting.

Shri Hem Barua: What about deficit in foodgrains?

Shri G. S. Reddi: How does the food production in our country compare with the food production in the neighbouring countries, for instance, Pakistan and Burma?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I say that our level of productivity is higher than that of many of the countries in Asia, though some countries in Asia have a higher level of productivity (*Interruptions*)

An hon. Member: About Pakistan and Burma?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will not be able to give it offhand. If the hon Member gives me notice I can give

श्री हनु लिमबे: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले पाच वर्षों में फी व्यक्ति अनाज की उपलब्धि क्या रही है, पर-कंपिटा, बेलेंबिलिटी? और मन्त्रालय ने जो नेशनल फूड वजट का मन्विदा बनाया था, जिसकी मैंने चर्चा की थी, क्या मंत्री महोदय हमारी जानकारी के लिये उसको मंजूर रखने की मेहरबानी करेंगे?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: At the moment I have got no figures about the State-wise availability of food. About the other document to which the hon Member is referring.

श्री हनु लिमबे: मैंने पर-कंपिटा बेलेंबिलिटी के बारे में पचासो दफे पूछा है। अभी

उक्त मुझ को उसकी जानकारी नहीं मिल पाई। यह किस तरह प्राथिक योजना बनाते हैं, बेटी समय में नहीं आता। नेशनल फूड बजट का मन्विदा धीरे-धीरे प्रचलित-वि-विधि के प्राकृतिक क्या क्षेत्र पर रखे जायेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There are certain procedures prescribed by the House and he can give notice under the procedure

श्री ननु लिनवे: मैं कई दफे नोटिस दे चुका हूँ। मुझ से कहा गया है कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है। आखिर यह काम कब पूरा होगा ? चौथी योजना का काम शुरू हो गया है।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister lay on the Table of the House a comparative study of productivity of rice, wheat, and sugar cane in different States of the country with an explanatory note as to why this differs so widely in the same country with the same kind of soil and other opportunities available to the cultivators?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: If the hon Member draws my attention to any particular aspect I am prepared to give the information. The studies are available the figures are available

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: This is something which will be able to guide us in so many matters

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: In the last two years the God of Rain has been particularly unkind to us which has forced the Government to import foodgrains. But how does the Minister explain this factor that in the year 1961-62, when there was record production of foodgrains in the country, imports also touched the all-time record?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: 1964-65 was not the year when there were record

imports (Interruptions). It was last year

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon Minister has stated that the per capita availability is 48.4 oz or something like that even after the drought for two years and fall in production. May I know whether Government realise that the food crisis is the result mainly of the defects in the distribution system and malpractices of private trade, and if so, whether they are prepared to take drastic steps to rectify the position so that this availability is really available to the people of this country?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Broadly I agree with the hon Member that the distribution system will have to be improved considerably and mainly it will have to be brought under the public sector. That has been our endeavour.

Mr Speaker: Now Short notice question. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:** The hon Member is absent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Declaration of Famine by States

*1356 **Shri D N Patodia**
Shri C C Desai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that some State Governments have recently declared their certain regions as famine areas

(b) is so whether Government have issued any directive to the State Governments concerned in this regard and

(c) the impact of such declaration and the measures which have been taken in this regard subsequently?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes but only the Bihar Government have declared certain areas as famine areas so far.

(b) The declaration of any area as a famine area is entirely a matter for the State Governments and it is not necessary for the Government of India to issue any directive in this regard.

(c) The declaration of famine by the Government of Bihar in certain areas of the State was accompanied by an intensification of relief measures already undertaken. Relief measures taken have already been indicated in detail in the "Review of Food and Scarcity Situation" placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 10th July, 1967.

Supreme Court Judgment on Fundamental Rights

*1357. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar.

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1546 on the 6th June, 1967 and state

(a) whether Government have since considered the judgement of the Supreme Court regarding the fundamental rights

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

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. B. Chavan):
(a) Yes Sir

(b) Government have accepted in principle a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to make it clear that Parliament has the power to amend any Part of the Constitution including Part III relating to fundamental rights

(c) Does not arise

Ship-building Industry

*1358. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to provide larger funds for the ship-building industry keeping in view the past and present Suez crisis, resulting increased freight and heavy drain on the foreign exchange,

(b) the extent to which the allocation of funds has been increased, and

(c) the extent to which Government propose to increase the annual tonnage of indigenously built ships?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr V. K. R. V. Rao):

(a) to (c) A provision of Rs 1586 crores has been made in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan for the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited Visakhapatnam, which has targeted for an annual output of 50 000 DWT as against the existing output of 30 000 DWT/40 000 DWT

A provision of Rs 15 crores has been made for the Second Shipyard at Cochin in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan. The next steps to be taken in regard to this Project are under consideration of Government.

Losses of Indian Airlines Corporation

*1359. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the losses of the Indian Airlines Corporation have been continuously increasing because of top-heavy expenses, frauds and mismanagement,

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a high-powered Committee of Members of Parliament to inquire into the day-to-day working of the Indian Airlines Corporation with

a view to attain greater efficiency with less expenditure; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Air-India Pilots

*1360. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sradhakur Supakar:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri G. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Salim Merchant's adjudication Award of the 5th July, 1967 in respect of Air-India Pilots has been implemented;

(b) if so, the extra annual expenditure since July, 1967;

(c) whether there are still any outstanding disputes between the pilots and the management; and

(d) if so, whether a new collective agreement will be negotiated to settle such disputes?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):

(a) The Award becomes enforceable on the expiry of 30 days of its publication.

(b) The extra expenditure has been estimated to be about Rs. 3 lakhs per annum.

(c) None at present.

(d) Does not arise.

I.A.C. Caravelle Flight between Palam and Dum Dum Airports

*1362. Shri Babi Ray:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Tourism and

Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a dislocation of IAC regular Caravelle flight between Palam and Dum Dum Airports on the 4th July, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many Indian and foreign passengers booked their seats in this aircraft;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint from any M.P. in this regard; and

(e) if so, the nature of the complaint and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):

(a) and (b). The Caravelle flight IC-401 from Delhi to Calcutta on the 4th July, 1967, had to be cancelled due to technical difficulties.

(c) to (e). There were 36 Indians and 8 foreigners. A copy of a Call Attention Notice on this subject addressed by a Member to the Lok Sabha Secretariat was received in the Ministry. The matter has been enquired into and every precaution will be taken to avoid inconvenience to the travelling public.

Consumption of Fertilisers

*1363. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of various types of fertilisers, both indigenous and imported, during the last two years; and

(b) the quantities of fertilisers imported and the value of such imports, with names of countries during the last two years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A

statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1175/67].

महाराष्ट्र में चीनी के कारखाने

- *1364. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहू :
 श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री भ्रातृ बास :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :
 श्री देवराव पाटिल :
 श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री जे० एच० पटेल :
 श्री श्रीधरन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जुलाई, 1967 से महाराष्ट्र के चीनी के कारखानों ने सरकार को चीनी बेचना बन्द कर दिया है,

(ख) यदि हा तो इस के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र के सहकारी कारखानों ने 2 जुलाई, 1967 को अर्थात् 28 जून 1967 को उत्तरी भारत के कारखानों के निकासी मूल्यों में संशोधन करने के तुरन्त बाद चीनी देना बन्द कर दिया था। उन्होंने इच्छा व्यक्त की कि

जब तक उन के निकासी मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि नहीं की जाती तब तक वे चीनी नहीं देंगे। तब महाराष्ट्र के चीनी कारखानों के निकासी मूल्यों में परिशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता था क्योंकि इन कारखानों के कार्यचालन के अन्तिम परिणाम समय पर नहीं मिले थे। महाराष्ट्र के कारखानों के निकासी मूल्य 14 जुलाई, 1967 से परिशोधित किये गये थे और सहकारी कारखानों ने चीनी देने का निर्णय किया है।

खाद्यों का समाहार

- *1365 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री भ्रातृ बास :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहू :
 श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केंद्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने हाल में किन दरों पर खाद्यान्न खरीदा ;

(ख) सरकार का विचार इस खाद्यान्न को किन दरों पर बेचने का है;

(ग) अब तक कितने खाद्यान्न का समाहार किया गया है तथा कितना खाद्यान्न खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(घ) समाहार किये गये खाद्यान्न की विक्री कब आरम्भ होगी और यह कितने समय तक दिया जाता रहेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) केंद्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने जिन मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्न अधिग्रहण किया है, वे एक जैसे हैं। विभिन्न

खाद्यान्नों के विश्व विश्व-मूल्य बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय प्रवक्ता से दिये जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [सुरतकालव में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1176/67]

(ग) चालू मौसम में अब तक लगभग 36 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्राप्ति की गई है, और अधिप्राप्ति खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धि और अधिप्राप्ति करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्रयत्नों पर निर्भर करेगी ।

(घ) अधिप्राप्त खाद्यान्नों का वितरण एक निरन्तर चलने वाला काम है ।

Import of Foodgrains after the closure of the Suez Canal

*1366. Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the alternate steps Government have taken to tide over the difficulties in the import of foodgrains consequent on the closure of the Suez Canal;

(b) whether Government have purchased additional foodgrains from Eastern Countries after the Suez closure and if so, the quantities of wheat and rice thus purchased with details of countries from which the purchases were made; and

(c) whether these additional foodgrains have started arriving at the Indian ports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde):
(a) The immediate impact of the closure of the Suez Canal with effect from the 6th June, 1967 has been on the food vessels which were on the

high seas on that date and were to come to Indian ports via the Suez Canal. The delay involved in the arrival of these vessels consequent on their re-routing via the Cape of Good Hope has affected the availabilities of foodgrains during the second half of the month of June and the first half of the month of July. There was no possibility of meeting these shortfalls from any source during this period because of the time factor. The closure of the Suez Canal has also adversely affected the availability of tankers for foodgrains and in order to meet any deficiencies in supplies of imported grains during the months of July and August, commercial purchases of foodgrains have been made from Australia. Possibilities of diversion of foodgrain vessels from Australia to other places have also been explored but without any definite results so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Rice

*1367. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortage of rice in the country; and

(b) the steps which have been taken by Government to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of rice production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde):
(a) In the absence of any scientific and comprehensive survey on the consumption of foodgrains in India it is not possible to indicate the requirements and shortage of even all foodgrains taken together. The demand for one foodgrain competes against that of another to a certain extent. It is, therefore much more difficult to assess the extent of shortage of any particular foodgrain separately.

(b) Introduction of high-yielding varieties of paddy over fairly large areas since the beginning of 1965-67 and Multiple Cropping Programme for raising two or even three crops of paddy in areas where usually one or two crops were grown before are some of the concrete steps being taken under the new agricultural strategy for attaining self-sufficiency in rice production by the end of 1970-71

Committee on problems of Sugarcane Industry in the south

*1368. **Shri Marandi:**
Shri Baghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the setting up of a Sugar Research Institute in the South has been recommended by the Central Government Committee which was asked to go into the problems of the Sugarcane Industry in the Deccan and South India;

(b) the other recommendations made by the Committee, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement showing the summary of conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-1177/67].

(c) The report is under examination of the Government.

Food Allocation to Deficit States

*1369. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of food allocation by the Centre for the month of July for those States which are very much affected by droughts; and

(b) the total deficit in those States and the measures which have been suggested by the Centre to overcome the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Of the States which were affected by drought last year, Bihar and U.P. were the hardest hit. In the absence of any reliable estimate of consumption of foodgrains it is not possible to indicate the deficit in these States. However, keeping in view the overall availability with the Centre and the minimum needs of other deficit States, supplies of foodgrains to these two States are being arranged on as large a scale as possible. For July, Bihar has been allotted 2.1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and U.P. 91,000 tonnes

Supply of Rice by Andhra Government

*1370. **Shri Parthasarathy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have agreed to supply 600,000 tonnes of rice for this year to the Central pool; and

(b) the other surplus States that promised to supply to the Central Pool and what are the quantities fixed for them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) In April, 1967, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had agreed to supply to the Centre 6 lakh tonnes rice during the current year. They have since reduced the quantity to 5 lakh tonnes.

(b) Orissa promised out right supply of 75,000 tonnes of rice and agreed to consider supply of some more rice in exchange for wheat Punjab promised 6 lakh tonnes of all foodgrains No other State gave any definite promise

Production of Tobacco

*1371 Shri G. S. Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the State which produces maximum quantity of tobacco,

(b) the different bodies which promote the production and export of tobacco and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the slump in the market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) State Agriculture Departments are primarily responsible for tobacco production. The Indian Tobacco Development Council consisting of representatives of the Centre, the States and the growers etc with headquarters at Madras has been set up by the Government of India to look after development and marketing functions in relation to tobacco. The Regional Office Tobacco Development at Madras under the Central Department of Agriculture assists the Tobacco Development Council in the implementation of development programmes. The Tobacco Export Promotion Council under the Ministry of Commerce looks after all matters relating to promotion of exports

(c) There has been slump in the market of suncured (Natu) country tobacco in Andhra Pradesh where a stock of about 10 million kgs had accumulated. It is reported that the stock now remaining unsold is not more than 5 million Kgs. The

following measures are being considered to clear the stocks:—

(i) Survey of the stock to find the saleable quantity and quality

(ii) Persuasion of cigarette, bidi and cheroot manufacturers to buy a portion of saleable quantity. Due to labour trouble in Calcutta, a company which buys about 3 to 5 million Kilograms annually did not enter the market at all, which caused serious upset. It is understood that this firm is likely to enter the market very soon

(iii) exploring the possibility of export of Syria and UAR

Procurement of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

*1372. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Bamerjee
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
Shri George Fernandes

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the surplus States are resisting the attempts to procure foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India on a large scale in such States because the prices are not remunerative,

(b) whether the surplus States have asked the Central Government to procure for them essential manufactured commodities at a reasonable rate or at parity with the procurement prices and

(c) if so the response of the Central and State Governments concerned thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Pool

*1373. Shri E. Barua:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer pool is proposed to be wound up, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what alternative marketing arrangements are in view?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir There is no such proposal under consideration at present

(b) Does not arise

राज्यों को धानाज की सप्लाई

*1374. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रायें :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ राज्यों को उन के लिये निर्धारित कोटे से कम मात्रा में खाद्यान्न जिस में चावल भी शामिल है दिया है;

(ख) यदि हा. तो प्रत्येक राज्य के कोटे में क्कमश. कितनी कितनी कटौती की गई है ;

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं; और,

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार सब राज्यों को निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार धानाज जिस में चावल भी सम्मिलित है देने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

अन्नासाहब शिन्डे) : (क) किसी भी राज्य के लिये खाद्यान्नों का कोई विशिष्ट मासिक कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। खाद्यान्नो का अग्रबंटन प्रति मास केन्द्र के पास उस महीने में उपलब्ध धानाजो के आधार पर किया जाता है। यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों को खाद्यान्नो की वास्तविक सप्लाई उनको आवंटित मात्रा में कम हुई है।

(ख) सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है जिस में गत तीन महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य को खाद्यान्नो के किये गये अग्रवटन और केन्द्रीय अण्डारो से वास्तव में की गई सप्लाई बताया गयी है। [पुरस्कारालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LIT 1178 67]

(ग) विदेशो से खाद्यान्नो की कम मात्राव और आन्तरिक साधनो में चावल की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि।

(घ) अने वाले महीनों में विभिन्न राज्यों को खाद्यान्नो की वास्तविक सप्लाई सम्भवत केन्द्र के पास आन्तरिक साधनो तथा आयात दोनों से वास्तव में उपलब्ध मात्रा पर निर्भर करेगी।

Targets for Commercial Crops

*1375. Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri Bedabrata Barua.

Shri Y. A. Prasad.

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri E. E. Singh Doo:

Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the targets for commercial crops for 1967-68 have been fixed,

(b) if so, how the figures compare with those of the three earlier years in respect of jute, tea, mesta groundnut and tobacco;

(c) the estimates of exports for these crops; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to encourage a greater acreage of cultivation of sugarcane?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes, excepting tea.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1179/67].

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) The following measures have been taken to encourage greater cultivation of sugarcane:—

(i) Augmentation of minor irrigation facilities in sugarcane growing areas;

(ii) Fixation of higher price for cane;

(iii) Allotment of special quota of fertilisers for sugarcane crop; etc.

Self Sufficiency in Foodgrains

*1376. Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Sri Chand Goel:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government after the recent Chief Ministers' Conference is confident of fixing 1970-71 as the year of attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains with a production target of 120 millions;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for each State; and

(c) whether Government propose to achieve self-sufficiency in regard to cotton by 1970-71 and stop imports of cotton thereafter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Government of India had already decided to achieve by 1970-71 a level of 120 million tonnes of foodgrains production where it would match the country's requirements. The Chief Ministers' Conference indicated its general support to the programme for self-sufficiency by 1970-71 and the production programmes for 1967-68 were drawn up in this context.

(b) The detailed State-wise targets of production of foodgrains were not considered at the Conference. Final State-wise targets of foodgrains production will be known when the Report of the Fourth Five Year Plan is finalised.

(c) No, Sir. But at the Chief Ministers' Conference, several Chief Ministers expressed the view that it would be desirable to aim at achieving self-sufficiency in cotton by 1970-71 and to stop imports of cotton thereafter. These suggestions will be examined by the Govt.

Polygamy

*1377. Shri Mahdu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Baburao Patel:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Muslim organisation in India, including Women's, have demanded a ban or restriction on polygamy;

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

(c) the steps which other Islamic States have taken to ban or restrict polygamy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) There was no representation from any muslim organisation in India demanding a ban or restriction on

polygamy among the muslims. But it appears from a press report published in the Free Press Journal, Bombay on 19-4-1966 that a demonstration sponsored by the Secular Forum, Bombay was staged by seven muslim women demanding a ban on polygamy among muslims and end of discrimination in civil laws applicable to different communities in a Secular State like India. The demonstrators were allowed to go in a deputation to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for presenting a memo to him.

A telegram urging the abolition of polygamy among muslims was addressed by one muslim individual from West Bengal in May 1966, to the Prime Minister.

(b) Before the Government takes up any proposal to enact a law, it is considered necessary to ascertain the views of the State Governments in the matter.

In August 1966 a letter was addressed to the State Governments seeking their views regarding the enactment of a uniform civil code for all the citizens of India especially in relation to marriage, divorce and succession. From the replies received so far it appears that the State Governments of Mysore, Assam and the Union Territories Administrations of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mampur and Himachal Pradesh, are in favour of enactment of a uniform civil code while the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Kerala and Rajasthan are not in favour of it. The Government of Maharashtra, while agreeing have suggested the appointment of a Commission consisting of Ulemas, Lawyers and Judges. The Government of Orissa, although in favour, are of the opinion that it will have to be effected slowly and carefully. On the other hand, a large number of representations were received from muslim organisations and individuals vehemently opposing any change in their personal law.

In the circumstances, any proposal for banning or restricting polygamy should emanate from the sections of the people concerned.

(c) The complete data are not available. It is, however, understood that Turkey and Tunisia have imposed restrictions on polygamy. In Pakistan also certain restrictions were imposed on polygamous marriages in 1961.

Purchase of Wheat or Rice from Private Foreign Parties

*1378. Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia.
Shri S. S. Basi:
Shri Eswara Reddy

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently made any efforts to import wheat or rice from private parties in some foreign countries and obtained their quotations for the deal.

(b) if so how their rates compare with the international market, and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by Government to purchase foodgrains from the private foreign parties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) This has been done in respect only of rice.

(b) Of the prices for rice quoted by various private parties, some are higher than the international market prices quoted in Trade Journals while others are lower.

(c) Government have been making purchases from any private party whose offer is competitive.

Distribution of Indigenous Wheat in Delhi

*1379. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to supply indigenous wheat in the Capital from the 1st August, 1967;

(b) if so, the sale price thereof,

(c) whether Government have made satisfactory arrangements for the continuous supply of indigenous wheat for the whole year,

(d) whether it is a fact that the Central Government did not permit the Delhi Administration to purchase wheat directly from the Punjab Government, and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration has permitted the free import of wheat from the rural areas around the Capital?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Indigenous wheat will be issued in the Capital from 26th July, 1967

(b) The selling prices for consumers are 98 paise per kilogram for Dara variety and one Rupee three paise for superior variety

(c) Indigenous wheat for distribution in Delhi is obtained from the Punjab and consistent with the requirements of other areas, allotment is made for Delhi from this source. It may not be possible to ensure supply of indigenous wheat throughout the year

(d) No such proposal was received from the Delhi Administration

(e) The Administration has permitted the import of locally produced wheat from the non-rationed area of the Union Territory of Delhi into the rationed area only against surrender of corresponding wheat quota on the ration cards.

Decontrol of Sugar

*1380. Shri Parthasarathy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri M. L. Sondhi:
 Shri George Fernandes.
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri A. Sreedharan:
 Shri J. H. Patel;
 Shri Mzrandi:
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
 Shri E. K. Nayanar:
 Shri N. E. Patil:
 Shri K. Ramani:
 Shri Mohammad Ismail:
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
 Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri
 Shri D. S. Patil:
 Shri Sonavane:
 Shri B. R. Kavade:
 Shri Tuka Ram Gavit:
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to de-control sugar and also to pay increased price on sugarcane with 95 recovery?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): No, Sir The matter is still under consideration

Development of Fishing Industry in Gujarat

6562. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any plan under consideration for the development of Fishing Industry in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the total amount allocated for the development of fisheries in the Fourth Five Year Plan, and

(d) the amount allotted to Gujarat for the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir A draft plan has been prepared for the development of fisheries in Gujarat

(b) The important schemes in the Fourth Plan in Gujarat relate to mechanisation of fishing craft, under taking deep sea fishing, establishment of boat building yards and service stations, provision of facilities for processing, storage and transport, training of fishermen and fisheries operatives organisation of Fishermen's Cooperative societies and assistance to fishermen, fish seed production and fish culture exploratory survey and research and development of fishing harbours and landing jetties. The emphasis is on power fishing by introduction of 1200 mechanised boats and establishment of ice, cold storage and processing plants

(c) A tentative allocation of Rs 113 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for development of inland and marine fisheries. Of this the amount earmarked for Central Plans is Rs 37 crores the remaining Rs 76 crores being earmarked for the fisheries development plans, both inland and marine of the various States. These provisional allocations are liable to be revised taking into consideration the available resources

(d) A tentative provision of Rs 455 crores has been made for schemes relating to fisheries in Gujarat. In addition a provision of Rs 55 lakhs has also been made for fishing harbours and landing centres under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Expansion of Northern Desert Area in Gujarat

6563, Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the northern desert area in Gujarat has expanded,

(b) if so, the extent of the expansion in the region during the last five years, and

(c) the extent to which its expansion has been checked by the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Aerodromes and Air-strips in Gujarat

6564, Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) the total number of aerodromes and air-strips in Gujarat,

(b) whether there is a proposal for the construction of new aerodromes or air-strips and for the expansion of existing aerodromes in Gujarat State,

(c) if so the places where new aerodromes or air-strips are proposed to be constructed and aerodromes to be expanded

(d) whether there is any scheme to make Ahmedabad Airport an International Airport,

(e) if so the details thereof, and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) There are nine aerodromes under the control of the Civil Aviation Department in Gujarat State

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for the construction of new aerodromes or airstrips in Gujarat State at present. There are, however, proposals to expand/improve the existing aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Junagadh (Keshod), Kandla and Porbandar

(d) No, Sir, but Ahmedabad is designated as alternate international airport for Bombay (Santa Cruz)

(e) Plans for a new terminal building and improvements to taxi-tracks and apron are under consideration

(f) Due to the existence of an international airport at Bombay, the development of yet another aerodrome as an international airport so close to Bombay is not considered necessary

National Highways in Gujarat

6565. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Gujarat as on the 30th April, 1967 and

(b) the names of these Highways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan). (a) The total mileage of the National Highways in Gujarat is 676 miles

(b) 1 The highway No 8, connecting Delhi with Bombay via Jaipur and Ahmedabad—311 miles

2 The highway No 8A connecting Ahmedabad with Kandla via Morvi,—236 miles

3 The highway No 8B, connecting Bamanbore with Porbandar via Rajkot—129 miles

Tourist Centres in Gujarat

6566. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the tourist centres in Gujarat and names of places of tourist interest,

(b) the facilities provided for tourists in those places; and

(c) the special arrangements, if any, made for the foreign tourists?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). A statement listing the tourist centres where facilities have been provided during the Second and Third Plans and where these are proposed to be provided during the Fourth Plan is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1180/67]

(c) No special arrangements have been made for foreign tourists at these places as the facilities created are meant to serve both foreign and home tourists

Vanaspati Manufacturers

6567. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of Vanaspati manufacturers in India, the names of the different brands they manufacture and the amount of their output every year,

(b) the names of owners and partners of these manufacturing units and the capital invested in each unit, and

(c) the total annual consumption of vanaspati in tonnes in India and its value in rupees as on the 31st March 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Ghinde): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information, other than capital invested, is laid on the Table of the House

[Placed in Library See No LT-1181/67] As most of the factories are composite units engaged in a number of industries, information regarding capital invested by them in the vanaspati industry is not separately available

(c) Consumption of vanaspati (1966-67) 3 63 lakh tonnes

Value Rs 181 93 crores.

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण के स्थान

6568. श्री गं० च० बीहित : क्या पर्यटन तथा अतिरिक्त उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन डिवीजनों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर पर्यटकों के लिये दर्शनीय स्थान हैं आश्रम तथा मनोरंजन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है तथा जहाँ पर भ्रमण और मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) ऐसे स्थानों पर विशेष रूप में इन्दौर और भोपाल डिवीजन, विकास करने तथा पर्यटकों के लिये उन्हें अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिये क्या योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अतिरिक्त उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) पर्यटक शक्ति के स्थानों का विकास मंडलों (डिवीजनों) के आधार पर न किया जा कर, उन स्थानों के पर्यटकों के प्रति आकर्षण के महत्व को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन संबंधी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्यटन सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिये खजुराहो, शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर, सांची, माण्डू, पचमढी, जबलपुर और कान्हा किमली नेशनल पार्क को सम्मिलित किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा खजुराहो, सांची और माण्डू में पर्यटक बंगले बनाये गये हैं, तथा राज्य सरकार ग्वालियर, इन्दौर, और भोपाल में पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्रों का परिचालन कर रही है। इन स्थानों में से किसी पर भी मनोरंजन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) वर्तमान योजना की अवधि में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में ग्वालिया में एक पर्यटक बंगला बनाने का, तथा शिवपुरी, और कान्हा किमली नेशनल पार्क में राज्य सरकार के साथ मिल कर आवास-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

करने का विचार है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खजुराहो मन्दिरों के चारों ओर के क्षेत्र का एक पार्क के रूप में विकास किया जायेगा, तथा वहाँ विद्यमान पर्यटक बंगलों का विस्तार व सुधार किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से धन का नियतन

6569. श्री गं० च० बीहित : क्या परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1966-67 और 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया गया,

(ख) 1966-67 में इस धन राशि का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया, और

(ग) 1967-68 में इस धन का किस प्रकार उपयोग करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्रालय में उद्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्मान) : (क) 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 33,13,700 रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई थी। 1967-68 के बजट में 40 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। मसद् द्वारा बजट पारित होते ही यह राशि राज्य सरकार को दे दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ?

मध्य प्रदेश को सेटों की तस्माँ

6570. श्री गं० च० बीहित : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की

संभव है तबवाई किने जाने के लिये कोई
प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने
क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

साफ, इषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सङ्गठनित संसलन में राज्य-मंत्री (जी
कमलसिंह सिन्घे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता

Standard Batteries used by I.A.C.

4571. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Tourism and
Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanic of the
Indian Airlines Corporation, Santa
Cruz submitted any report in 1981
on the defects in the Standard Bat-
teries used by the Indian Airlines
Corporation in its Dakota and Sky-
Master aircraft;

(b) if so, whether the main defect
was due to the inefficiency of the
chemical material used;

(c) the total outlay and the number
of these batteries purchased per year
during the last 6 years;

(d) whether any inspection was
carried out before accepting these
batteries;

(e) if so, the results thereof; and

(f) the action taken on the report
of the mechanic?

The Minister of Tourism and
Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):

(a) The Indian Airlines Corporation
have stated that there is no report
on their record except a general one
by a Bombay mechanic received in
1966 that the Standard Batteries now
used on Dakotas and Skymasters
which are manufactured by an Indian
Company are not as good as the im-
ported batteries used earlier.

1879 (A1) LSD-3.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total outlay and the num-
ber of batteries purchased during the
last six years are as follows:—

Year	Qty. Ordered	Total price
		Rs.
1961	115	28,175.00
1962	150	35,400.00
1963	174	44,196.00
1964	220	60,170.00
1965	78	24,414.00
1966	124	43,160.00
TOTAL	861	2,35,515.00

(d) and (e). The batteries are ins-
pected by the Inspectors of I.A.C. and
accepted only if found satisfactory.

(f) Does not arise.

Publicity and Tourism

6572. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Will the Minister of Tourism and
Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts spent annually per
country on publicity and advertising
"India as a tourists' paradise" in the
foreign countries;

(b) the countries where such pub-
licity is made and the media used for
this purpose;

(c) the names of the firms or agen-
cies who handle this publicity and the
terms of their contract in various
countries;

(d) the number of tourists, country-
wise, who visit India annually as a
result of this publicity and the foreign
exchange earned from these countries
every year; and

(e) the number of tourists who
visited India, year-wise and country-
wise, during the last 5 years and the
foreign exchange earned through
them every year for 5 years?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karam Singh):
 (a) The budget for 1967-68 for advertising, allied publicity and public relations work overseas is Rs. 60 00 lakhs. The area-wise allocation of this expenditure is at Annexure I Placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1182/67]

(b) Publicity in foreign countries is done primarily through the media of the press. However, radio and TV appearances, films, window displays, fairs, exhibitions, workshops, programmes, cultural programmes, lectures, inviting foreign travel writers, photographers and travel agents to India and other suitable media of communications are also utilized.

(c) The overseas Tourist Offices of the Department of Tourism engage the professional services of local advertising agencies. The advertising agencies at present attached to our foreign Tourist Offices are as follows:

New York, Chicago & San Francisco	Pritchard Wood Inc.
Toronto	McCann-Erickson of Canada Ltd
London	Freeman, Mathes & Milne Ltd
Paris	Archers A. B C Pubccite
Frankfur	Deutsche C.P.V
Tokyo	Falcon Advertising & PR Inc.
Sydney	Coudry Campbell & Ewald

Formal contracts have been entered into with the agencies in London and New York only. The terms of the contracts of these two agencies are at Annexures II and III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1182/67]. The terms of contracts with other agencies are under examination.

(d) and (e) It is not possible to determine precisely the number of tourists who come to India specifically as a result of the publicity done by these agencies. However, the number of tourists nationality-wise, who visited India during the last 5 years is at Annexure IV laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1182/67]. The provisional estimate of foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the last 5 years is at Annexure V laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1182/67].

Sugar Mills in India

6573. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of sugar mills in India in the private and co-operative sectors and their locations,

(b) the total capital invested in these mills,

(c) the annual output of all sugar mills in quantity and value,

(d) the total consumption of sugar in the country annually and per head,

(e) the amount and value of sugar exported annually and at what cost and subsidy

(f) the names of countries which buy Indian sugar and the amount of foreign exchange earned annually,

(g) the number of new licenses granted for sugar factories during 1966-67, and

(h) the States and towns for which these licenses were granted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) The required information is given in the attached Statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1182/67].

(b) As some of the sugar mills are composite units engaged in other industries also, information regarding capital invested in the sugar industry is not separately available.

(c) During the season 1966-67 sugar production up to the 7th July, 1967 totalled 21.16 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 220.8 crores excluding excise duty.

(d) The consumption figures for the current sugar year will be available after the close of the year in October, 1967. However, during 1965-66 the consumption was 28.01 lakh tonnes of sugar which works out to 5.7 kg. per capita consumption per annum.

(e) and (f). During the year 1966, 4.41 lakh tonnes of sugar was exported with an estimated foreign exchange earning of Rs. 17.99 crores. A subsidy of Rs. 20 crores was paid thereon. Sugar was exported to U.S.A. U.K., Canada, Malaya/Singapore, Hong Kong, France, Iran, South Vietnam, Iraq, Zambia and Lebanon.

(g) and (h). During 1966-67 i.e. from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967, letters of intent/licences have been issued for the establishment of 6 new sugar factories. The required particulars of these are given in the attached Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1183/67].

Development of Port of Navlakhi

6574. Shri Girraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes which are under consideration for the development of the Port of Navlakhi in the Hansthal Creek of the Kutch gulf; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide this Port with a much-needed outlet to the Gujarat and Indian hinterland by a direct (i) road link and (ii) rail link via Halvad?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. S. V. Rao):

(a) The executive responsibility for the development of Navlakhi port rests with the State Government. The Government of Gujarat have reported that the following schemes have been suggested in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of this port:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Additional wharf with railway sidings.	5.00
(ii) Three barges.	3.30
(iii) One tug.	7.20
(iv) Improvements to road and drainage.	2.00
(v) Converting the tin shed into Class IV quarters	4.00
	21.50

(b) (i) Road Link via Halvad:

The State Government, who are responsible for the provision of a road link to the Port, have furnished the following information:

A road of the State highway standard already exists from Navlakhi to Morvi (27 miles). The road from Morvi to Halvad (24 miles) requires improvement work is in progress in about 10 miles and improvement of the remaining 14 miles at a cost of Rs. 11 00 lakhs, as a part of the Central Road Fund programme, is under consideration.

Halvad is connected to Dhrangadhra and Surendranagar by a direct asphalt road of the State Highway standard.

(ii) Rail link via Halvad:

The Port of Navlakhi and its hinterland are already served by rail by a metre gauge route, Halvad being connected to Navlakhi via Dhrangadhra, Surendranagar and Wankaner. The Jhund-Kandla road gauge line (130) miles: estimated

cost Rs. 14.56 crores) which is now under construction and which is likely to be completed by October 1969, will cater to the needs of Navlakhi and its hinterland, as, with the completion of this line, Halvad will be connected with Navlakhi by another route via Maliya and Dahinsara

Scheduled Tribe Population residing in Reserved and General Constituencies in Maharashtra

6575. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the percentage of Scheduled tribe population residing outside the scheduled tribe area's in each constituency, both reserved and general, as delimited during the last General Elections for purposes of State Legislatures and Lok Sabha seats in the Vidarbha Division of Maharashtra State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): The required information is not available either with the Election Commission or with the Government of India

महाराष्ट्र में वसन्त भण्डारे

6576 श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की तृप्ता करेगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए महाराष्ट्र में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बसन्त भण्डारे (बाघो) के लिए कितना धन मजूर किया है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथसिंह सिन्धे) : भारत सरकार ने 1967-68 के लिये राज्य के लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम पर विचार किया है। योजना प्रायोगिक कार्यक्रम प्रकाशन सलाहकार के नेतृत्व में केन्द्रीय तल ने स्टेट प्लान के अन्तर्गत 11.00

करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की सिफारिश की है। स्कीमवार जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

2 राज्य सरकारो को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की समोचित विधि के अनुसार (जिसे 1958-59 में लागू किया गया था) ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में मिलने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता "कृषि" उत्पादन, 'लघु सिंचाई' तथा 'भूमि विकास' आदि विकास के शीर्षको के अन्तर्गत स्वीकार की जाती है। स्कीमवार स्वीकृति बद कर दी गई है। इस के प्रतिरिक्त वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में राज्य सरकारो से प्राप्त व्यय सबधी आकडो के आधार पर ही प्लान स्कीमो के लिए राज्य सरकारो को (जिन में महाराष्ट्र भी शामिल है) केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। अत महाराष्ट्र सरकार को लघु सिंचाई की स्कीमो के लिये 1967-68 के अत में ऋण व अनुदान विषयक केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी। इस बीच में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्लान स्कीमो के व्यय के लिये वेज एण्ड मीन्ज के रूप में एडवान्स स्वीकार किया जाता है।

महाराष्ट्र के लिये दीर्घकालीन कृषि ऋण

6577 श्री देवराव पाटिल क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंको के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र के किसानो को दिये जाने के लिए चालू वर्ष में दीर्घकालीन कृषि ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि मजूर की गई है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एल० गुडपद्मास्वामी) : वर्ष 1967-68 में बम्बई सहकारी भू-बन्धक बैंक का 14 करोड़ रुपए का एक साहाय्यित ऋण-यत्न कार्यक्रम है। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अब तक 2.33 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता की परिक्षेपणा की गई है, जो राज्य सरकार को ऋण अत्र

करीबने के लिये ऋण के रूप में दी जानी है ।

महाराष्ट्र में बागवानी का विकास

6578. श्री देवराव पाटिल: क्या ऋण तथा ऋषि मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1966-67 में बागवानी के लिये महाराष्ट्र को मजूर की गई राशि का पूरा उपयोग किया गया था, और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये 1967-68 में उस राज्य को कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ?

जाब, ऋषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथसिंह शिन्धे): (क) जानकारी अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता अलग अलग योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत नहीं की जाती और न दी जाती है बल्कि विकास के मुख्य शीर्षकों के लिये दी जाती है । प्रत 1967-68 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में बागवानी के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की कितनी राशि दी गई यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

महाराष्ट्र में सहकारिता आन्दोलन

6579 श्री देवराव पाटिल: क्या ऋण तथा ऋषि मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में सहकारिता आन्दोलन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1966-67 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कोई ऋण अथवा सहायता दी थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

जाब, ऋषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एच० एल० गुक्कडस्वामी): (क) जी हा ।

(ख) व्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये सख्या LT 1484 67]

Compensation for Air crash victims

6580, **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether a Session of the panel of experts appointed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation in Montreal under the Chairmanship of the Indian delegate Shri S B Gidwani recently considered the question of limits of compensation payable by the airlines in case of death or bodily injury to passengers in aircraft accidents, and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the Session and Government's reaction thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The report of the Panel of Experts is still awaited

Apeejay Shipping Lines

6581. **Shri Mohan Prasad:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 930 on the 4th July, 1967 regarding Apeejay Shipping Company and State:

(a) the freight charges paid by Government on cargo handled by the

Apeejay Shipping lines on Government account from January, 1960 to May, 1967; and

(b) the freight charges paid on Burma rice imports and Supply Mission bookings?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

कृषि भौजारों का आयात

6582. श्री राम चन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि :

(क) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये 1966 में कितने ट्रेक्टर तथा कृषि भौजारों का आयात किया गया था;

(ख) उन का कितना मूल्य दिया गया था; और

(ग) देश में प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने कितने ट्रेक्टर तथा कृषि भौजार दिये गये थे ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख) 1966 में कृषि हेतु सत से लगभग 70 लाख रुपए की लागत के 1498 ट्रेक्टरों का आयात किया गया था। इस अवधि में 83 62 लाख रुपए की लागत के विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रेक्टर संबंधी उपकरणों का भी आयात किया गया था।

(ग) आयात होने वाले ट्रेक्टरों व उपकरणों का आकन्टन राज्यवार ढग से नहीं किया जाता।

Seed Farms in Orissa

6583. Shri R. E. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri M. C. Majhi:
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Food and

Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start Seed Farms under the Fourth Five Year Plan in Orissa;

(b) if so, the location of such farms;

(c) the total areas of each proposed farm; and

(d) how much seeds Government estimate to get each year from these farms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (d). One Central State Seed Farm has been set up recently in the foreshore and periphery areas of the Hirakud reservoir in Orissa. This is designed to be spread over an area of about 10,000 acres phased over a number of years. There is no proposal to open any more such Central Farms in Orissa during the Fourth Plan. After the Farm is fully developed over the entire area of 10,000 acres, it is estimated that it will produce about 20 500 quinta's of seed per year besides other food crops, etc.

National Highway No. 31

6584 Shri R. E. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on National Highway No. 31 taken up during the last Five Year Plan has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total cost which was estimated to be spent to complete the Highway; and

(d) the total amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The work has

not been stopped; but the progress has been slowed down due to paucity of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 18.31 crores.

(d) Upto 31st March 1967, a sum of Rs. 6.112 crores had been spent.

Railway link between Cuttack and Paradeep Port

6565. Shri D. D. Jena: ..
 Shri D. Amat:
 Shri R. E. Singh Deo:
 Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of Kandla Port is still half way but the Railway Link has been completed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Paradeep Port construction work has been completed long since, but no railway communication is there;

(c) the cause of such defective planning;

(d) whether Government propose to take up this Railway link between Cuttack and Paradeep Port in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(e) whether Government propose to take this Railway link some other point to expedite its construction; and

(f) if the reply to parts (d) and (e) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (f). It is not a fact that there has been defective planning with regard to provision of rail links to Kandla and Paradeep Ports. In the case of Kandla the essential rail link by metre gauge was in fact taken up and completed by 1962 before the Port itself was commissioned in stages between 1955 and 1957. In the light of the development of traffic of this

Port, the construction of a broad gauge link has also been taken up and is expected to be completed by the end of 1969.

Paradeep Port was developed mainly for export of iron ore transported to the Port by road. The construction of the Paradeep Express way was undertaken in this context. It was all along understood that the provision of a rail link to this Port would be considered only at a stage when iron ore in larger quantities than originally envisaged was to move through this Port. However, the Ministry of Railways are carrying out surveys for a rail link to Paradeep from Cuttack or any other point on the East Coast line. A decision regarding the provision of the link during the Fourth Plan period can be taken only after the surveys have been completed.

Tractors lying idle in India

6566. Shri G. S. Mishra:
 Shri Nitiraj Singh Chandhary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the total number of tractors in the country lying idle for want of spares;

(b) if so, the state-wise figures thereof;

(c) the measures taken by Government to provide necessary spares to our cultivators;

(d) the terms and conditions with regard to the purchase of spares by Government from the countries supplying tractors to India; and

(e) the total number of tractors in the country, state-wise, being used for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes, separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No such survey has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The spare parts are required to be supplied by the private firms, which import and manufacture tractors. The difficulty has been about the spare parts required for the imported tractors. However, the policy for import of spare parts has now been liberalised to increase the availability of spare parts. The present policy is as under—

- (i) Quota licences are issued to the established importers to the extent of 40 per cent of their best year's imports
- (ii) Licences have been issued liberally for import of spare parts of tractors from U S A under U S Aid Non-Project Loan
- (iii) There is a provision for issue of actual user's licences to the tractor owners
- (iv) Ad hoc licences worth Rs 15 lakhs were issued to the tractor dealers during 1966-67. It is proposed to issue ad hoc licences to the tractor dealers during 1967-68 as well

As regards tractors imported from East European countries, spare parts to the extent of 15 per cent of the value of tractors are required to be imported along with the tractors. Import of spare parts is also allowed separately

(e) A statement showing the number of agricultural tractors in each State as per a survey undertaken in 1966 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1185/67]. Information regarding tractors used for non-agricultural purposes is not available

Storing of Foodgrains in Godowns

6587. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the details of the arrangements

made for safe storage of foodgrains in Central Godowns;

(b) the total expenditure incurred per annum on the maintenance of the Central godowns;

(c) the overall storage capacity of these godowns,

(d) the quantity of foodgrains, which was spoiled or eaten away by rats, in these godowns during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67, and

(e) the preventive measures taken by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Following are the details of arrangements made in the Central godowns for safe storage of foodgrains

- (i) Frequent inspection for leakage of rain water and over flowing of drains and their repairs when defects are detected
- (ii) Inspection of grains for infestation and damage etc at the time of receipt
- (iii) Provision of adequate dunnage to be placed below the grain bags
- (iv) Inspection of grains at regular intervals during storage
- (v) Prophylactic treatment and fumigation according to the degree of infestation noticed
- (vi) Arrangements for scaring away birds
- (vii) Arrangements for fire fighting
- (viii) Adequate watch and ward staff is posted for prevention of pilferage and thefts

(b) During the year 1966-67 an expenditure of Rs. 162.47 lakhs (provisional) was incurred

(c) The storage capacity as on 1st July, 1967 was 15,83,300 tonnes.

(d) The godowns constructed by the Government are rat-proof. Only a small capacity taken on hire is susceptible to damage by rats. In storage, shortage in weight occurs on account of drriage, insect damage, rat damage and bird damage. It is not possible to work out separately the losses on account of each of those factors. The percentage of overall losses of foodgrains in storage during the three years in all the Central godowns taken together was as follows:

Year	Percentage of loss to the quantity stored
1964-65	0.26
1965-66	0.13
1966-67 (Provisional)	0.11

(e) The godowns constructed by the Government being rat-proof, no measures are needed for the control of rats. In hired godowns, technical staff carries out trapping, baiting with anticoagulant baits and fumigation for preventing rat damage.

'खरीफ' तथा 'रबी' की फसलों के लिये बीज

6588 श्री माधुराज अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 की 'खरीफ' तथा 'रबी' की फसलों के लिये फसल बार सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा में बढ़िया बीज एकत्रित किये ;

(ख) इन बीजों का वितरण राज्य-वार किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) सरकार ने ये बीज किस दर पर खरीदे तथा ये बीज किसानों को किस दर पर बेचे जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नसाहिब सिन्हा) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार

इस समय उच्च बीजों का कोई भण्डार नहीं रख रही है। फिर भी राज्यों की प्राकृतिक भागों को पूरा करने हेतु विभिन्न फसलों के बीजों के मध्यवर्ती स्टॉकों को सम्भाल कर रखने के सम्बंध में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Boat Building Yard in Kerala

6589. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have written to the Central Government requesting that the question of establishing a steel boat building yard in Kerala under the Indo-Soviet agreement might be taken up on priority basis:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) A request was received from the Government of Kerala for the establishment of a yard for construction of steel fishing vessels in a suitable place in Kerala under the agreement concluded between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R.

(b) and (c). The deep sea fishing industry is one of the fields covered by the Indo-Soviet credit agreement concluded in December, 1966. The agreement is in general terms and does not refer to specific projects connected with development of fisheries. The terms and conditions under which the agreement will be operated in the field of fisheries have to be determined separately. The question of establishment of a boat building yard

for fishing vessels under the agreement is not at present under consideration. It is, therefore, premature at this stage to consider the question of location of the yard.

सस्ती दरों पर पंजाब को बीज और उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

6591 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पंजाब को सस्ती दरों पर बीज और उर्वरक देने का अनुरोध किया है अन्यथा राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को वर्तमान मूल्यों पर अनाज देना बन्द कर देगी,

(ख) क्या उन्होंने बहा पर एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने की भी मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) हाल ही में पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि उन्हें खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में सूबरे बीज व उर्वरक मिल जाये तो उन्हें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि पंजाब के किसान अनुभव करने हैं कि उर्वरकों का मूल्य बढ़ने के पश्चात् उन्हें अपने खाद्यान्नों के लिए पर्याप्त मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। अन्य राज्यों का खाद्यान्न रोशन का कोई सुझाव नहीं था।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) खाद्यान्नों के केन्द्रीय भण्डार को सप्लाई करना के लिए पंजाब में नियमित भण्डारों से क्रय का एक व्यवस्था मीजुद है। इस विषय में पंजाब को प्राथमिकता बढ़ी सन्तोषजनक रहती है। बीजों व उर्वरकों के

मीजुदा मूल्यों के होते हुए दोनों चीजों के लिए पंजाब की मांग इतनी अधिक है कि वह पूरी नहीं की जा सकती। यह ठीक है कि कृषक लोग अधिक मूल्य को पसन्द करने पर यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि पंजाब में कृषि व खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता अधिक आकर्षक नहीं है। चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में 4 पहियों के ट्रैक्टरों को प्रायोजित आवश्यकता के लिए पहले ही लाइसेंस पूरे किये जा चुके हैं। यदि इन लक्ष्य को बढ़ा दिया जाये तो अन्य राज्यों के साथ उनकी उस समय की प्रार्थना पर विचार किया जायेगा।

गन्ना उत्पादकों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान

6592. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की भी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन चीनी मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गन्ना उत्पादकों को अब तक बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया; और

(ख) इन राशि का तत्काल भुगतान करवाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जिन चीनी मिलों ने गन्ने के मूल्य का बकाया राशि का भुगतान करना है उनके नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर राखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन० डी०— 1180/67]

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह दोषी चीनी मिलों, विशेषकर उनके साथ जिनके पास बकाया राशि काफ.

पंजी हो, कड़ी कार्यवाही करें। उच्च इलेक्ट्रिक कक्षा (सेन्ट्रल उच्च इलेक्ट्रिक विनिम्न) अधिनियम, 1953 में दो गई 'प्रत्यक्षानुसार राज्य सरकार गन्ने के पौधों को पत्तोया राशि को बसूल करने के लिए भूमि के लगान की बकाया राशि को बसूल करने की तरह कार्यवाही कर सकती है।

Flying Clubs

6593. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Flying Clubs in India that get subsidies from the Central Government; and

(b) the number of trainees in each of these clubs?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the Flying Clubs included in the Flying Subsidy Scheme of the Central Government, as on 30th June, 1967, as well as the number of trainees in each of these clubs, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1187/67].

New Air Services

6594. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals for opening new air services are being processed;

(b) if so, the places to be connected by the new services;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(d) whether Government have received any proposal for a direct flight between Delhi and Bhubaneswar; and

(e) whether there has been any assessment of the growth of tourist traffic in case of direct flight between Delhi-Visakhapatnam or Madras which would touch Agra, Rourkela and Bhubaneswar on the way?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) In view of the shortage of aircraft, I.A.C. has not proposed opening of any new air service at present.

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

(d) and (e). The proposal for a direct air service between Delhi-Bhubaneswar and beyond has been received. The proposal is being examined.

Food Served on I.A.C. Flights

6595. Shri D. D. Jena:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of food served on the I.A.C. flights has been reduced;

(b) if so, the extent of the saving affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). There has been no change in the quantity of meals served on the I.A.C. flights. However, on Fokker Friendship and Dakota aircraft the composition of meals has been changed. This

is due to the lack of food warming equipment on these aircraft

National Highway No. 6

6596. Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. E. Singh (Deo):

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) the progress made regarding the construction of the Bye-pass to the National Highway No 6 avoiding the steep ghat portion between Telkri and Keonjharagar

(b) whether it will be completed within the scheduled time,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the amount so far spent on the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): The requisite information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Exploratory Tube-Wells in Rajasthan

6597. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total number of exploratory tube-wells tried in Rajasthan, district-wise during the last three years,

(b) the percentage of success achieved, and

(c) the total number of tube-wells proposed to be bored in Rajasthan, district-wise, during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Anandlal Shinde): (a) and (b). No groundwater exploration has been carried out in Rajasthan during the last three years i.e. 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67, by the Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. The Organisation is, however, assisting the State Government since 1964-65 in the construction of 200 tube-wells in the scarcity areas of Rajasthan, as a special case, at the request of the State Government in the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu, Nagaur and Jalore

The number of tubewells drilled district-wise upto the end of April, 1967, is given below

District	Total Number drilled	Successful
1 Jaisalmer	47	32
2 Barmer	33	13
3 Bikaner	58	45
4 Jodhpur	13	4
5 Jalore	37	28
6 Nagaur	35	21
7 Churu	35	19
TOTAL	258	162

The percentage of success is about 63 per cent (Approx)

(c) During 1967-68, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has tentatively proposed to drill 8 exploratory bores in the intermontane valleys of Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Tonk and Jaipur districts of Eastern Rajasthan but selection of sites is still to be done

The Organisation, also propose to drill during 1967-68, 29 tubewells of the 200 tubewells referred to above

The District-wise break up of the programme is as follows:

1) Jaisalmer	.	12
2) Bikaner	.	7
3) Jaisalmer	.	1
4) Churu	.	4
5) Nagaur	.	4

28+1 for which a site has not been selected yet.

Exploratory Tube-wells in Haryana

6598. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exploratory tube-wells sunk in Haryana upto the end of March, 1967; and

(b) the number out of them found satisfactory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). In the course of groundwater exploration in the erstwhile Punjab State, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation drilled 50 exploratory bores in the areas now constituting the State of Haryana. Only 11 of these bores yielded satisfactory discharge of water.

Bombay-Calcutta Jet Air Lines Service

6599. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link Bombay and Calcutta by Jet Airlines Service; and

(b) if so, by what time and at what cost?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). Bombay and Calcutta are already connected by air services operated with Boeing jet aircraft.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की दूध की बोलत में कीड़े

6600. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूसा रोड के एक डाक्टर द्वारा खुदबोन से की गई परीक्षा के अनुसार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की दूध की एक बन्द बोलत में काले और भूरे कणों के धातिलिप्त कीड़े भी पाये गये थे, जैसा कि 26 अप्रैल, 1967 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में समाचार प्रकाशि हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने जाच किये जाने का आदेश दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो जाच परिणाम क्या है; और

(घ) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई . ?

ज्ञात, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) की गई शिकायत के बारे में कहीं से भी कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं मिल सका है ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली में राशन की जाच

6601. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राशन का मात्रा इतना अपर्याप्त है कि उसके लोपो की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती; और

(ख) क्या राशन की प्रति व्यक्तित कोटा बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं। इस माता को अपर्याप्त नहीं समझा जा सकता यद्यपि कुछ व्यक्तियों की यह भाग है कि इनने बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) फिल्महाल तबान का विचार नहीं है।

श्रीचे भ्राम चुनावो मे डाले गए जाली मत

6602. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :
श्री धोकार सिंह

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) श्रीचे भ्राम चुनावो मे कितने जाली मत डाले गये और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की,

(ख) क्या इस मामले मे भविष्य मे और अधिक कड़ी कार्यवाही करने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० कल्याण) : (क) देश भर में हुए पिछले साधारण निर्वाचनों के दौरान डाले गये जाली मतों की संख्या बताना या उस संख्या के बारे में कोई लगभग अनुमान भी देना सम्भव नहीं है। निविदत्त मतों की संख्या और उन मामलों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी संभूदीत भी जा रही है जिनमें कि मतदाताओं की अनन्यता पर निर्वाचनों के दौरान सफलतापूर्वक धोखेप किया गया था और जिनका यह प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध है।

(ख) श्री (ग). भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 171-ब के उपबन्धो सहित, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 61 में तथा निर्वाचनों का संवासन निबन्ध, 1961 के नियम 35, 36 और 37 में अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्ध प्रतिरूपण की बुराई की रोकथाम के लिए यथायोग्य समझे जाते हैं।

दिल्ली में विदेशी दूतावासों के लिए चीनी का कोटा

6603. श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली स्थित विदेशी दूतावासो ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उनके चीनी के कोटे में कमी न की जाने का अनुरोध किया है,

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

(ग) उनके कोटे में कितने कितने प्रतिशत कमी करने का विचार है, और

(घ) उनके कोटे तथा एक साधारण नागरिक के कोटे में कितना अन्तर है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली में स्थित किसी भी विदेशी दूतावास ने अपने दूतावास के सदस्यों के चीनी के कोटे में कटौती होने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है। तथापि, दो विदेशी दूतावासो ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से अपने संस्थानों के कोटों को बहाल करने के लिये कहा है। विदेशी दूतावासो से संस्थानों के एक बीरा तक और एक बीरे से अधिक तक के साप्ताहिक कोटो में मूलतः क्रमशः 37½ प्रतिशत और 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गयी थी। पहले

कोटे में अब 76 प्रतिशत तक की कृषि कर दी गयी है।

(ब) विदेशी मुद्राबास के सवस्य और साधारण नागरिक के कोटे के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

Delhi Milk Scheme

6604. Shri S. C Samanta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to hand over the administration of the Delhi Milk Scheme to the Delhi Administration, and

(b) if so by what time this will be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) (a) and (b) Yes A proposal for the transfer of the administration of the Delhi Milk Scheme is under consideration. It is not possible to state, at this stage, by what time it will be implemented

Bridge over River Ghagra at Dohrightat (U.P.)

6605 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) the progress made so far regarding the construction of the bridge over the River Ghagra at Dohrightat (U.P.),

(b) the amount spent so far, and

(c) when it will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakti Dasgupta): (a) 20 per cent of the work has been completed so far.

(b) An expenditure of Rs 28.35 lakhs was incurred upto the end of June, 1967

(c) The work is expected to be completed by March, 1970

उत्तर प्रदेश में पशुपालन के विकास के लिए सहायता

6606 श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1966-67 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में (एक) पशुपालन (दो) दुग्ध शाला उद्योग तथा (तीन) मछली पालन उद्योग सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को कार्यरूप देने के लिये कितना धन दिया था और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में उपरोक्त योजनाओं पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) (क) और (ख) विकास शीर्षक के विषय में पूर्वानुमानित खर्च की जानकारी राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है और स्वीकृति भी विकास, पशुपालन और डेरी के शीर्षकों व अनुसार जारी की जाती है और दुग्ध सप्लाई कार्यक्रम विकास शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत आते हैं परन्तु प्रलग्नाकडे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता पहले तीन क्रिमासों में वास्तविक खर्च के और चौथे क्रिमास में पूर्वानुमानित खर्च के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती है, वास्तव में खर्च की गई अन्तिम राशि लेखा-परीक्षित आकड़ों की प्राप्ति पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तिम प्रायोजन के समय ही उपलब्ध की जायेगी। 1966-67 के दौरान स्वीकृत की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता और 1966-67 में पूर्वानु-

मानित खर्च के सम्बन्ध में इस समय जो जानकारी उपलब्ध है वह निम्नलिखित है :—

(रूपये लाखों में)
पद्म-पालन

डेरी तथा मत्स्यपालन
दुग्ध सप्लाई

1. स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय सहायता	105.09	4.29
2. राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताया गया पूर्वानुमानित खर्च (जिसमें राज्य का हिस्सा भी शामिल है)	203.04	24.93

Import of Foodgrains from Abroad

6697. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total import of rice and wheat made during 1966-67;

(b) the names of the countries from which these foodgrains were imported; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent thereon?

The Ministry of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):

(a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1188/67].

(c) Rupees 130.41 crores.

Sale of Paper Saris by Air India in U.S.A.

6698. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air-India is selling paper saris manufactured in U.S.A. to its customers in America at a cheap rate;

(b) whether Government are aware that Air-India is doing this at the cost of Indian saris which are very popular among American women; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing Air-India to sell paper saris which adversely affect the sale of Indian saris in U.S.A.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Air India has sold paper saris as a novelty under its publicity programme, to its customers in U.S.A. The sale was not in cash but against coupons. The price was \$4.95. Air-India was not selling any saris as a business venture or to the general public. The idea in selling paper saris was to promote travel to India.

Assistance for relief measures in Tribal Areas of M.P.

6699. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribes Advisory Council has alleged of inadequate relief measures in scarcity areas of tribal regions in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the assistance rendered by Government to the Madhya Pradesh Government to provide for relief measures?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. They made this complaint in April, 1967, but large scale relief measures have since been undertaken.

(b) The following assistance has been given by the Government of India to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for relief of the people affected by the drought:

1. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 300.14 million has been given to the State Government for expenditure towards relief operations and purchase of inputs like fertilizers, etc. during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far.
2. 4,500 tonnes of gift wheat have been allotted this year to the State Government for free distribution as gratuitous relief.
3. A quantity of about 300 tonnes of milk powder has also been allotted this year for free distribution amongst children and expectant/nursing mothers. 11 tonnes of dry raisins have also been given for free distribution.
4. The State Government have been authorised to use 2,000 tonnes of milo from its own stocks on the understanding that they will be given an equal quantity of gift maize being received from abroad.
5. Five kitchens have been set up by various voluntary organisations and for this purpose they have been given 125 tonnes of wheat by the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund out of the gift stocks placed at their disposal by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
6. The Government of Madhya Pradesh was allotted 6 gift vehicles last year for use in relief operations. One more truck has been allotted this year.

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Air Agreement with Malaysia

6610. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between India and Malaysia has been signed recently for the operation of air services between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. An Air Services Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Malaysia was signed in New Delhi on 9th June, 1967.

(b) The Agreement provides for the operation of air services by Air India to and through Kuala Lumpur, and by the Malaysia-Singapore Air lines to Madras.

Strength of Members of State Legislatures

6611. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the total number of Members in the State Legislatures, Statewise as on the 31st January, and 31st May, 1967?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): Attention is invited to the Second and Third Schedules appended to the Representation of the People Act, 1950. The particulars indicated against each of the State in column 2, of the Second Schedule indicate the total membership of the Legislative Assemblies as on 31st January, 1967; the corresponding figures given in column 5 of the said Schedule indicate the total membership of each Legislative Assembly as on 31st May, 1967 in respect of those States. As regards the Legislative Council seats detailed against each State in the Third Schedule, the number of seats continue to remain the same, except

that the Madhya Pradesh State Legislative Council has not yet been constituted. A statement showing the number of seats vacant in the various State Legislative Assemblies and the State Legislative Councils as on 31st January, 1967 and 31st May, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1189/67]. The statement, however does not include the number of vacancies, if any, consequent on the resignation or otherwise by the nominated members of each such House, as neither the Election Commission nor this Ministry is concerned with nomination of such members.

राशन व्यवस्था से संबंधित काम करने वाले दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को भत्ता

6612 श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले - क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था लागू करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण करने तथा राशन कार्ड तैयार करने का काम अधिकतर दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को सौंपा गया था;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इसके लिये कोई भत्ता दिया गया था,

(ग) यदि हा, तो वह तथा इसके लिए कितना धन दिया गया, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नलाल सिंह शिन्धे) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ब) रकम का मुचतान अभी तक नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि नगर निगम, दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को प्रपोजित सूचना नहीं भेजी है,

Import of Tractors

6613. Shri Virendra Kumar Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have probed into the assertion of the Chairman, Agriculture Machinery Dealers Manufacturers Association that Government's estimate about the demand for imported tractors was unrealistic in view of the fact that the tractor manufacturers are holding unsold stocks of over 1,500 tractors and if so, the result of the inquiry, and

(b) whether the Ford Motor Co of USA has offered to sell 75,000 tractor to India on rupee payment and whether Government have decided to decline the offer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir During the period November, 1966 to February, 1967, there was some accumulation of stocks with the manufacturers, but this appeared to be due to deliberate withholding of stocks in anticipation of price increase. Soon after the prices were fixed under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a sharp improvement in the off-take was noticed and the figures of production, sale and balance reveal that no such problem exists. The demand for tractors is heavy and for some popular makes the farmers have to wait for a long period.

(b) No such offer has been received.

German Aid for Farm Output

6614. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the German Democratic Republic has recently offered India scientific and technical aid to increase farm output,

(b) if so, the nature of the aid offered and its terms, and

(c) whether it could be useful as a short term solution of our food problem?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) (a) No, Sir The Trade Representative of the German Democratic Republic had made some sundry enquiries on the possibility of technical assistance in certain aspects of agriculture and allied development. However Ministry of Commerce who are the appropriate channel for proposals from the Trade Representative, have had no communication in the matter

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Restrictions on Movement of Food Articles

6615. **Shri K. Lakkappa**
Shri H. M. Gowda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had controlled or placed restrictions on the movement of food articles since 1964 up-to-date, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Restrictions on the movement of some food articles like paddy, rice, wheat, coarse grains etc, have been

placed either by the Central Government or the State Governments. Although, the nature of the restrictions and the food articles covered vary from area to area, broadly they relate to the following

(i) zonal restrictions on Inter-state movement of foodgrains

(a) In regard to rice and paddy each State is a single-State zone

(b) For wheat also each State is a single-State zone except the Southern zone consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala. The States of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland are outside the purview of the zonal system for wheat, although the State Governments of Orissa and West Bengal have placed restrictions on its movement outside their States. The Union territories have been generally tagged to the adjacent States for the purpose of zonal restrictions for wheat

(c) Inter State movement of sugar produced by vacuum pan process also stands restricted

(ii) restrictions on movement within a State e.g. from one district to another or from one taluk to another etc,

(iii) restrictions on movement from within a State to a specified border area inside that State

(iv) restrictions on movement to the border area during specified hours

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

6616 श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या परिवहन तथा मौसम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 अप्रैल, 1967 को मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ की लम्बाई कुल कितने मील थी, और

(ख) उन पथों के नाम क्या हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नीचहन मंत्रालय में उचयनी (श्री भवत बर्दान) (क) 30 अप्रैल, 1967 का मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों की सम्पूर्ण लम्बाई 1669 मील थी।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखने पर्याए 10 दं० 1190/67]

Legalisation of "Self-respect Marriage" in Madras

6617. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have decided to legalise with retrospective effect all "self respect marriages" under the "Giriyam Marjathai" procedure, and

(b) if so the validity of this step on marriages not registered under the Special Marriages Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir subject to certain exceptions

(b) The intention behind the question is not clear. However the implications and consequences of the proposal of the Madras Government are under examination

Manufacture of Tractors

6618. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to import 2000 tractors from foreign countries

(b) if so the names of the countries from where these are being imported,

(c) the extent of foreign exchange to be spent thereon,

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up factories in India for the manufacture of such tractors, and

(e) if so, the places where these factories will be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b) During 1967-68 it is proposed to import 10 000 tractors and arrangements have been made already for the import of 2000 from the Soviet Union. Steps are being taken for the import of the balance number of tractors. It is proposed to import the balance in equal numbers from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. During 1967-68, 2000 Zetor 2011 tractors would also be imported from Czechoslovakia against the outstanding demand of 1966-67. The contract for the import has been executed recently.

(c) Rs 931 crores approximately (for the total number of 12 000 tractors)

(d) Yes Sir

(e) The factory for manufacture of Zetor 2011 tractors is proposed to be located in U.P.

Apeejay Shipping Lines

6619. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Apeejay Shipping Lines was given loans from the Shipping Development Fund or any other source with Government guarantee

(b) if so the amount and the terms thereof

(c) whether the loans and interest charges are being paid by the concern regularly, and

(d) whether the Shipping Lines was given any foreign exchange for the purchase of ships, spares and other connected items since its registration and if so, how much?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao): (a) and (b) A statement showing the details of the loans given to the company by the Shipping Development Fund and the terms thereof is laid in the of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1191/87] Out of the 10 vessels mentioned in the attached statement, Government have issued guarantees in respect of two ships, namely, 'APJ Ambika' and 'APJ Priya', to the German shipyard concerned for the payment of 85 per cent of the price of these two vessels plus interest thereon

(c) The company has been regular in the repayment of the principal sums and payment of half-yearly instalments which have fallen due so far.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Development of Forest Resources

6620 **Shrimati Suseela Gopalan**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank expert team which visited India during 1986 has submitted a report about the development and proper utilisation of forest resources, and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A team of experts under the auspices of the cooperative programme of the Food and Agricultural Organisation and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited India in 1986 and has submitted a report on the forestry, plantation programme in relation to the pulp and paper industry.

(b) The main recommendations are that—

- (i) a committee consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Industry, Forestry Department and the pulp and paper industry should be established to plan the integration of forest and industrial development on a continuing basis,
- (ii) that an intensive inventory of the available resources for existing mills be prepared,
- (iii) further technical and economic studies be made for identifying and developing additional sources of raw material for the pulp and paper industry.

The team has recommended that a detailed feasibility study should be made on the Haldwani and Alwaye projects with particular reference to detailed plantation schemes and locations of pulp and paper industry and packaging industry or alternative type of processing plant in the region

National Underground Water Corporation

6621 **Shri G. C. Naik**
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the steps taken so far by the National Underground Water Corporation to tap underground water resources have proved inadequate, and

(b) if so, the other alternative steps which Government are taking up to tap underground water resources with a view to provide adequate facilities for agriculture purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There is no

such Organisation as the National Underground Water Corporation under the control of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. However, there is an Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, a subordinate office under this Ministry, the main function of which is groundwater exploration which is being carried out since January, 1955, in consultation with the State Governments to help them in finding out areas suitable for development by tubewell irrigation. The sites for the exploration are selected on the suggestion of the State Governments. The responsibility for exploitation of the proved areas rests with the State Governments.

(b) Ground water development is being accorded high priority under the Minor Irrigation Programme. Apart from providing increased financial resources for this programme within and outside the State Plans from year to year, adequate technical organisations are being built in the States for handling a larger programme of groundwater development. The Organisation is being equipped with drilling equipment required for the purpose. Indigenous manufacture of various types of rigs has been started. The immediate requirements are also being supplemented by import. To provide adequate technical support to the Development Programme, systematic groundwater surveys and investigations are being intensified. In addition to the deep exploration being carried out by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation since 1955, a Centrally sponsored and coordinated programme to be implemented by the State themselves has also been initiated. Schemes under this programme have also been approved for several States. The staff for handling these programmes in States is being trained under a central scheme of training on "Groundwater and Water Well Drilling Techniques."

In addition to the above, a Project has been initiated for groundwater assessment survey in certain serviced areas of Rajasthan.

Increase in Population of Elephants

6022. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the populations of elephants in U.P., Bihar and Orissa, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to arrest the increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) No census of elephant population was carried out in the past in the States of U.P., Bihar and Orissa. The State Governments of Bihar, U.P. and Orissa, however, have indicated a possible increase in the elephant population in certain areas of the States. Steps for arresting the increase in elephant population are under active consideration of the three State Governments.

Supply of Foodgrains and Sugar to West Bengal

6623. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foodgrains including sugar supplied to West Bengal from the 1st March to 30th June, 1967, and

(b) the promises made by the Centre in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a)

Foodgrains supplied 356 2 thousand tons
Sugar allotted 77 1 thousand tons

(b) West Bengal was promised a quota of 15,000 tonnes rice and 75,000 tonnes wheat per month up to June, 1967. No promise as such was made regarding sugar.

Fertiliser Spraying by Planes

6624. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to take up fertilizer spraying by planes on a large scale;

(b) if so, the total area to be covered by such fertilizer spray; and

(c) whether a separate unit is proposed to be opened for Bihar and the date by which it is going to function?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) Experimental aerial foliar spraying of Jute with Urea fertilizer dissolved in water has been taken up over 500 acres in Assam and 10,000 acres in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

(c) Does not arise as Bihar is already included in the experimental spraying programme

Study tours by Foreign Visitors

6625. Shri G. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total number of study tours undertaken by foreign visitors in the country during the years 1960-61 to 1966-67 and the names of the countries to which they belonged;

(b) whether these tours were financed by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the total expenditure involved including the foreign exchange constituent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 392. The names of the countries to which they belong is as per attached statement

and on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1192/67].

(b) In 62 cases, these tours were financed by Government of India on request from sponsoring Government.

(c) A total of Rs 1,91,135 was spent on this account. This had no foreign exchange constituent.

बावल मिलों के लिये नये लाइसेंस

6626. श्री जीटा लाल :

श्री श्रींकार बाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बावल मिलों के लिये नये लाइसेंस देने का प्रधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों से वापिस ले लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो अब से और इसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा स्तकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Loans for Tubewells in Haryana

6627. Shri D. D. Jena:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Haryana have asked for loan for sinking tubewells in the State during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the nature of the loan asked for by the Haryana Government; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to grant the loan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). No request for sanction of loan for sinking tubewells in the Haryana State during 1967-68 has so far been received from the State Government in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. However, according to the revised procedure for the release of Central financial assistance to the States introduced from 1958-59, the sanction for the release of Central assistance in the form of loan and grant is issued under the Heads of Development such as 'Agricultural Production', 'Minor Irrigation' and 'Land Development' etc. The issue of scheme-wise sanction had been dispensed with. Besides, Central assistance is released to the State Governments including Haryana for Plan Schemes towards the close of the financial year on the basis of the expenditure figures received from them. As such necessary central assistance by way of loan and grant for the Minor Irrigation Schemes will be sanctioned to the Haryana Govt. towards the close of 1967-68. In the meantime, Ways and Means Advances are sanctioned by the Govt of India to the State Governments to meet expenditure on Plan Schemes.

Samastipur Sugar Factory

6628. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for handing over to the employers the Samastipur Central Sugar Factory, Bihar which was taken over by Government;

(b) whether the Labour Union of the factory has objected to this handing over; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The workers of M/s Samastipur Central Sugar Co. Limited, Samastipur, Bihar, had represented to the Government of India for continuance of Government control over the factory taken under D.I.R. However in pursuance of the Government policy to restrict the use of the Defence of India Rules to defence or matters concerning the security of State only, the control from the mill was withdrawn with effect from the 14th July 1967. If any interests are affected later on in a manner requiring action, Government will be able to use powers available to it under the permanent laws.

Abolition of Octroi

6629. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board for Road Transport has recommended the abolition of Octroi in the country;

(b) the States which have abolished the collection of Octroi besides Andhra Pradesh.

(c) whether the Mysore Government have been advised to abolish Octroi; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Mysore Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) There is no such thing as the Central Board for Road Transport. However, the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee, in its second interim report on Octroi and other check posts, has recommended the abolition of octroi in the the States, in which it is now levied.

(b) None so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Panchayati Raj Institution in Kerala

6630. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the delay in setting up three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institution in Kerala, and

(b) the organisational set up from village to districts where the Panchayati Raj is organised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) In 1964, the Kerala Panchayat Union Councils and Zilla Parishads Bill was introduced in the State Assembly, but on dissolution of the Assembly it lapsed. During the President's rule the matter was taken up but it was decided to defer it for consideration by the popular Assembly. The State Government have now intimated that a Bill is under preparation for the setting up a two-tier Panchayati Raj system Panchayats at the lowest level and Zilla Parishads at the District level.

(b) In the States where Panchayati Raj has been established the three tier Panchayati Raj set up consists of the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the Block/Tehsil/Taluka level and the Zilla Parishad at the District level. In West Bengal however there is an additional tier between the Village Panchayat and the Panchayat Samiti levels.

Sugar Quotas of States

6631. Shri Bhoja Nath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the monthly quota of sugar allotted to each State,

(b) the basis for the allotment of sugar quota,

(c) when the present scheme of allotting this quota to the States came into force for the first time, and

(d) the basis of reduction of sugar quota to each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement showing the present monthly sugar quota of each State is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1193/67]

(b) and (c) With the imposition of the present control in April 1963, monthly sugar quotas of States were fixed having regard to quantities of sugar actually lifted by them during the last six months of the previous control which lasted from July, 1958 to September 1961. The supply position of sugar during the said period was easy and inter State movement of sugar was also banned. Subsequently quotas have been varied after taking into consideration the demand and availability of sugar.

(d) The sugar quotas of the States have been reduced due to fall in production of sugar from 35.08 lakh tonnes last year to 21.08 lakh tonnes estimated this year.

Mangalore Port Project

6632. Shri Lobo Prabhu: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3762 on the 27th June 1967 regarding Mangalore Port and state

(a) the total area so far acquired for the development of Mangalore Port project and the connecting Railway line thereto

(b) the area so far developed,

(c) whether it is a fact that a good part of 1,200 acres of cultivated land acquired for the development of this project is lying unused and covered with sand, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when this acquired land will be developed?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) (1) Mangalore Harbour Project—1680 acres

(ii) Railway line from Mangalore to Panambur (Harbour site)—495 acres

(b) I Mangalore Harbour Project

(i) Area fully utilised—292 acres

(ii) Area over which works are in progress—656 acres

II Railway Link

Possession has been taken of the entire acquired land. Earthwork and other connected railway works are in progress.

(c) and (d) Out of the 1249 acres of land acquired, falling within the harbour estate and the staff colony an area of only 623 acres was under cultivation. Out of this work has been completed on 70 acres and is in progress on 194 acres. Some low lying area in the Harbour estate covered with sand has been raised to the level of the harbour. Work on the remaining area of 359 acres, as well as on the balance of the non cultivable land will be taken up as soon as the scope of the Project has been finalised.

Palam Airport Restaurant

6633 Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) who is running the restaurant at Palam airport;

(b) whether any tenders were called for before giving this Restaurant to the present contractor;

(c) if so, the names of the tenderers;

(d) whether any complaint has been received against the present contractor of the Palam airport restaurant, and

(e) if so the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Contract for running the Restaurant at Palam Airport has been awarded to the Volga Restaurant Connaught Place New Delhi for the period from 1st March 1967 to 31st December, 1971 but possession of the premises could not be given to them as the previous contractor, Messrs Raffle's Restaurant, whose contract expired on 28th February, 1967, has secured an injunction against the Government from a Court of Law, and still continues to run the Restaurant pending judgment of the Court.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) (1) The Volga Restaurant, Connaught Place, New Delhi 1 (Highest tenderer)

(2) Messrs Raffle's Restaurant, Palam Airport New Delhi-10

(3) Messrs Paul Bros, Airport Restaurant Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay-29

(4) Messrs Shivji Velji Kothari, Airport Restaurant, Calcutta Airport, Dum Dum

(d) and (e) Complaints were received against Messrs. Raffle's Restaurant who were the catering contractors at Palam until 28th February,

1909. These complaints were investigated by the Director General, Civil Aviation and wherever necessary, remedial measures were taken and warnings issued to the contractor

Food Craft Centre

6634. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to start a Food Craft Centre in Bangalore with the cooperation of the State Government, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and its purpose together with the expenditure involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There is a proposal to start a food craft centre at Bangalore

(b) The proposed Food craft-Centre will offer training courses in the various crafts concerning food such as Bakery, Food processing and preservation, Food Management etc It will also serve as demonstration and advisory Unit for the development of food industry The estimated expenditure is Rs 4.05 lakhs as non-recurring and Rs 9.69 lakh as net recurring expenditure per annum

Guest Control Order

6635. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have pointed out to the State Governments for their failure in enforcing the Guest Control Order passed by them earlier strictly;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto,

(c) how many States have successfully enforced the Order and which of the States have failed;

(d) whether the Central Government have suggested any new proposal in regard to this Order, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The State Governments have been requested to undertake a concerted propaganda drive explaining the provisions of the Austerity Orders and pointing out that the limitation on the number of persons that can be entertained applies even when only non-cereal food is served They have also been requested to alert their enforcement staff and to bring the provisions of the Austerity Orders to the special notice of the caterers

(b) Favourable

(c) All the States have taken steps to enforce the austerity orders

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

Loans from Commercial Banks for Irrigation Works

6636. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has suggested that the Central Government should negotiate with Commercial banks with a view to ensure that State Governments got part of their investment as loan on reasonable interest for irrigational works and rural electrification programmes,

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

(c) how far this suggestion has been acceptable; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the suggestion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes

(b) to (d) The matter is under consideration

Super Bazar at Imphal

6637. Shri Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have approached the Central Government for financial grant for opening a Super Bazar at Imphal, and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M S Gurupadaswamy): (a) No Sir

(b) The question does not arise

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

**6638. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल ·
श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले ·
श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय**

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हाल में की गई हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० शार० बी० राव०) माननीय सदस्य का संकेत सभवात 28 जून 1967 से 12 जुलाई 1967 तक बम्बई पत्तन में फ्लोटिला कर्मियों द्वारा की गई सभी हाल ही की हड़ताल से है।

वे सभस्त पीत जिन्होंने माल लादने उतारने का काम पूरा कर लिया था पत्तन से चले गये और वे पीत जो हड़ताल की अवधि में डाक के बाहर प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे माल

लादने उतारने के लिये भीतर लाये गये। हड़ताल की अवधि में घाटों पर पोतों से माल उतारने तथा माल दिये जाने के काम में कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। अतः बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को पत्तन या कनहारी प्राप्य या घाट शुल्क प्रभार में राजस्व को कोई हानि नहीं हुई।

Supply of Wheat and Rice for Tea Gardens in Assam and West Bengal

6639. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board has approached Government for the supply of wheat and rice for the Tea Gardens in Assam and West Bengal which are in acute shortage of foodgrains, and

(b) if so the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) In May, 1967, the Tea Board approached the Central Government for allocation of wheat to the Tea Association of India (Assam Branch) and the Bhartiya Cha Parishad, Dibrugarh. Wheat is being supplied to these Associations and other Tea Associations in Assam and West Bengal on regular supplies from the monthly quotas of the State Governments

काश्मीर जाने वाले पर्यटक

**6640 श्री क० मि० मयूकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह ·**

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्भूयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष काश्मीर जाने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या कम है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार ने और क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) जी नहीं। वास्तव में इस वर्ष के प्रथम छ महीनों में काश्मीर की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में पिछले वर्ष के प्रथम छ महीनों की संख्या के मुकाबले 28 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

(ग) काश्मीर की यात्रा के लिए अधिकाधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए चौबीस वर्षीय योजना के दौरान (i) गुलमर्ग को जाडो के क्रीडा-विहार के स्थान के रूप में विकसित करने (ii) नागिन झील क्षेत्र का विकास करने (iii) डल और ममाबल झीलों में जल-क्रीडा की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने (iv) श्रीनगर के आवागमन व्यवस्था का सुधार करने तथा इसे बढाने (v) मुगल उद्यान का सुधार करने (vi) ममाबल और गादरबल में पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का श्रीनगर और जम्मू में पर्यटन कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव भी है। इंडिया टूरिज्म डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड की जो कि एक सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत व्यवसाय है श्रीनगर और गुलमर्ग में एक होटल बनाने की योजना है और वह पठानकोट श्रीनगर मार्ग पर पहले से ही वातानुकूलित कारे चला रहा है।

राज्य सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है.—

(i) कुद, बटोटे, बानिहाल, पहलगाम,

श्रीनगर, गुलमर्ग और पुसमर्ग में उपलब्ध आवास व्यवस्था तीस प्रतिशत और अधिक बढायी गयी है।

(ii) पठानकोट और श्रीनगर के बीच परिवहन सुविधाएं दुगनी कर दी गयी है।

(iii) गुलमर्ग वैशणवदेवी पाटनी-टोप और सनासर में जल व्यवस्था को पर्याप्त रूप में बढा दिया गया है।

(iv) डल झील स्थित चरचिनारी टापू का पिकनिक ग्यान के रूप में विकास किया गया है जिसमें सूर्य-स्नान (सनबेदिग) तरंग विहार (मर्फ-राइडिंग) नैराकी और अन्य जल क्रीडाओं की सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध करवाई गयी है। एक कैफेटेरिया भी खोला गया है।

Beauty spots in Western Himalayas as tourist centres

6641 Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any comprehensive survey of the Western Himalayas for locating spots of natural beauty for development as tourist centres,

(b) if so, the results thereof, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey now?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Government are considering

survey of tourist facilities required at a few selected places in the Western Himalayas which have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism. These places have been selected in consultation with the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा नये टोकन जारी किया जाना

Panda Port (Assam)

6642. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of construction of Panda Port in Assam is far behind the schedule, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) There was some delay initially but the construction of Panda Port has now been completed except for some minor ancillary items of work

(b) Does not arise

Inland Water Transport of Assam

6643 Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Inland Water Transport of Assam is facing a competition from the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation operating in Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid it and coordinate their activities?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) There is no information to indicate that Inland Water Transport of Assam is facing competition from

6644. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आर्य दास :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बलबन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब अधिकांश राज्यों में दूध मिलने के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने नये टोकन जारी करने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने लोगों ने दूध के टोकनो के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामाजिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दुग्ध उपलब्धि में सुधार होने से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना समस्त 2 मास में कुछ नये दुग्ध टोकन जारी करने की स्थिति में हो सकेगी।

(ख) 13 जून, 1967 को 33301 व्यक्ति दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की प्रतीक्षा सूची पर थे जिन्हें दूध के टोकन दिये जाने थे।

Gruel kitchen in West Bengal

6645. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of people taking food from

gruel kitchens in the drought-affected districts of Bankura and Purulia in West Bengal is increasing;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the quota of rice and wheat for these gruel kitchens, and

(c) whether any help is proposed to be extended to the West Bengal drought-affected people from the Prime Minister's Central Relief Fund?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As the gruel kitchens in the districts of Bankura and Purulia are attracting more and more persons, the Government of West Bengal are proposing to increase the number of such kitchens. With the opening of more kitchens, the allotment of wheat, etc by the State Government for gruel kitchens will also naturally be increased. The Government of India have already allotted 3,000 tonnes of gift wheat and about 338 tonnes of milk powder to the Government of West Bengal for free distribution in the drought-affected areas of the State. The Government of India have assured the West Bengal Government that they can spend up to 500 maunds of foodgrains per day on free kitchens on the understanding that the quantity consumed will be replenished by the Government of India.

(c) The Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund have given a sum of Rs 5 lakhs to the Chief Minister, West Bengal, for relief work. A quantity of 1665 tonnes of gift wheat has also been released by the Fund to voluntary organisations for organising free kitchens in Bankura and Purulia districts. Further assistance will be considered by the Fund in the light of requirements.

Development of Digha Sea Beach (West Bengal)

6646 Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Digha Sea Beach in West Bengal is an attractive place for the tourists, particularly in the eastern regions, and

(b) if so whether Government propose to undertake suitable measures to develop Digha Sea Beach with proper transport facilities?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr Karan Singh):

(a) Yes Sir

(b) Government of India have no plans at present to develop Digha sea beach. The development of transport facilities to Digha as a tourist centre would be the responsibility of the State Government.

बीवान शूगर मिल, सबौती

6647 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 4 जुलाई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 929 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने सबौती (मेरठ) के बीवान शूगर मिल के मालिकों द्वारा मिल को बन्द करने का नोटिस दिये जाने के कारण उसका नियंत्रण इस बीच अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या पुराने कर्मचारियों को पुन नियुक्त कर लिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं।

क्योंकि सैलस दीवान शुगर मिल्स तथा जनरल मिल्स (प्रो) लि०, सब्जी-टाटा के निदेशको ने मिल बन्द करने का नोटिस जारी किया है इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 15 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुये कम्पनी के क्रियाकलापों को जाच करने का आदेश दिया है। रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने और सरकार द्वारा जाच कर लेने के बाद आगे बायवाही की जाएगी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Import of Wheat during Current Year

6648. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to purchase additional wheat from U.S.S.R., Australia and other countries other than USA during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reactions of these Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c) During the current calendar year, the Government of India have made commercial purchases of the following quantities of wheat from countries other than USA —

Name of the country	Quantity purchased
1 Australia	1 83,000 Long Tons
2 Canada	50,000 Long Tons

Commercial purchases of wheat are not contemplated from the U.S.S.R. or any other country. The reactions of Australian and Canadian Governments to any such purchases have invariably been favourable

Nehru Agricultural University,
Jabalpur

6649. Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the extent of financial aid given or proposed to be given to Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur during 1966-67 and 1967-68,

(b) the purposes, if any, for which the aid was specified, and

(c) the extent to which the aids were or are likely to be utilised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) A cash grant of Rs 923 lakhs (Rupees nine lakhs and twenty three thousand only) was released direct to Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur during 1966-67 as Centre's share towards items of developmental nature viz construction of Agricultural Colleges at Raipur and Indore, Boys hostels Staff quarters, Health Centre, Guest House and equipment besides one item of recurring nature viz International Travel Cost of the participants from the University going abroad for higher studies In addition to the above grant a sum of Rs 9,37,341 00 (Rupees nine lakhs thirty seven thousand, three hundred forty one only) was paid to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as Centre's share towards the actual spill-over expenditure incurred during the Third Plan in respect of the approved non-recurring items included in the Centrally Sponsored portion of the scheme of estab-

Minister of Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. The question of giving grants to Agricultural Universities during the year 1967-68 is under consideration of Finance and is being pursued actively.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University the entire grant of Rs. 9.23 lakhs referred to in part (a) and (b) above was fully utilised towards the six items of developmental nature indicated therein. As regards sanction for International Travel Cost it is understood that the travels have been undertaken but the adjustment of the expenditure is awaited.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप

6650. श्री सरजू पाष्येय : क्या बाघ तथा कुचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने प्रयोगात्मक तथा गहरे नलकूप लगाये गये ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल कितने नलकूप लगाने का विचार है ?

बाघ, कुचि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह) : (क) बाघ, कुचि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय की समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था ने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल के बारे में कोई सन्वेषण नहीं किया है। दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में संस्था ने कुल 45 समन्वेषी छिद्रण किये हैं जिनमें से 38 सफल सिद्ध हुए हैं।

राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार प्रत्येक योजना की अवधि में निर्मित

कुल राजकीय नलकूपों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है।

1. प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना	3063
2. द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	1382
3. तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	1884
कुल	6329

(ख) समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था का प्रारंभिक प्रस्ताव है कि चौथी योजना की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में 106 समन्वेषी छिद्रण किये जायें।

कच्चे नियतनों के अनुसार चतुर्थ योजना के अन्तर्गत 1800 राजकीय नलकूपों का निर्माण होने की संभावना है।

Co-operative Movement in Manipur

6651. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the working of the co-operative movement in Manipur;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has been successful; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (c). The working of the wholesale consumer cooperative store has been studied and has been found to be fairly satisfactory.

Cut in rice quota for Delhi

6652. Shri Kanwarlal Gupta:
Shri Ram Kishan;
Shri M. L. Sondhi;
Shri Hardayal Devgan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have cut the quota of rice for Delhi;

(b) if so, how much; and
(c) the period for which it will continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The rice quota of ration cardholders classified as 'Rice Eaters' has been reduced temporarily from 875 gms. per adult per week to 500 gms. per adult per week. In the case of 'Wheat Eaters' no rice is to be issued for the present.

(c) Till the rice supply position improves.

Export of Sugar

6653. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Food and

Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugar exported by India during the last three years;

(b) the price at which sugar was sold in the international market and the total foreign exchange earned; and

(c) the difference between the price at which sugar was sold to the Indian consumer and the price at which it was sold in the World market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The information is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Quantity of sugar exported (lakh tonnes)	Average foreign exchange realisation (Rs. per tonne)	Total foreign exchange earned (Rs Crores)
1	1964	2.34	815	19.08*
2	1965	2.67	421	11.24*
3	1966	4.41	408	17.99*

*Provisional.

(c) The present controlled ex-factory price of D-29 grade of sugar inclusive of Central Excise Duty vary from Rs. 132.56 to Rs. 187.10 per quintal. The consumer price varies from area to area having regard to the landed cost of sugar, local taxes and margins allowed to wholesalers and retailers. The export price realised as given in reply to parts (a) and (b) above depended on the price of sugar prevailing in the international market from time to time and is not comparable with the consumer price which is related to the cost of production in India.

Voting Strength of Different Constituencies in Delhi

6654. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of large increase of population in certain areas of Delhi since 1961 census, the voting strength of different constituencies for Lok Sabha, Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation shows wide disparity;

(b) whether this amounts to over representation to certain areas and under representation to others; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take early steps to remove this disparity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, so far as Parliamentary and Metropolitan Council constituencies are concerned. Two statements in this behalf are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1194/67]. So far as the Municipal Corporation wards are concerned, the figures are not available.

(c) The Government do not consider it would be feasible to take early steps to remove this disparity because, without an amendment of the relevant laws no fresh delimitation of constituencies can be made before the next decennial census.

भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

6655. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारे देश में राज्यवार कितने एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जिसे कृषि योग्य बनाने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) अब तक कितने एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या कायवाही की गई है तथा कृष्यकरण योजना किस तारीख तक पूरी हो जायेगी तथा यदि उस योजना की कार्यान्विति में देरी के कोई कारण हैं, तो वह क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1195/67]

Airport at Ootacumund

6656. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a new air-port at Ootacumund in Nilgiris which is a famous place of tourist importance and health resort;

(b) if so, when and at what cost; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir, Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is an airport at Coimbatore which is about 30 miles from Ootacumund and connected to it by good road. In view of this no need has been felt for an airport at Ootacumund.

Supply of Foodgrains to Bihar

6657. Shri Raj Deo Singh:

Shri Shambhu Nath:

Shri Nageshwar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a press report purporting to allege that since last April till June there are differences of thousands of maunds between the despatch and receipt figures of foodgrains allotted to Bihar by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A press report alleging discrepancies in the despatch and receipt figures in respect of foodgrains allotted to Bihar each month has come to the notice of Government. Foodgrains are despatched to Bihar against monthly allocations from various ports such as Kandla, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Calcutta and Bombay, involving transit period of several days. The quantity of foodgrains despatched during any particular month will not necessarily be the same as the quantity actually received by the State Government against those despatches at various destinations during the same month. Very considerable quantities remain in transit at the end of each month and are received by the State Government only during the following month.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय फार्म

6658. श्री नाथ राम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय फार्म में कितनी उपज हुई ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक फार्म पर, मद वार, कितना खर्च आया ; और

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक फार्म में प्रति एकड़ उपज कितनी हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।।

Assistance from Nepal for Drought Areas

6659. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance from Nepal to India other than the supply of foodgrains during the recent famine in India, has been received; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Calcutta-London Bus Service

6660. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is any bus service from Calcutta to London; and

(b) if so, the details about its time-schedules, fare and the countries through which it passes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). There is no regular bus service from Calcutta to London or vice versa. However, according to their agents in India, M/s. Contiki Travel Ltd., London, offer "Boomerang Overland Tours" from London to Calcutta through England, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and (West) Pakistan. According to a brochure issued by M/s. Contiki Travel Ltd., the fare for the London-Calcutta journey is £ 95 and the coach-tour starts from London in September and from Calcutta, in March.

एपीजे शिपिंग कम्पनी

6661. श्री य० अ० प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2279 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एपीजे शिपिंग कम्पनी के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा की गई जांच की रिपोर्ट के बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). 24 नवम्बर, 1966 को लिखित प्रश्न संख्या 2279, जिसके उत्तर का माननीय सदस्य ने उल्लेख किया है, मेसर्स अमीनचंद प्यारेलाल द्वारा दिये जाने वाले किराये के प्रभार के मामले में कलकत्ता पोर्ट कमिश्नरों को तथाकथित धोका देने के एक मामले से संबद्ध था और जांच पड़ताल के केन्द्रीय ब्यूरो द्वारा पंजीकृत है। जांच पड़ताल के केन्द्रीय ब्यूरो ने अपनी जांच समाप्त कर ली है और यह निर्णय किया गया है कि मेसर्स अमीनचंद प्यारेलाल के कुछ कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धक हिस्सेदार के खिलाफ अभियोजन चलाया जाये।

Tuticorin Port Project

6662. Shri K. Ramani:

Shri Umanath:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry has been made into the question of profitability of the Tuticorin Port Project;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to give up the original plan and make it a fishing Port; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the study made by the Director of Transport Research of the economic and financial implications of Tuticorin Port Project. His report indicated that the traffic passing through the Port by 1970-71 would be of the order of 1.15 million tonnes per annum as follows:

Coal	0.20 million tonnes
Cement Clinker	0.20 million tonnes
Salt	0.45 million tonnes
General Cargo	0.30 million tonnes
Total:	1.15 million tonnes

In view of the estimated traffic the report concluded that the benefits which would accrue were not sufficient to justify the cost of providing the facilities.

(c) No. Attention is invited to the statement which I laid on the table of the Sabha on 19th July, 1967.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में राशन में की गई कटौती को हटाना

6663. श्री आत्स दास: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में राशन में मिलने वाले अनाज की मात्रा में की गई कटौती को हटाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ऐसा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमलासाहिब सिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). जब देश में कुल मिला कर खाद्य स्थिति में सुधार हो जायेगा तब 28 दिसम्बर, 1966 से की गयी 12½ प्रतिशत की कटौती बहाल कर दी जायेगी। यह ठीक ठीक बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ऐसा कब किया जायेगा।

राजस्थान में भाण्डागार

6664. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार हैं;

(ख) उनकी भाण्डागार क्षमता कितन कितनी है;

(ग) उनमें इस समय कितना धनाज जमा है;

(घ) क्या धनाज जमा करने के लिये कोई गैर-सरकारी गोदाम किराये पर लिये गये हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन भाण्डागारों से कितनी धाय होती है; और

(च) उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय किया जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमलासाहिब सिन्हे) : (क) राजस्थान में तीन केन्द्रों पर केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार स्थित हैं।

(ख) से (घ). 30-6-67 को इन भाण्डागारों की क्षमता इस प्रकार थी :—

केन्द्र	अपनी क्षमता	किराये पर लिये गये प्राइवेट गोदाम	किराये पर लिये गये राज्य सरकार के गोदाम	जोड़
		(मीटरी टन में)		
कोटा	5000	2026	574	7600
श्रीगंगानगर	5000	600	..	5600
हनुमानगढ़	5400	410	..	5810

इन भाण्डागारों में 30-6-1967 को 6824 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न पड़े हुए थे।

(ङ) वर्ष 1966-67 में इन भाण्डागारों से सकल धाय 4,17,264 रुपये हुई थी।

(च) वर्ष 1966-67 में इन पर 2,22,211 रुपये खर्च हुए थे जिनमें धनाज तथा उपकरण का मूल्यह्रास तथा मरम्मत शामिल है।

हुषकों से कर की वसूली

6665. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री डी० पी० शाह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या साहब तथा हुषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यो को हुषको से कर वसूल करने के आदेश जारी किये हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो ये आदेश किन-किन राज्यो को जारी किये गये हैं,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन आदेशों के जारी किये जाने से पहले हुषक अपना निजी खर्च पूरा करने के लिये अपना अपनाज बेच चुके थे; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

साहब, हुषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Bomb Scare in A.I. Plane

6666. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air-India Boeing was forced to halt at Dum Dum on the 6th July, 1967 as a time-bomb was alleged to have been kept in the plane;

(b) whether an enquiry has been held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On Thursday the 6th July, 1967, an unidentified person gave the Air India Traffic Officer Santa Cruz (Bombay) a warning

over the telephone that the Air India Plane operating the Tokyo flight would be blown up within twelve hours. Immediately the Air India Manager, Calcutta was contacted on telephone and asked to carry out anti-sabotage checks as laid down in the Corporation's standing instructions. Nothing incriminating was found on board, but the check delayed the arrival of the aircraft in Bombay by about 2½ hours, and the departure of the Bombay—New York flight by approximately 1½ hours.

Equal representation to Women in the Rajya Sabha

6667. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Women's Voluntary Association has demanded for equal representation in the Rajya Sabha;

(b) whether Government are considering to make necessary amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 to that effect; and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No such representation has been received by the Election Commission or by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

6668. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राज करण :

श्री राज जीराम :

क्या साहब तथा हुषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किसकी माता में उर्वरक मांगे थे

तथा उसे कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक दिये गये; और

(ख) 1965-66 में पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मद्रास सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक मागे थे तथा उन्हें कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक दिये गये ?

जाब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख)

उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और मद्रास राज्यों द्वारा माहद्वेषन-युक्त उर्वरकों की मांग 1965-66 के लिए सचन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम सचन कृषि क्षेत्र तथा प्रापातकालीन जाब उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के लिए मांग, 1965-66 के दौरान इन राज्यों को उर्वरकों की निर्धारित मात्रा और 1965-66 के दौरान इन प्रलाटमेंटों के मुकाबले की गई वास्तविक सप्लाई निम्नलिखित है :—

(घांकडे टोन्ड में)

राज्य का नाम	मांगी गई मात्रा	प्रलाट की गई मात्रा	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,18,992	89,287	83,828
पश्चिम बंगाल	72,495	34,293	31,222
मद्रास	1,40,170	67,176	67,139

नोट :—यूक 1965-66 के दौरान उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि सीमित थी घन केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये राज्य सरकारों की समस्त आवश्यकता को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ ।

श्रीतागार

6669. श्री भोलू प्रसाद :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या जाब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सबसे अधिक धानू उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पैदा होता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने श्रीतागारों की सहायता के लिए 2 लाख रुपये की राशि नियत की है जबकि इसके लिये एक करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई थी; और

(ग) वर्ष 1967-68 में पश्चिमी बंगाल और मद्रास के श्रीतागारों के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की जायेगी ?

जाब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जो हा ।

(ख) जी नहीं । 1966-67 की घषधि में 100 लाख रुपये के कुल बजट प्रयोजन में से इस काम के लिए 36.00 लाख रुपये की रकम स्वीकार की गई थी । कितो भी राज्य को इससे अधिक रकम नहीं दी गई है ।

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए 27.00 लाख रुपये की रकम स्वीकार करने का प्रस्ताव है । मद्रास के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने कोई मांग नहीं भेजी थी ।

कमी ट्रेडरों के लिये कॉन

6670. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद :
 श्री लखनराज साहू :
 श्री राम चरण :
 श्री रामजी राम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
 कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत पांच वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश,
 पश्चिमी बंगाल और मद्रास को कितने-कितने
 स्की ट्रेडर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये इन
 तीनों राज्यों ने कितने कितने स्की ट्रेडर
 मागे हैं; और

(ग) इस अवधि में इन तीनों राज्यों
 को कितने-कितने स्की ट्रेडर देने का सरकार
 का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
 सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
 अनासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). एक
 विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तक-
 लय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—
 1196/67]

Food Corporation of India

6671. Shri A. S. Kasture:
 Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Food and
 Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
 Food Corporation of India has not
 started functioning in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the difficulties in the way
 of the Food Corporation of India for
 starting functioning in Maharashtra?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
 try of Food, Agriculture, Community
 Development and Cooperation (Shri
 Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The activities of the Food Cor-
 poration of India are extended to
 different States in consultation with
 the State Governments concerned
 and with their concurrence. As and
 when the Government of Maharashtra
 requires the services of the Corpora-
 tion there will be no difficulty for the
 Corporation to start functioning in
 that State.

D.M.S. Ghee for Malaysia

6672. Shri Ram Charan:
 Shri Molahu Prasad:
 Shri Laxhan Lal Kapoor:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
 culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
 Delhi Milk Scheme has entered into
 an agreement with the Government
 of Malaysia for exporting D.M.S. Ghee
 when there is already a shortage of
 ghee in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
 the cost of exporting D.M.S. Ghee is
 lower than the selling price at Delhi;
 and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
 try of Food Agriculture, Community
 Development and Cooperation (Shri
 Annasahib Shinde): (a) No. A pro-
 posal for export of 480 Kgs. of D.M.S.
 Ghee to a private party in Kuala
 Lumpur (Malaysia) through the State
 Trading Corporation is, however,
 under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A lower export price has been
 found necessary keeping in view the
 prevailing competition in the world
 market and to earn foreign exchange.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

12 hrs.

समस्तीपुर चीनी मिल

S.N.Q. 34. श्री भोवेंद्र झा : क्या आज तक कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सुरक्षा निगमों के अन्तर्गत जितनी प्रबंधों के लिये समस्तीपुर सेन्ट्रल शुगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड (समस्तीपुर) को सरकार ने अपने अधिकार में लिया था वह 13 जुलाई, 1967 को समाप्त हो चुकी है;

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि गैर-सरकारी प्रबंधक इस मिल को चलाने के इच्छुक नहीं है क्या सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत इस मिल को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मिल को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिये जाने की कार्यवाही अब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये प्रबंध किये गये हैं कि इस बीच मिल बन्द न हो जाये ?

काच, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्नासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) जी हां। किन्तु नियंत्रण की प्रबंध 14-7-67 को समाप्त हो गई।

(ख) चूंकि मैसर्स समस्तीपुर सेन्ट्रल शुगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड (समस्तीपुर) के प्रबंधक मिल को चलाने के लिए अपनी अनिच्छा व्यक्त नहीं किये हैं अतः उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठा।

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: EXAMINATION OF SULPHUR CONTRACT BY PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I make one submission?.....

Mr. Speaker: I am myself going to say something.

On the 21st July, 1967, during the course of supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1291 in respect of the contract entered into by the State Trading Corporation with an American firm for the supply of over three lakh tons of sulphur, Shri Madhu Limaye suggested that a committee of five Members of the House should be set up to go into the question. Shri S. M. Banerjee also suggested that a parliamentary committee should go into this question. Shri Ranga suggested that the Speaker might refer the matter to one of the three Financial Committees for examination.

Later, on the same day, Shri Madhu Limaye gave notice of a No-day yet-named motion that the Speaker might request the Public Undertakings Committee to examine the matter. Shri Ranga and a few other Members also wrote to me that one of the three Financial Committees especially the Public Undertakings Committee, be asked to examine and report on this matter.

I have decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Public Undertakings for examination and report at an early date.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

श्री लक्ष्मी शिंदे (मुंबई): कब लेंगे विशेषाधिकार का मामला ?

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is just now in the Rajya Sabha. We shall take that up any moment he comes here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I make a submission?....

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee should resume his seat. I do not want anything to be raised here which is not on the Order Paper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your guidance.

श्री बाबू करमचंदीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
परफॉर्मेट मोशन का क्या हुआ है ?

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
में ने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था। तीन चार दिन
हो गए हैं.

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members may please sit down. If everybody gets up and says something then it will only lead to confusion.

श्री बाबू करमचंदीज : एल० प्राई० सी०
बालों की हड़ताल देश भर में हो रही है।
मुझे पता चला है कि स्ट्राइक के पहले उन को
सजा देनी शुरू कर दी गई है...

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow this kind of thing. None of these observations by the hon. Members will be recorded. (Interruptions). First of all, I am on my legs. Secondly, I would not allow hon. Members to raise anything in this manner.

(Interruptions)**.

Shri S. M. Banerjee had raised it the other day; he had raised it the day before yesterday also. Every day, he is raising the same thing over and over again. I am not going to allow this kind of thing now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The employees are going to be victimised...

Mr. Speaker: None of these observations by the hon. Members will be recorded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: **

Shri George Fernandes: **

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय **

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND AUDIT REPORT, DEFENCE SERVICES AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS OF DEFENCE SERVICES

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1163/67].
- (2) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1967, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1164/67].
- (3) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1965-66 and Commercial Appendix thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1165/67].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT ANNUAL REPORT OF MUGUL LINE LTD.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. B. V. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Sailing Vessels (Members of Crew) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 45A of

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.]
the Merchant Shipping Act,
1966.

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1166/67].
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Mugal line Limited, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1966, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1167/67].

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF M/PS. ON
EDUCATION (1967)—NATIONAL POLICY
ON EDUCATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): On behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education (1967)—National Policy on Education. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1168/67].

Shri Vasudevam Nair (Peermade): I hope we are having a discussion on this report.

Mr. Speaker: I shall see. That is a separate thing.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH
ACT AND INDIAN WIRELESS
TELEGRAPHY ACT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

- (i) The Licensing of Wireless Receiving Apparatus (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 772

in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1967.

- (ii) The Commercial Broadcast Received Licensing (Dealers) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 773 in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1170/67].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933:—

- (i) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in notification No. G.S.R. 774 in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1967.
- (ii) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 932 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1171/67].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES
ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Shakti Dargshan): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (1st Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. F. 12 (76)/60 66-PR(T) in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th March, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. No. LT-1172/67].

1.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TENTH REPORT

Shri Khadshkar (Khed): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Com-

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

Shri Shantilal Shah (Bombay—North-West): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—Industrial Licensing.

12.05½ hrs.

RE: STRIKE BY LIC EMPLOYEES

Mr. Speaker: The Food Minister is going to make a statement.

श्री जयु लिलवे : (मुंबर) : मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल और मांगों के बारे में बयान दें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let the Finance Minister make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jagjivan Ram to make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After that, Shri Morarji Desai to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: Let him take over from me then. It is not proper for him sitting there to say this. Either I am in the Chair or he should be in the Chair. When I am in the Chair, he should not say that.

STATEMENT Re. GIFT OF WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to happy to inform the House that the Government of Australia have once again come forward and made a gift of 1,50,000 tonnes of wheat during the current financial year for shipment as soon as it can be arranged. I would like to convey on behalf of the Government of India our thanks to the Australian Government for their generous and timely assistance in helping us to tide over the present difficulties created by drought and other factors beyond our control.

(बम्बई दक्षिण)

श्री जार्ज करनेडीच : स्टेटमेंट के ऊपर एक प्रश्न मैं करना चाहता हूँ ?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. He is not allowed to do it now.

श्री जार्ज करनेडीच : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow it. The *vyaavashtha* will have to be answered by me then.

श्री जार्ज करनेडीच : आज मैं ने अन्य मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि आस्ट्रेलिया से हम क्या गहूँ मंगा रहे हैं। इस के उत्तर में कहा गया था कि भ्रम मंत्री इस पर एक बयान अभी देने वाले हैं। मेरा जो प्रश्न था वह गिफ्ट के बारे में नहीं था। आप ने अपने फूड सेक्टर को आस्ट्रेलिया भेजा था। वहाँ से आगले छः महीनों में या माल भर में कितना गहूँ और किस दाम पर वह आएगा, इस के बारे में मेरा प्रश्न था। तब मुझे बताया गया था कि मंत्री सहोदय इस पर बयान कर रहे हैं। यह बयान तो गिफ्ट के ऊपर है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे उस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Dr. Govind Das.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF
MEMBER UNDER RULE 387**

डा० श्रीनिवास दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय दिनांक 20 जुलाई को मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में जो स्वगत प्रस्ताव पर बहस चल रही थी। उस में मैंने अपने पुत्र मनमोहन दास के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा था उस का यह भाष्य निकल सकता है कि उन्हें विरोधी बल वालों ने गायब कर रात भर अपने निबंध में रखा। मैं स्वयं उस समय श्रीपाल में नहीं था और मैं ने यह मनमोहन दास से जो मेरी टेलीफोन पर बातचीत हुई थी उस के आधार पर कहा था। मनमोहन दास से फोन पर मेरी जो बात हुई उस में उन्होंने ने यह कहा था कि रात भर के बाद वे घर लौटे हैं। ऐसे प्रवचनों पर सदस्यों को गायब कर उन्हें अपने नियंत्रण में रखने का कार्य कभी कभी किया जाता है। अतः उन के इन कथन का कि वे रात भर के बाद लौटे हैं मैं ने यह धर्म लगा लिया कि उन्हें भी रात भर गायब कर अपने नियंत्रण में रखा गया होगा। परन्तु उस के बाद फोन पर मुझे मालुम हुआ कि उन के साथ कोई ऐसा बात नहीं की गई थी। वे स्वतः ही राजनीतिक परिस्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये रात भर चुनते रहे थे। उन्हें न कि श्री ने गायब किया था और न किसी ने अपने नियंत्रण में रखा था।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, no. So many hon. Members cannot get up and start speaking.

श्री जयु सिन्घे : (गुजरात) : प्रजातन्त्र को गायब हो गया है उस को लौटाया जाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : (उज्जैन) : प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या की जा रही है।

Mr. Speaker: It is only a personal explanation. He wanted to correct himself. It cannot be a point of discussion now.

श्री जयु सिन्घे : धर्म धारणी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : मैं ने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था उस का क्या बना है ?

Mr. Speaker: Everybody who has given a *prastav* wants to raise it here. That is not possible. There are 50—100 *prastavs*. Is it suggested that they can all rise now and start speaking on them?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : उत्तर तो मिलना चाहिये। जानकारी तो मिलनी चाहिये कि स्वीकार हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker: Let him wait. It will go in the routine way from the office. The office will write to him whether it has been accepted or not. It is the duty of the office to do that. I expect them to write to every hon. Member who has given notice of any matter. There is no doubt about that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : मुझे सूचना नहीं मिली है। तीन चार को मिली है मुझे नहीं मिली है।

Mr. Speaker: If you have any complaint that the office has not worked properly, please write to me. The Secretary and myself will look into it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : मैं ने धारण की लिखा है लेकिन उस का भी जवाब नहीं मिला है।

12.30 hrs.

FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964 and to declare the Central Government as the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes

Act, 1947 in relation to the Food Corporation of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to oppose this.

Mr. Speaker: At the introduction stage itself you want to oppose?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill declares:

"The object of this Bill is to prescribe the conditions of service in regard to pay, pension and other similar matters which would be applicable to the employees on their transfer to the Corporation. In doing so, care has been taken to ensure that the pay, pension and other conditions of service are not as far as possible, adversely affected on account of such transfer."

Then, I would invite your kind attention to page 2 of the Bill where clause (3) reads:

"An officer or other employee transferred by an order made under sub-section (1) shall, on and from the date of transfer, cease to be an employee of the Central Government and become an employee of the Corporation . . ."

The Food Corporation Employees' Association, an all-India body, has been fighting hard for their very existence. Their services were terminated, they were asked to resign when they joined the Food Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: All this you can raise at a later stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am coming to the objection. We were assured in this House by the ex-Food Minister, Shri Subramaniam, and the present Food Minister, and the Minister of State, Shri Shinde that due care would be taken to include the demand of the employees. What was the demand of the employees? That they

should be treated as Government employees, that there should be no change in their service conditions, that the CCS rules in regard to discipline which are applicable to Government employees should be made applicable to them in relation to article 311 of the Constitution. I find from the Bill that all those assurances which were given to the employees have not been fulfilled, with the result that this Bill does not fulfil the demands, and as such I oppose this. It should be sent back and discussion should be held with the employees, and this should be re-drafted and placed before the House.

श्री शर्मा करमचौधरी : (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

प्रोच्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुमा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने जो बातें कही हैं उन का समर्थन करते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार रिजिनल डायरेक्ट्रेट्स प्राफ फूड के कर्मचारियों को फूड कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में यह बिल सार्द है। कई दिनों से यह बात चल रही है कि सेंट्रल बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन को खत्म किया जायेगा जिा को सरकार चलाती है। उस कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी इस वक्त बहुत परेशानी में हैं क्योंकि उन को भ्राम्य नहीं है कि क्या उन को फूड कारपोरेशन में रखा जायेगा या सरकारी नौकरी में रखा जायेगा या काम से हटा दिया जायेगा। जब सरकार रिजिनल डायरेक्ट्रेट्स प्राफ फूड के कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह व्यवस्था कर रही है तो हम यह भी चाहेंगे कि वह इस बिल को पूरे तौर पर बनाए, सेंट्रल बेयर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के मामले को भी इसमें जोड़ दे और तभी इस बिल को यहाँ पर पेश किया जाये।

Shri Jaghwan Ram: At this stage I have nothing to say, because care has been taken to see that the interests of the employees, when they are transferred to the Food Corporation, so far as their salary, promotions and increments are concerned, are not adversely affected.

[Shri Jagjwan Ram]

So far as the disciplinary question is concerned, care can be taken to see that provisions are made as in the case of Government servants for first and second appeal. Care can also be taken to see that some independent authority is established for that purpose, but that will be when the consideration stage comes, not at this stage.

श्री बाबू करवैदीश : मंत्री महोदय ने सेन्ट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964 and to declare the Central Government as the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in relation to the Food Corporation of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

12.15 hrs.

COTTON FABRICS (ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY) (REPEAL) BILL*

श्री विवेक सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि काटन फैब्रिक्स (एडीशनल एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी) ऐक्ट 1957 के निरसन का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने का अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

श्री विवेक सिंह : मैं बिल को पेश करता हूँ

12.16 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) Bill, 1967—contd.

Mr. speaker: The House would now take up further consideration of the Finance Bill. 3 hours and 15 minutes were taken till now and we have 6 hours and 45 minutes. Shri Vishwanatham had already taken 11 minutes and he may kindly complete in another 4-5 minutes.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: (Vishakhapatnam) Ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Your group gets 11 minutes. So, you try to conclude as early as you can.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Once in a year, ten minutes is not a long time. Yesterday, I was on this point of the plea of the Government that they have no money for anything. But we have here a complete set of figures for the third plan. What do they show: You will see how the tax and non-tax revenues have been progressively increasing from Rs. 1269 crores in the first year of the third plan to Rs. 1586 crores in the second year, Rs. 2004 crores in the third year, Rs. 2229 crores in the fourth year and Rs. 2490 crores in the fifth year, that is 1965-66. The Finance Minister might know that every year, during the plan period, the Government budget for something and they actually collect much more. In 1961-62 they budgetted for a collection of Rs. 835 crores but collected actually Rs. 951 crores. The corresponding figures for 1962-63 are Rs. 998 and 1180 crores; for 1963-64, 1356 and 1505 crores and in 1964-65, again they collected Rs. 1895 crores as against the budgetted amount of Rs. 1573 crores. In the next year again they budget for Rs. 1817 crores but collect Rs. 1925 crores. Every

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 25-8-1966.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

year the taxpayer is promised that only "so much" would be collected by way of taxes but they collect much more by the end of year. During the third plan period, they were collecting Rs. 40 lakhs every day more than they budgeted for. At the end of the Third plan they had a saving of Rs. 741 crores. But you ask for any small amount of expenditure: they will say, "There is no money; the money market is tight," and so on. In the last year, 1955-56 the saving was Rs. 237 crores. These are the figures which the Finance Minister should see. During the remaining four years of the plan period, excluding the first year, the cumulative additional revenue which the Government collected was Rs. 3230 crores. During the budget debate, when any demand is made, immediately the answer is 'no'. Once upon a time, during Rajagopalachari's Ministry at Madras; he gave a proposition: "The Finance Minister should say 'No' first to any proposition that comes: If the demand is serious it will come again. I suppose the present Government have taken a leaf from him. I have said about the tax and non-tax revenues and have shown they had progressively been increasing and they collect more than they budget for. Now, about the amounts of foreign debts which they have been receiving. The sum of Rs. 314 crores was there in the first year. It became Rs. 339 crores in the next year; Rs. 394 crores in the next year and Rs. 569.73 crores and Rs. 569.97 in the subsequent years. Therefore, Sir, there is no dearth of money. The people cannot believe when the Government says there is no money. It has become a habit, it is second nature with Finance Minister to say, "Where is the money?" But the figures show otherwise. And that is the reason why we always say, "Please look once again into our demands."

Then, coming to the Food Ministry, when everybody is starving practically, they make a profit. In the food-grains trade, in 1953-56, there was Rs. 56 crores of net profit made on the

starving stomachs of India. Not only that. While the people were complaining of shortage of foodgrains there was an opening stock of 6 lakh tonnes, and excluding damaged rice and otherwise, there was also a closing stock of five lakh tonnes. Similarly, in the State Trading Corporation's accounts also, you will find an opening stock and a closing stock of large quantities of grains. But when we want rice, we get no rice at all. Therefore these are matters which the Finance Minister should carefully look into.

I believe, I will get five to 10 minutes more, Sir. I now come to the question of price-line. What is really troubling this whole country is the prices, the prices which the common people cannot pay; the ordinary man cannot pay. As the production figures show, production is increasing. Excepting for the last year, production has been increasing, and the prices also are increasing. The laws of the ordinary economics, supply and demand, do not apply in India; they might apply anywhere in the world, but not in India. The first thing to hold the price-line, apart from other considerations, is, we require an honest administration. Unless there is an honest administration, you can never hold the price-line, for, you cannot control those who are responsible for the shift in prices. An honest administration implies also that the Government should not have much to do by way of private friendship with businessman. And why do I say it? There are several instances where the businessman become the friends of the Government, and the Government would not be able, therefore, to control them. There was a businessman who made a trust of Rs. 10 lakhs in favour of the Private Secretary of the biggest of Ministers and the next year in the Padma Vibhushan list his name was found! The blackmarketeers who were promised to be hanged by the nearest tree were then subsequently brought under the scheme of voluntary disclosure and one who made a

[Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham]

voluntary disclosure also becomes a Padma Bhushan

Then, when money becomes necessary, suddenly, the Government changes its policy of hanging blackmarketeers and says, "You purchase gold bonds and we shall not ask you, where your money came from." Periodically, thus the hand of friendship is advanced to these gentlemen. In Coimbatore, there was a huge indigenous enterprise for printing currency notes, and one man was

An hon. Member: That was in the private sector

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: booked for two years. But what did the Government do? They appropriated the currency notes for themselves. What is the use of punishing a man for two years and then appropriating all the currency which he had printed, on the ground that the currency notes had already gone into currency, and therefore the Government shall use it themselves? Therefore, it is like using stolen money, using counterfeit money minted by that person

As I said, we should not have too much friendship with businessmen. You remember there was a great industrialist; there is that great industrialist, called Dharma Teja. An incident happened at Hyderabad which I do not know whether you remember or not, but somehow it has come to my memory just now. Mr Dharma Teja wanted to start what was called a Republican Forge Limited at Hyderabad, and the hon Finance Minister came there. I think to turn the first sod or something like that. What did he say in a public meeting? Publicly, he defended Dharma Teja. Some of us were then saying that Dharma Teja could not be depended upon for he had come with just Rs 1,500 capital to Hyderabad and got from the Andhra Pradesh

Government a guarantee of Rs. 1,30,00,000. Under those circumstances there was some criticism. Then the Finance Minister said, "Don't abuse an honest gentleman like this: he is a first class industrialist". Now we know where we have come about that particular gentleman (Interruption)

To satisfy what is called the left wing opposition in this country, everybody thought that land ceilings must be put. The Planning Commission was very anxious about it. However, in the entire Andhra Pradesh, only 50,000 acres came under the land ceiling. There was some anxiety about calculating the ceilings. Somebody came to Delhi and the Planning Commission and the Government said, plantations must be excluded. Then in Andhra Pradesh every acre of uncultivated land got one shoot of sugarcane or coconut and all those surplus lands were called plantations. Zamindars having 5000 or 10000 acres were all exempted thus

I have just given a few instances to show that unless there is honesty in administration, the Government can never hold the priceline or do anything in this country; whatever the idealism, unless there is honesty in administration, you cannot do anything useful

An industrialist wants to acquire a piece of land at a cheap rate. He goes to the Collector and gets the land under the Land Acquisition Act. The aggrieved persons go to the court. The court says, Land Acquisition Act cannot be utilised for private people. He comes to Delhi and for his benefit, the Land Acquisition Act is amended. This is the way our Government is run. I have given only a few instances. For 20 years, the Government has been going on like this. That is why there is widespread discontent and poverty. In olden days, only some were poor.

Now 99 per cent is poor. In the olden days, only some pockets in the country were famine-stricken. Nowadays it is widespread throughout the country.

12.37 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Coming to financial administration, I would request the Finance Minister to send somebody from the Finance Ministry to study the audit reports and PAC reports. In Hyderabad also we had this difficulty. Generally the top minister was not able to get at these things. On our suggestion, the Government appointed a Cabinet sub-committee to see regularly what the PAC recommends and to what extent its recommendations were being implemented. Here I find some moneys are not collected from man called "a sundry debtor." It is Rs. 75 44 lakhs. Why? The whereabouts of the firm are not known. I am speaking from the audit reports. Rs. 32 lakhs are not collected from the Delhi Grains Syndicate because the Directors are not sufficiently rich. This is the kind of things going on in the administration. There is another case. A public notification was necessary to exempt yarn which is used directly for export or made part of a fabric and exported. No notification was made. Therefore, the man was not entitled to any rebate. It was very clear. If they wanted, they would have issued a legal notification, but they did not. Yet Rs 2.98 crores were given as refund. I do not know at what stage the Government is considering that particular problem.

The Finance Minister should pay some attention to some of these matters and to the details of financial administration. In broad outline, the policy may be correct. Our dealings with foreign countries with regard to debts may be right. But we are particular to know how the money that is being collected is being spent, whether it is spent for the purpose for which it is paid, whether it goes in

the right direction or there is wastage. If there is wastage, we should plug the loopholes. In fact, in this country it has been said that there is as such wastage as there is proper expenditure. Opening the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Rs. 500 crores were spent upon bad construction. I think the trend is continuing. I only suggest that the Finance Minister should have a complete grip over the details of the administration, as much as on the general and broad outlines of our Indian economy.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we all agree that the economic health of our country has reached such a narrow point that it requires immediate attention. The situation has become very alarming. The middle-class people, particularly, are very much hit by this economic condition. The middle-class people who are supposed to be the backbone of our society are very much depressed and frustrated by the economic condition of our country that it is becoming very difficult for the society as such to exist. All these years, though we have achieved political independence, we have paid little attention towards improving the economic condition of our country.

Sir, for either an individual or a nation, you will agree, there are three very important salient features that are required. One is political consciousness, the second is economic growth and the third is moral values. Of course, we became politically conscious and we got independence. But our economic strength we could not improve and the moral values are fast deteriorating. We have reached such a point when we are in a very difficult situation. All these things that we see around us, including Naxalbari, are a reflection of our economic crippleness. Unless and until we take a very practical view of our economic affairs we, perhaps, cannot go ahead at all.

What have we been doing all the time? Whenever a situation arose,

[Shri Shashi Ranjan]

you will find, we have been only appointing commissions, committees and corporations. These commissions and committees have been a drain on our funds involving huge expenditure, and ultimately we find that we are there from where we started. I congratulate the Finance Minister for he has given special attention to the administrative set-up and he has thought that something has got to be done in the administrative set-up. It is a good sign. But unless and until we are out of the old bureaucratic way of administrative set-up we cannot improve.

At present, besides public undertakings, which instead of being an asset are, most of them, a liability, we have got three sources of collection of revenues—income-tax, central excise and customs. In the matter of collection of taxes we are following the old-fashioned method inherited from our old rulers, the Britishers, the method which the Britishers themselves have now denounced and have considerably changed or are changing. If we cannot introduce something new, if we cannot inculcate an idea of confidence, security and patriotism, we can at least copy the changes that the British Administration is now introducing in its own administration. I have heard and I very much welcome that our Finance Minister has thought of sending some officers of the direct taxation department—the Income-tax Department—to study the rationalisation of tax collection in the United States of America. I would request him also to think of sending a similar team of officers from the Department of Central Excise and Customs because 50 per cent of the revenue that we receive are from central excise, about 30 or 40 per cent from direct taxation and 8 to 9 per cent from the customs.

I would also like to draw his attention to the relationship between these three wings of the Finance Ministry. So far as my knowledge goes, the re-

lationship between these three departments of the Finance Ministry is not very cosy and comfortable. There must be a spirit of brotherhood among them and they must keep the national interest above everything else. But what we actually find is that this spirit is not there and one department is trying to pull down the other department. My information is that the customs are trying to predominate over the central excise and the central excise are trying to ward off the atrocities perpetrated on them. Central excise is a very widespread department with offices in every nook and corner of this country. Yet, it is not given the importance due to it. I would request the Finance Minister to bring about co-ordination and good relations between these wings of the Finance Ministry.

Then I come to the duplication of work in the working of the Ministries. We notice that there is duplication of officers by the different Ministries for almost similar type of work at the same place, which can safely be avoided. In the United Kingdom the representative of Central Excise in remote areas of the country or town are saddle with other work of the government such as acting as recommending officers for the grant of pension, working as watch dog on every inch of the British coast and so on. But, in our country, we have multiplied expenditure by creating the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police and I do not know how many intelligence departments. There are parallel organisations like Economic Offences Wing run by police officers who do not know the ABC of economic offences and they treat well placed persons of the country as police criminals while investigating their cases.

In the matter of duplication I will cite just one example, and that is telecommunication. Each Ministry has got its own telecommunication and at times it has been the experience that while the capacity of the telecomm-

munication in one Ministry is lying idle, the telecommunication capacity of the P&T is very much burdened and the people are not getting proper services which they require. So, unless the competition between the different Ministries to have a greater hold and a bigger empire all over the country is stopped, I am afraid, there cannot be any real economy. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to ensure that duplication and multiplication of work in different departments are reduced so that there can be real economy effected in the administrative expenditure.

Then I will say a few words about the recession that is engulfing or surrounding us. We are faced with great trouble due to this recession, slump or depression. Inflation, no doubt is still the basic malady and shortages of consumption goods are largely evident. While recession is felt in certain sectors at present, its chain reaction resulting in widespread recession in various industrial activities, if not checked in time, is inevitable. For example, the lower agricultural production has seriously affected production of cotton textiles, sugar, jute etc. Slackness in the public off-take of finished cloth has had its repercussions on textile machine manufacturing industry. The lower agricultural and industrial production has its repercussions on transport sectors particularly railways and road transport. Only today I read in the papers that the Ministry is not encouraging the small-scale industrial sector which contributes in a large measure to the manufacture of railway components. I think this is not desirable when there is such recession at present. Government departments such as railways and others must encourage the small industrialists by placing orders on them so that those industries can thrive and thus keep on their legs at least.

Now, what is the impact of the present economic situation on the common man—this is a very important aspect—and what remedial measures

should be taken? Budgets are framed and economic policies announced year after year. But the adverse incidence of the present economic conditions on the common man has to be attacked. The rising price level of essential commodities has to be checked and the evil of unemployment which may spread further on account of recession may have far-reaching consequences. Recession seemed inevitable after the economy had become over-heated and perhaps a few advantages may accrue in the form of compulsory cost consciousness among the producers and some sort of consumer resistance on the part of the consumers in order to restrict their purchases to their barest minimum requirements. Before the recession is, however, carried too far, its impact, which may do incalculable harm to the economy, has to be reduced in a planned and integrated manner.

In order to avert this recession it is the duty of the Government to create a psychological climate. At present we find that a sort of diffidence has grown among each and every individual, to whatever stratum he belongs. Whether he belongs to the middle class or to the industry or to anything a sort of diffidence has crept into his mind and he is thinking in terms of unsurety of anything. What we find in actual practice is that everybody, every housewife, wants to conserve for a week or a month or whatever their capacity to buy is because of this sort of diffidence. They do not know whether tomorrow they will get sugar or not or whether they will get food-grains or not or whether they will get the ware minimum requirements of life or not. Formerly we used to see that the wage-earners used to purchase their daily consumption every day but what we see today is that everybody wants to conserve for a longer period, as much as their capacity can afford. This also has created a sort of small or big hoarding and has also contributed to recession.

12.43 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We also talk very much about nationalisation of so many things. I am not opposed to nationalisation but what I am opposed to is lest there might be State monopoly. As we are opposed to any sort of monopoly, a State monopoly will be a further worse affair and this will lead us to further trouble. So, instead of creating some condition, which we cannot possibly create, we may create disharmony in the psychology of the people. So, it is our duty not to speak about that and we should create a psychological climate so that people may have confidence in themselves.

Mr. Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I am concluding.

There is one more aspect which occurs to me at the moment. The Government can help by reducing taxes on road transport. Road transport very much weighs on us because at present there is an enormous burden of taxation on road transport either by way of petrol or by way of vehicles or by way of tyres and tubes and other things. Whatever is there, the road transport is very much burdened if we try to reduce this burden, this will also help in reducing the prices of commodities and also in employing more people. I request that something must be done to help the road transport.

Then, as I requested the Finance Minister in our party meeting also about the dissolution of monopolies and the dissolution of concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals, I again request him that unless and until the monopoly in a particular commodity either with an individual or a group of individuals is not dissolved, except to the barest requirement which our economy can

bear, this country cannot improve economically and so is the case with the concentration of wealth. In other developed countries we notice that only a very minor percentage of economic concentration is allowed to continue in the hands of either an individual or a group of individuals. Here, also, as compared to the per capita income, it should be seen what should be percentage of economic concentration that should be allowed. There is a great imbalance in that concentration of wealth, I again request the Finance Minister to see that the monopolies in particular commodities and the concentration of wealth are dissolved except in proportion that is suited to our country. That is the need of the hour.

12.47 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGED INCORRECT STATEMENT BY THE
HOME MINISTER RE. M.P.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the privilege Motion, Shri Goel.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a question of privilege in this House regarding the statement which the hon. Home Minister made in the House on 20th July while speaking on Madhya Pradesh incident.

I wish to remind the House that when the House insisted and was anxious to get information regarding that incident from the Home Minister, the Home Minister suggested that he had had no talk with the Governor. and, therefore, he could not enlighten the House and, in fact, he took time and it was in the evening that he made a statement thereby trying to say that he had had no conversation or talk with the Governor. On the other hand, the statement of the Governor which has appeared in a section of the press, specially in the Times of India and the Hindustan Times

reveals that the Governor had consulted the Central Government and, I presume, that he had consulted the Home Minister and that, it was at the advice or at the instance of the Home Minister, that he had taken the decision to prorogue the Assembly.

I would like to read a relevant portion of the statement of the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody has read it; that was made on the floor of the House.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: Only one paragraph I want to read:

"About what has happened since yesterday and today, I would like to correct Mr. Madhu Limaye if he wants to be corrected. There are some members who are in the habit of making wild charges. He used the word

स्वांग किया मैंने I said "ब्रह्मत्व"

I would like to repeat what I said this morning. When the question was raised about the prorogation of the Assembly, I said, "I have no facts about it. Unless I get the facts from the Governor, how can I say anything?" Till I talk to the Governor this evening, after I promised to this House to talk to him, I had not a word with the Governor in the last many weeks perhaps. There was no question of giving any direction to the Government. Certainly, I had a talk with the Chief Minister yesterday."

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): What is the statement of the Governor?

Shri Shri Chand Goel: The Home Minister said that he had absolutely no talk with the Governor. Here, I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* of 21st July on the political crisis in M.P. About the statement of the Governor, Shri K. C. Reddy:

"Asked if he had prorogued the Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister, Mr Reddy remarked, 'what transpires between me and the Chief Minister is not generally to be disclosed'. He added, he had consulted the Central Government to the extent that the Constitution requires."

Shri Randhir Singh: It does not say, the Home Minister.

श्री वाजं करनेदीज (बम्बई-प्रतिनिधि): क्या वह कामर्ष मिनिस्टर या कैबिनेट प्रानिधि मिनिस्टर से बात करेंगे।

Shri Shri Chand Goel: What else is 'the Central Government'? Even if he had consulted the Minister of State or the Deputy Minister, we are justified in presuming that the Home Minister was in the know of all this. (Interruption). Again in the *Times of India*...

Mr. Speaker: One paper is good enough. He need not repeat it from all the papers.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: This is what has appeared in the *Times of India* of 21st July regarding the statement of the Governor:

"Asked whether he had consulted the Centre before proroguing the House, he said he had done so 'to the extent the Constitution permits'."

Mr. Speaker: He need not repeat. The same wording is there.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: From what has appeared in the Press and from the statement which the Home Minister made in this hon. House, it is clear that the Home Minister has tried to mislead the House, has tried to give wrong information . . .

Shri Randhir Singh: It is a surmise.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: . . . deliberately. According to May's Parliamentary Practice:

[Shri Shri Chand Goel]

"The House may treat the making of a deliberately misleading statement as a contempt."

"In 1963, the House resolved that in making a personal statement which contained the words which he later admitted not to be true, a former Member had been guilty of a grave contempt."

This gives reference to Mr. Profumo's case. I want to draw the attention of this hon. House that the British War Secretary had to lose his job, had to resign, because he had made a wrong statement in the House deliberately. Our case is that the hon. Home Minister knew the full facts. He had had a conversation with the Governor and it was at his instance and advice that the Governor of Madhya Pradesh had prorogued the House. Therefore, we feel that this contradiction between what the Home Minister says and what the Governor says constitutes a breach of privilege of this House, and there is a *prima facie* case. I have to convince you about two things only, that there is a *prima facie* case and that the matter has been raised at an early opportunity. This matter was raised at an early opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I have permitted him to raise it. That is all right. He may please sit down.

Mr. Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं यह साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बन्त सदन के सामने दो बातें हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि क्या केन्द्र से सलाह-मस्वरा कर के मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा का सत्तावसान करने का काम हुआ है या नहीं। और केन्द्र से मतलब है सभी मंत्री। गृह मंत्री, या उन के किसी दूत या जासूस किसी व्यक्ति से मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं उस

मामले में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्र से मतलब है केन्द्रीय सरकार।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह: जासूस का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री जार्ज करमैडीस : धाप।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे पता नहीं कि माननीय मंत्री गवर्नर के साथ कैसे रिश्ते रखते हैं। गृह मंत्री ने धपना कोई दूत भेजा हो या कोई जासूस भेजा हो मुझे उस से मतलब नहीं है। मेरा मतलब तो केन्द्र या केन्द्रीय सरकार से है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस मामले में उस के साथ सलाह-मस्वरा हुआ है या नहीं। धाप को यह देखना है कि गवर्नर साहब ने केवल यही नहीं कहा कि सत्तावसान करने में पहले मैं ने संविधान के दायरे में सलाह मस्वरा किया था। उन का यह वाक्य कई जगह धाया है। केवल दिल्ली के समाचारपत्रों में यह वाक्य धाया है, ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। मैं धाप हितवाच ले कर धाया हूँ। उस का स्टाफ रिपोर्टर भी यही बात कहता है।

गवर्नर साहब का दूसरा वाक्य यह है, जो कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में धाया है, कि मैं ने कब कहा है कि मैं ने मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह मानी थी, मुख्य मंत्री तो मुझे विधान सभा को बरखास्त करने, विसाल्व करने की सलाह दे रहे थे, लेकिन मैं ने उस को नहीं माना। हितवाच के अनुसार गवर्नर साहब कहते हैं :

"Shri K. C. Reddy said that as the Governor he had to take an objective and dispassionate view of the situation. He was confident that today's step would help maintain the stability of the Government."

उन्होंने कहा है कि गवर्नर के नाते मुझे स्थिति को एक बस्तु-निष्ठ दृष्टिकोण से देखना पड़ता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

स्थिति को वस्तु-निष्ठ दृष्टिकोण से बही-
भाषनी देख सकता है, जो अपने विवेक (डिप्लोमी
मन) का इस्तेमाल करता है। अगर गवर्नर
साहब को केवल मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह पर
काम करना या तो वह इस तरह का वाक्य
कभी न कहते कि मैंने वस्तु-निष्ठ दृष्टिकोण
से स्थिति का अध्ययन किया।

'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में गवर्नर साहब ने
कहा कि मैंने विरोधी दल वालों से भी सलाह-
मशवरा किया और मुख्य मंत्री से भी सलाह-
मशवरा किया मैंने मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह को
नहीं माना, उन्होने मुझे विधान सभा का
दरखास्त करने की सलाह दी, लेकिन मैं न
सलाहमान करने का फैसला किया।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर
साहब जो यहाँ आए थे, दो तीन रोज़ रहे,
तो वह काहे के लिए यहाँ आए थे। अगर वह
केवल कास्टीट्यूशनल हैक हैं, तो उनको भोपाल
में बैठना चाहिए। मैं नहीं कहता कि इन
लोगों ने श्री मिश्र से क्यों बात की, क्योंकि
ये लाग वकिंग कमेटी या पार्टी के स्तर पर
मुख्य मंत्री से बात करते हैं और इन का प्रापस
में सलाह-मशवरा होता है। इसलिये मैं उस में
नहीं पड़ता हूँ। लेकिन क्या गवर्नर साहब
काँग्रेस पार्टी से मशवरा करने के लिये आए
थे? उनको तो केन्द्र से नहीं, मुख्य मंत्री ही
से सलाह-मशवरा करना है। इससे प्रकट है
कि इस बारे में गवर्नर साहब के साथ सलाह-
मशवरा हो रहा है।

श्री शशिरजन (पपरी) क्या गवर्नर
साहब के लिए दिल्ली जाने का दरवाजा बन्द
है?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उन के यहाँ जाने
को बन्द करने की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ।
मैं तो यह बता रहा हूँ कि वास्तविक घटना
क्या हुई है। मैं तो बुक से ही कह रहा हूँ कि
इन का गवर्नर साहब के साथ सलाह-मशवरा
हुआ है। वह मशवरा करना नहीं चाहिए,

मैं यह भी नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं तो यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि अगर सलाह-मशवरा हुआ है,
तो इन बातों को छिपाया क्यों जाता है?
सरकार खुल कर कहे कि हमारी सलाह से
सलाहमान किया गया। मैं फिर कहूँगा कि
सलाहमान जिस स्थिति में हुआ है, उस से
सविधान के अनुच्छेद 203, 164 और 353
की हत्या हुई है। यह सविधान के खिलाफ
काम हुआ है।

श्री शशिरजन माननीय सदस्य अनुच्छेद
356 को भी देखें।

श्री मधु लिमये अनुच्छेद 356 का
मतलब यह होता है कि राज्य की सरकार
सविधान के अनुसार नहीं चलाई जा सकती है
और गवर्नर उस के बारे में रपट भेजता है।
मैं उस की चर्चा कहा कर रहा हूँ? इस अनुच्छेद
के मातहत कोई रपट भी नहीं आई है (अव-
धान) मुझे माननीय सदस्यों के टोकने पर
कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं उन की बातों का
जवाब दूँगा। अनुच्छेद 356 बिल्कुल अलग
है। (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker. By these interrup-
tions and running commentaries the
hon Member is not helping the debate
but only lengthening it because Shri
Madhu Limaye will begin replying to
him every time

श्री मधु लिमये अभी हिन्दू में यह खबर
आई है।

'The Union Home Secretary is
understood to have sounded the
State Government Chief Secre-
tary today as to how soon he could
hold mid-term elections in
Madhya Pradesh if it was decid-
ed to hold them Mr Noronha,
Chief Secretary, is understood to
have replied that they could not
be held before mid-November.
'Elections were out of the ques-

[श्री मधु लामये]

tion during the monsoon and the time before November would be the minimum required for making the necessary preparations, he is reported to have told the Home Secretary."

केन्द्र का गृह सचिव मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव के साथ इन बारे में चर्चा कर रहा है कि ये अध्यावधि चुनाव कब किये जायेंगे, क्या उन को नवम्बर में करना सम्भव होगा, आदि। केन्द्र और प्रदेश सरकार के बीच में इस मामले पर यहाँ तक बातचीत चल रही है। यह कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। केन्द्र के होम सेक्रेटरी और राज्य के चीफ सेक्रेटरी के बीच में बातचीत चल रही है।

'टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' ने यह खबर आई है कि कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड की बैठक में श्री चट्टाच ने श्री मिश्र के द्वारा गवर्नर को लिखे गए पत्र का हवाला दिया। हो सकता है कि यह सचत हो, लेकिन उस का तो खुलासा यह कर सकते हैं।

बहि सलावसान के पहले गवर्नर को कोई चिट्ठी मिश्र जी ने लिखी है तो वह चिट्ठी और मेरे प्रस्ताव के जवाब में प्राप्त कक्षा कि गवर्नर से हम जानकारी हासिल करेंगे। तो उन का जो जवाब आया होगा या उन के सेक्रेटरी का आया होगा, वह पूरा सदन के पटल पर रखा जाय। अभी फँसला आप न चीजिए। गृह मंत्री जी का खुलासा भी आप बुनिए। जो सारी बातें आप के सामने हैं उन को देखते हुए मैं एक ही सवाल आप के मार्फत सदन से करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच आप लोगों का विश्वास है कि इतने बड़े मामले में केन्द्र सरकार से, किसी से भी, प्रश्न नकी हों, गृह मंत्री हों या और किसी से हो, बातचीत किये बिना यह सारा काम किया क्या? अगर आप की इच्छा है कि सचमुच सदन विश्वास करें तो यह बात इच्छी है, मैं तो कर नहीं सकता।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The points raised by the hon. Member, Shri Goel, relate to what I said in the House the other day that I had not talked to the Governor before I asked him after I was asked by the Lok Sabha to find out the reasons and the facts of the prorogation of the Assembly. I do stand by what I had uttered in this House that I did not have any discussion, any talk, with the Governor before that. So there was no question of my advising him or there being any discussion between him and me.

15 hrs.

As regards what the Governor is reported to have said to the pressmen, naturally I wanted to find out when the privilege motion was raised here. The letter* received from his Secretary—I am prepared to lay it on the Table—to one of the Joint Secretaries in the Home Ministry reads thus.

"My dear Srinivasavardhan,

'I have received your d.o. letter no. . . dated 22 July with the enclosed copy of a privilege motion, notice of which has been given in the Lok Sabha by Shri Madhu Lamaye, MP and others.

"I have placed the papers before the Governor and he desires me to say that the reports quoted in the motion that have appeared in two Delhi papers are incorrect. Some representatives of the press met the Governor on 20th July. He handed to them a prepared statement, a copy of which is enclosed.

"One of the representatives asked him whether in arriving at his decision to prorogue the Assembly he had consulted the Centre. The Governor replied: 'I consult the Centre to the extent the Constitution permits'. What

he meant to say was that it was only where the Constitution requires it that he consults the Centre in this particular case, such a consultation was neither required nor permitted, and no advice was given by the Centre. He took the decision on the advice of the Chief Minister.

'As for the report quoted from the *Indian Express*, he made no reference whatever to dissolution as it did not arise then. No advice has been received by the Governor from the Chief Minister about dissolution hitherto. The advice was only in respect of prorogation of the Assembly.

'The report that he had taken this decision on his own after hearing both the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition is also not correct. He told them that he had met the Chief Minister and the Leader and a few other members of the Opposition earlier on the 19th July. The decision taken by him on the 20th July was based on the advice received on 20th July through a letter from the Chief Minister.'

These are the facts. He again mentioned what is reported to have transpired between the Home Secretary here and the Chief Secretary there. That matter does not come in here.

Mr. Speaker: No we are concerned only with the matter raised originally by Shri Goel.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are the two things: whether I or anybody else from the Centre talked to the Governor, and gave advice. I stand by my statement and this is the explanation of the Governor. There is no discrepancy between what the Governor has to say and what I said. So I plead that there is no *prima facie* case for privilege.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any further discussion is necessary. It is clear that the Governor himself has said that he has not consulted the Home Minister.

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich) : The Governor has not stated, his Secretary has stated.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister also agrees and says that he stands by what he has stated. In view of the fact that the Governor also corroborates this, that he has not consulted the Home Minister, I do not think there is any case made out. I therefore withhold my consent to this motion.

We shall now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 P.M.

13.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1967—
 Contd.

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich) : I rise to oppose the Finance Bill and to make some observations on the fiscal policy and practices of the Government of India. Many distinguished members of this House have already made topical comment on various aspects of the policy in the course of the discussion of the budget. I wish to say something about the unreality of the concepts and beliefs on which the policy is based. If, in the course of my observations, I utter some home truths which may appear pungent or unpalatable to my friends on the Congress benches, I would request them to bear with me.

[Shri K. K. Nayar]

now and to examine these home truths at leisure

We are singular among the nations of the world for our readiness to be inveigled and perverted by slogans and catch phrases, and the Congress has been ruling us all along with slogans and catch phrases. Congress leaders have not been slow to exploit our gullibility and our almost childlike faith in the appropriateness and sincerity of the slogans, and successive disenchantments have failed to make us either sceptical or even cautious. Many slogans inspired, impelled and eventually betrayed us in pre-Independence days. One of these slogans is still with us—'Inqulab Zindabad'. But today it has a different meaning for those who declaim under its banner. For according to the Congressmen, Inqulab has come and gone, and any attempt to create a revolution or to suggest a revolution against the Congress ideology and practice is both sacrilege and heresy.

Akhand Bharat a slogan in which we all believed at one time—

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): We still believe in it.

Shri K. K. Nayar: I do not disturb your belief.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: We all believe in it. Perhaps you do not believe in it now.

Shri K. K. Nayar: Whether I believe or not is not a matter for discussion now. I believe the matter for discussion is what I think of the policies of the day and not individual beliefs.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: If you also believe in it I am happy. We are happy.

Shri K. K. Nayar: My personal belief should not disturb you either. Akhand Bharat, a slogan in which practically every one in the country

believed at one time, is now the wall of but a few. Others believe that the slogan was assassinated by Congress perfidy and cannot be resurrected.

The first Prime Minister of this country gave us the slogan, *Aram Haram Hai*. Jawaharlal Nehru who set and preached this gospel of work could not make it survive or even live, for the men who mattered and still matter in the Congress set-up are senile or purblind and in any case weak and decrepit, be they discredited politicians bereft of popular support or retired judges or retired civil servants or defeated candidates. India is not only one of the oldest among nations, it is a nation ruled today by the oldest of men. Being the physical fossils and political derelicts that they are, how can we expect our Methuselahs to give to the nation the new vigour that the nation's destiny calls for?

As long as the Congress remains in power we can be assured that we shall be ruled in senile decadence by oligarchs who learnt nothing and forget nothing. Their presence, positions and prestige indicate that the slogan should have been *Aram Haram Hai* to be nearer the truth. They take rest whether in the gubernatorial chairs or in positions under corporations and commissions and their *Aram* causes harm in this country.

Our next Prime Minister gave us the slogan *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*. We were thrilled by it during the conflict with Pakistan, we were inspired and we believed that this slogan had a meaning. But the denouement was sad and the slogan shortlived. Its end came with the supreme act of national betrayal known as the Tashkent agreement. The Jawans and the Kisans who shed their blood stood bewildered and aghast and disillusioned. While India obliterated and Pakistan pirated at the altar of the spirit of the Tashkent agreement, the nation convulsed in

the agony and humiliation of a victory of valour converted into debacle of diplomacy, realised that this too was one of the slogans, one of the mirages for our deluded acceptance which the architects of Congress policies have held out. And in the present state of official apathy to the kisans and the jawans alike, one would be nearer the truth in realising that the heartening hail *Ja Jawan, Ja Kisan*, should be replaced, to be in conformity with Congress practice, with the synical oburgation, *Ja Jawan, Ja Kisan*. Neither of them is looked after under this Government.

Not only fossilised personalities but petrified ideas also are being held up for our adulation by our leaders. One of them is prohibition. The ghost of prohibition has been laid in many climes among many nations and in many eras. But the Congress persists in the pursuit of this evanescent phantom. The distinction between the moral code for the individual and the economic mode for the nation is lost sight of in this hysterical chase. The result is catastrophic, not only for the nation but also for the individual. The nation suffers from the double affliction of deprivation of excise revenue and the increasing cost of the maintenance of a staff for the enforcement of prohibition. The individual suffers from the insalubrious and often deleterious character of the many brews that he consumes away from the eye of the State and he is cheated also by the exorbitance of the prices he has to pay. With illicit liquor freely available and rum-running rampant the State under prohibition does not consume less liquor than a State following the more rational policy of temperance, education and persuasion instead of compulsion and the threat of punishment.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma (Khammam): That is the mandate of the women.

Shri K. K. Nayar: A woman rules us now. The mandate of the woman runs over the whole of India.

Khadder is another fad. Rather, it is the cerement or wax-cloth in which the mummified carcasses of many fads are wrapped and displayed. Whatever khadder may have had in its favour in Gandhi's time, today the insensate adherence to khadder programmes is a betrayal of the nation's economic interests. The time-worn plea that it provides part-time employment and income to the peasantry is hardly ever supported by figures. If the khadder economy were to be accepted as a national programme and every citizen were to wear khadder we would need twice the amount of cotton that we consume today. It is not possible in the economy in which food is already short. And, considering the poor durability of khadder fabrics the ultimate cost to the nation will be even greater. Why then do we persist in this insane khadder programme? Is it the inertia of the Congress mind which prevents it from jettisoning an idea to which it has clung for long or is it the lack of moral courage needed for candidly disavowing an exploded belief? Today the khadder programme is a cocoon for the developing Congressite imago, it serves as a cloak to conceal however poorly, the fissures that rive the Congress edifice.

The Prime Minister is reported to have said in an assemblage of scientific and industrial talent that Indian science is sliding back. She said she had been told so by some Indians and by some foreigners. We have invested heavily on colleges and universities at the expense of primary schooling. We have built numerous engineering colleges and research institutions. We produce more engineers and scientists than any country in the world except USA and USSR. But our leaders do not know what to do with them. Scientists and engineers who should have been the

[Shri K. K. Nayar]

backbone of our industrial revolution are going about unemployed, seeking revolution in this country or resolution abroad of their problems. We have no plans for their utilisation. We plan only for allocating funds for their continued production.

It is an irony that we have suffered most through projects which the Government claims to be signal successes. We built many spectacular dams whose waters go largely waste. We have built them in places where the water requirement is not so great and we have failed to provide for a better distribution of our natural resources and to dig tanks and wells which would have had an impact on the food problem of the various States.

We built stupendous steel plants leading to higher costs in this country, but we supply steel today at cut-throat prices to other nations which are themselves producing steel. Our plans are so recalcitrant that the more we produce, the higher is the cost of the article we produce. Take coal and sugar, for instance. We are producing more coal and more sugar. But the prices of these commodities are rising. We have not geared up our production plans to the requirements of our economy.

The pace of technological development is such by nature that we have to run if we are to keep our place. But we are sliding back, for the economics of development is that you either develop dynamically or you stay stagnant.

It is not an easy task for any country to overtake, let alone surpass another country if it follows in that country's wake and does nothing to blaze a trail of its own. The progress in Russia and Japan has not been made possible by imitation of the developments in the European countries. They struck out new trails and therefore they have been able to go beyond the achievements of Euro-

pean countries. The tremendous progress of USSR and Japan have been generated from within. A single significant break through like the SONY DIODE could lead to a surging tide of economic development. But what are we doing to harness our indigenous talent and resources to ensure us our rightful place among the advancing nations? It is not to be denied that the Congress leadership and their policies have not been able to enthuse the young intellectual in this country. A philosophy of abject dependence on foreign know-how, advice and patronage has been adopted. Our dependence on our doubtful allies for our defence, development and even for our diet is appalling. This is not the way of progress. This is not the way we shall build a new nation. Our anti-diluvian leadership in its hectic quest for foreign aid is selling our birth right for a mess of pottage.

I wish to censure, Sir, the present government for their inexcusable expenditure on fads, frills and fantasies. I plead for a change of policy from the political exploitation of the masses to the technological exploitation of our human and natural resources. Thus and thus alone may recidivism be combated and progress ensured. Let us look ahead with vision and hope. Let us not look back either in satisfaction or even in remorse, because neither would help. Let us build a new and create the nation that has been our hope and our goal and in that process let us abandon, let us forsake the shibboleths and fetishes the veneration of which has so perniciously clogged our steps and cloyed our economic policy.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri) M^c Deputy-Speaker Sir, while I was listening to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Nayar, who has spoken just before me, it occurred to me that while he was accusing the hon. Members on this side and the

Congress Government, for slogans and words instead of action, he himself in fact, did give us just slogans and generalities. Now that in some parts of India the responsibility of government falls on other parties, I trust that his party, where it has the privilege of bearing the responsibility of government, will have more ideas and actions than words and slogans.

Now, with regard to the Finance Bill which is under consideration today, I am glad to see that the Finance Minister has taken note of public opinion and has given certain concessions in excise duties and also has made some concessions in tax deductions at source to individuals of low income and to institutions like co-operative banks etc. We find ourselves in a pathetically paradoxical situation. Here we are, armed for emergency but, alas! complacent with an attitude of peace; surrounded with dire poverty and yet surpassing other wealthier countries in magnificent opulence; and sporting the trappings of democracy yet tiding to feudalistic pattern of thinking. This is what confronts any party, any Minister, who has to bear the executive responsibility of government.

These are the long-term imponderables, but the immediate problems which the Finance Minister has specified in his speech are inflationary pressures, reduction in agricultural output, the revival of industrial activity and adverse trends in exports. The combined effects of all these factors have produced in our country a grim economic crisis, which is a danger to our social and political security. Unless the entire economy of the country is tackled in a more realistic, pragmatic and comprehensive manner, mere restrictive measures and ad hoc price and commodity controls will, I am afraid, only aggravate peoples' discontent, anger and frustration, because, it is not always possible to administer these controls as one would want them to be administered

Not even an army of Commissioners of Civil Supplies, Purchase and Sales Organisations and the like can stem the tide of developments brought on by a stagnation of productive energy and a rise in popular expectation. This is what we are faced with today. What is the role of government in such a situation?

Primarily, I would say that the role of the government is to generate such confidence as it can in the people to face this relentless battle for survival, to generate hope and determination, instead of futility and lethargy; and when I say 'hope', I do not mean the hope of a good monsoon and such uncertainties, nor do I mean the hope of external assistance, but I mean 'hope' in the sense of attaining our given objectives through self-help. Therefore, fiscal policies must necessarily be incentive oriented. They must also be rational and if heavy burdens are to be laid on the poor by means of indirect taxation to attain a satisfactory rate of development in the coming decades, the minority of the well-to-do must be made to share their responsibility of this burden. Without this, it would be impossible to get the consent and co-operation of the people, without which just mere enactment of taxation laws, however progressive, would be meaningless. If the present inequalities are not reduced or due to faulty administration or convenient loopholes, the wealthy can find ways and means of wheedling out of paying their due share of taxes, then the people will not be with us. So, it is not enough that justice is done; it must also be seen to be done.

We take all these tax evasions far too lightly. This is what I mean when I say that it is not enough to have justice done but it must be seen to be done.

Whatever taxation measures are presented to Parliament, I think, on the whole, Parliament sanctions them fairly readily but it is, I would say, in the implementation of this taxation that the whole question lies. The

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

harassment to the ordinary citizen, particularly the people of the middle income group, is something difficult to tell. On the other hand, you have these cases like we had recently about Bird and Company which managed to get the penalty reduced by Rs 1,20,00,000. I am glad to say that the Government has undertaken an inquiry into this. But there is no reason why an ordinary citizen should go with cap in hand to an income-tax official.

I went through the Taxation Inquiry Committee of 1964 which was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr John Mathai and nowhere did I find that this aspect of taxation had been taken up by him. I do hope that the present inquiry which is being conducted by Shri Bhoothalingam will consider this aspect of the implementation of taxation.

I would say that there is need to include non-officials and, perhaps, even non-theoreticians—in fact, people who would know the subject of taxation at first hand—in such committees. We find that the committees are constituted with officials and economists. Of course they have a very vital and an important role in this but it is also necessary to have an ordinary person—may be a chartered accountant.

Shri N K P Salve (Betul): Chartered accountants are not ordinary persons.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: They are not theoreticians, officials or economists.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipur): Chartered accountants are magicians.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Chartered accountants would know the loopholes and circumvention of taxation.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): They also loopholes.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: If you had him on the committee, he would tell you where the loopholes are.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then they would find other loopholes.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: That is possible. Even in England with 80 or 90 per cent of taxation, you still have the very rich and the poor. No taxation system is infallible. The possibility is always there. What I am trying to say is that in spite of the legislation which this House passes year after year, we do not seem to change the pattern of society. Surely, the House has a responsibility to the people, otherwise, to what effect is this legislation?

The next thing I would like to speak about is the extent of parliamentary control in regard to excise duties. I was going through some reports and also discussing it with some people. I have no first-hand knowledge of this, so I can only submit to the House what I find in reports and from hearsay. The report of the Central Excise Re-organisation Committee of 1963 has pointed out a very important fact that the executive powers, which are vested in the excise officers, are such that they are far in excess of the powers which are exercised in other countries like the UK. For example Parliament passes the ceiling rates of excise but actually the notifications are issued later and whatever changes are brought about in the excise duties are not ratified by Parliament.

We do not know what actually happens in practice. Therefore, if you see the figures of excise collections, they are very interesting. There is a wide gap between the Budget estimates and the actual collections. In 1965-66, the Budget estimates were Rs. 819 19 crores and the actual collections were to the tune of Rs. 897.22 crores. The

variation was of the order of Rs. 78.78 crores and the percentage of variation was 9.61. Why I say this is, that these excise duties, indirect taxes, are really the things which affect the ordinary man, the small industrialist and the common man. These do not usually affect the rich people. So, it is necessary that the executive powers which are being enjoyed today should be brought in line with democratic principles. What is it that it happens in the U.K.? There, the rates can be adjusted, of course, only upto a ceiling of 10 per cent or they can be brought down by 10 per cent. Secondly, if there are any revisions in the rates, they must cover the whole range of taxed goods. They cannot cover an isolated commodity within a range of taxed goods. The third thing is, that whatever modifications are made, whatever changes are made, they have to be ratified by Parliament by an affirmative resolution. This, I would say, is somewhat an encroachment of Parliament's authority and I would request the Finance Minister to go into this. Here was this Excise Commission appointed for the purpose of enquiry and which has made this valuable comment. I think, it should be gone into. What do we find in the case of corporate tax and income-tax? We find that there are fabulous tax arrears. For instance, the total amount of arrears of corporate tax in 1955-56 was only Rs. 53.30 crores whereas in 1965-66 the arrears were of the order of Rs. 164.52 crores. The total arrears upto date from 1955-56 to 1965-66 are of the order of Rs. 396 crores. On the one hand, in the corporate taxation and in the individual taxation there are arrears of the order of Rs. 396 crores, on the other hand, the revenue collections, in indirect taxation, are far higher than the Budget estimates. This seems to me to be somewhat lop-sided. And here are the rich people who go on appealing and who go on using their various methods of employing tax consultants and specialists and so on. I think, this is a matter at which the Finance should have a look.

1973 (A) L.S.D.—7.

Then, the Finance Minister has given us a Budget by which he hopes to curtail inflation. I would certainly want it to work out the way he has put it to us. What is it really that limits his scope of activity? That is the point. The fact of the case is that the Central Budget for the last few years has been approximately of the order of Rs. 4000 crores and the State Budgets have been approximately of about Rs. 3000 crores. It is surprising that the State indebtedness up to date, according to the Reserve Bank of India Report, has gone upto Rs. 5381 crores. Between the period of 1951-52 and 1955-56, it was to the tune of only Rs. 445 crores. Today, it is to the tune of Rs. 5381 crores. That means there is more than a 12-fold increase in the State indebtedness. By March, 1967, the R.B.I. Report says, it will go up further to Rs. 5908 crores. If you are not able to control the money in circulation, if the State budgets cannot be kept under control, if the States keep on under-estimating their expenditure and then coming to the Government of India every time, the Central Government will not be able to do anything as far as controlling inflation is concerned.

With regard to the levy of taxes, excise duties and so on, now that we are really experiencing the true federal structure of our Government, I feel that it is very necessary that there should be a closer conferring or consultation between the Central Government and the State Governments. There is this question of levy on yarn in my state of Maharashtra. There are a large number of people there who work on power looms. Therefore, the Maharashtra State Government people had to come here and explain to the Central Government. If there had been constant consultations between the two Governments as to what would be the effect of such a levy on the State, this could have been avoided. Then, with regard to the excise duty on footwear there is Agra, where a large number of people are making their living

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

from footwear. Therefore, this sort of consultation would be necessary. It is not that I say so—it occurs to me that this would be more necessary now than in the past—but this is something which the Finance Commission has said. The Finance Commission has recommended that there should be a very strong cell within the Finance Ministry here to keep track on how the government expenditure in the State is going on, how the commercial units are working, what would be the effect of certain levies, etc. This becomes all the more essential now, as I have said, in the present federal structure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She may conclude now.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I have spoken so much about the other things. Now I must really touch on the Finance Bill.

As there is not much time left, I would like to refer to this. Clause 27(1) provides for distribution and allocation of work on functional basis. That means, instead of one income-tax officer dealing with it, we shall have an assembly system where several income-tax officers will deal with it. It is expected that corruption will be curtailed by this. I can only say that I hope that in the attempt to distribute and allocate works on an assembly system, there will not be any reduction in efficiency because one knows from experience how long it takes to get income-tax returns sanctioned by income-tax officers; how many times one has to go there, and what sort of harassment goes on. Therefore, if this is introduced, I really do not know whether it will be as much a success as it was before. The tax system is so complicated that I do not know whether, leave alone the assessee, the income-tax officers understand it fully, and that is why we have these eternal appeals going on and also the tax consultants are growing in number as

fast as the income-tax officers are growing.

Clause 30 provides for a tax deduction of 22 per cent at source. I am glad to see that the Finance Minister has in his statement yesterday reduced the tax deduction to 20 per cent. What it means is this. Any one who has a small income per year of Rs. 4,000—it may be Rs. 4000 a year—say in deposits with bank or as an investment, his income will have a tax-deduction at source before it is given to him. Many widows, middle-class people, clerks and so on may have an income of Rs. 4000 a year. After the tax has been deducted, then he has to go and ask for tax rebate. I would request the Finance Minister to raise this level to Rs. 6000 because in the context of today's prices the sum of Rs. 6,000 is a very small amount. I would, therefore, request him to raise it from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000. I am glad that yesterday he had made another modification in this whereby the tax will be levied not after the first Rs. 200 but after the first Rs. 400. May I request him to look into this further and is possible to increase the exception limit from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000?

There have been many criticisms regarding indirect taxation. But it is not possible to get the necessary revenues through direct taxation in a country like ours where only one per cent of the people pay taxes. Therefore, indirect taxation is unavoidable or even inevitable in our country. I am sure the Finance Minister does not consider it less pleasant than I do to tax tea, coffee etc. But I feel that there are certain things which are necessities, and a certain distinction has to be made between necessities, non-necessaries and luxuries. Tea has become a "necessary" for the people. They cannot get milk; they cannot buy vegetables, and certainly in the district which I represent, they cannot even get rice. One of the things that they can survive on is tea. The

Taxation Enquiry Commission had considered tea and coffee as non-necessary items, because in those days that was so. But surely now it has become a necessary commodity. So, the taxation on tea should be dropped or at least reduced.

As I was saying indirect taxation is unavoidable, and, therefore, we have been taxing kerosene and edible oils and things like that.

The Income-tax Act has become one of the very vital and important laws of the land. But there cannot be two laws, one for the rich and one for the poor. This kind of thing must change. Unless we make that change we can not get the support and co-operation of the people.

Shri Hanumanthalya (Bangalore) :
Where are the two laws? There is only one Act.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : I was referring to the application of the provisions.

Shri Seshiyar (Kumbakonam) : So far as the concessions announced by the Finance Minister yesterday and some of the assurances given by him earlier that some of the tax burdens would be absorbed by the manufacturing side, are concerned I would submit that they are so obscure and ambiguous that I do not know by what machinery Government are going to implement those assurances and expectations. What is going to prevent the manufacturers from passing on the burden of the tax to the consumer is yet to be seen. The reliefs given are token and nominal and reflect only the proverbial story of taking from the already overburdened camel's back a little of the burden, that has been intended to be lifted later on, just to give a sense of relief.

Just now, the hon. lady Member said that indirect taxation was an intolerable burden on the common people. As far as direct taxation is con-

cerned, the Finance Minister has been able to simplify and streamline it. But what has he done to remove the unbearable and steam-rolling effect of the indirect taxation?

14.44 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

For some time past I have been finding in the newspapers much publicity given to a mysterious and magic formula namely freezing of wages. I want to know what exactly is in the mind of Government regarding this aspect. Before coming to talk of freezing of wages Government should have taken steps to freeze the prices. If there had been freezing of the prices the wages would have taken care of themselves. In an inflationary economy the worst affected people are those with limited and fixed incomes. When inflation sets in, a windfall of profit goes to the higher income groups and the business people and they are able to look after themselves in the rising crescendo of prices but the poor clerical staff those with fixed incomes like the teachers and others are left in the lurch. They have to fight a lonely and losing battle against inflationary tendencies unleashed by our planning and by our Government's wastage and their ineffective measures.

In Three Five Year Plans we have spent as much as Rs. 20,500 crores. In the Fourth Plan yet to be finalised, the proposed outlay is Rs. 21,350 crores. When formulating all these Plans, they set up certain targets—certain targets to be attained for production, certain targets of taxation, certain targets for deficit financing and so on. But we find that the financial target, are always overfulfilled. In the First Plan the additional taxation amounted to Rs. 255 crores, in the Second Plan, the target was Rs. 850 crores whereas the achievement was very magnificent, Rs. 1062 crores. For the Third Plan, the additional taxation target was Rs. 1710 crores whereas they were able to achieve as much as

[Shri Sezhayan]

Rs 2800 crores. As I said, on the question of additional taxation, they always overdo it. But when the question of hitting the physical targets comes, what do we find? According to our successive targets, in the beginning of the Fourth Plan we should have had a production of 1012 million tonnes of foodgrains. But at the close of the Third Plan, we were only at about 72 million tonnes. The maximum reached was 89 million tonnes in 1964-65, even that was far short of the targeted figure.

Let us now come to deficit financing and see what is the performance. The First Five Year Plan had targeted for Rs 290 crores whereas the achievement was Rs. 333 crores. In the Second Plan, target was Rs 1,200 crores, achievement was Rs 954 crores. In the Third Plan, it was Rs 550 crores whereas the achievement was Rs 1450 crores. Therefore, the Nasik Press has been pressed into service and the rate of flow of paper notes has been faster than that of national output, that is, the flow of services and commodities. During the 15 years of planning from 1950-51 to 1966-67, the supply of money has enormously increased from Rs 2016 crores to Rs 4964 crores. An additional 146 per cent of money supply has flowed into the hands of the public whereas the increase in the national output has been only 64 per cent. This phenomenon has led to a steep rise in prices.

Those who argue for the Government on the question of expansion of inflationary tendencies and rise in prices attribute these to world-wide phenomena. Of course, after the second world war, prices have risen throughout the world, but not in this runaway manner, not in this unbridled way. As compared to pre-war prices, prices in India have risen 7 times now whereas in UK it is only 4 times, the USA 2½ times and in Russia, for some of the essential commodities, it is less than 2 times. This is because in these countries there has been some discipline in fiscal policies. Here it has assumed a runaway character. If we

take the figures for about ten years from 1964-55, our prices have gone up by 90 per cent whereas in UK, prices have risen by 34 per cent, in Japan only by 9 per cent. As I said, in these countries prices have risen in a controlled manner.

This abnormal increase in prices in our country has always hit the lower income groups. If we take 1952-53 as the base year (100) and calculate the index number of whole-sale prices—I am not referring to retail prices—we find that for all commodities it is now 217, if we take it from May 1966 to June 1967, the index number has gone up from 182 to 217.

If you take food articles alone, they registered a steep increase from 186 to 247, the rise was as much as 61 points within one year, about 33 per cent. If you take sugar, it has gone up from 162 to 368, the rise has been 125 per cent within a single year. These have affected the low income groups.

We have been taking pride in our five year plans and one of our chief objections has been to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. How far has this been achieved? I would invite your attention to the national sample survey reports published last year after some field research made by them. They have analysed the household incomes of urban as well as the rural population. They have found that as far as the urban households are concerned, 13.6 per cent of the families are living on Rs 833 per person per mensem, 28.9 per cent are living on Rs 14.94, 32.5 per cent are living on Rs 22.71, 10.6 per cent are living on Rs 31.57. It shows that as much as 85.6 per cent, or roughly 86 per cent of the population is living on Rs 189 per person per mensem, that means 63 paise per day. So, 86 per cent of our population, after a decade of planning, has been living at a sub-marginal level.

If you go to the rural households, the same story has been repeated.

Shri Raaga (Srikakulam): It is worse.

Shri Seshyan: About 87 per cent of the population is living on 35 paise per day per person in the rural area. In the same analysis it has been found that 0.9 per cent of the rural household accounts for 16 per cent of the cultivable land and 33 per cent of the total agricultural income. Less than one per cent of the entire population in the rural areas are cornering one-third of the total agricultural income. This is the state of affairs after 15 years of planning.

Why are we so much worried about the rising prices of food? Because a large proportion of the income of the low income groups is spent on food, and as I have pointed out, food prices have been increasing at a very alarming rate, 25 to 30 per cent within one year. If you take the analysis, the lower income groups, i.e., those with a monthly income of Rs. 500 and less, have to spend as much as 79 per cent of their budget on food alone. Food includes, according to the national sample survey, so many items, cereals, pulses, milk products etc., but actually we find that milk products constitute only 0.2 per cent, pulses only 0.4 per cent etc. Therefore, practically the entire expenditure on food is on cereals, and for that a man has to spend about 79 per cent of his monthly budget. Therefore, you can well imagine the hardship that has been caused to the lower income groups by the appalling rise in prices which has been caused by the unimaginative and inflationary policies of our Government.

The Madras Government wanted to introduce the sale of rice at one rupee per measure. This was ridiculed by many, and the Central Government made it plain that if they wanted to fulfil such a scheme the Centre would not come in their way but they would not help them. The Central Government could have been more co-operative in containing prices. Once we contain the price of rice and food articles, it goes a long way to lighten the

budget of the lower income groups, and it also acts as a cushion to see that the prices of other articles do not rise in a haphazard way. For that the State Government was not given any help by this Government. I want to draw your attention to the centre-state relations as far as the financial policy is concerned. The Congress has been enjoying monopoly of power for the past twenty years in the centre as well as in the states. It was a sort of a political feudal system, the centre being in the position of overlord and the states, serfdoms. The pattern has changed. For the first time the federal structure has come to be recognised and it demands to be respected by the centre. The states are far from satisfied at the way planning is done and plans are changed. Sometimes they announce that Salem plant is coming. Five years later, they say that Salem is not going to come. Prime Minister Nehru assured the certainty of the Tuticorin Harbour project; that was later on endorsed by Lal Bahadur Shastri. Now, after all this, they say that it will have to be reconsidered and that it may end in a fishing harbour. These things go to show how the planners and the government at the centre work. I do not say that the centre should not have anything to do with the states. I do not say that the centre should not act as a co-ordinating agency. But they change these things very easily. Once they say: go ahead. Then they say: do not go ahead. On the floor of this House in 1962, Mr. Subramaniam the then Steel Minister announced a decision on Salem. Of course he happens to come from the South. But what he said here was on behalf of the government. He said that Salem plant had been accepted and that it would come in shortly. For six years it has been in cold storage. Unfortunately, Mr. Subramaniam is not here. He is somewhere else. It is true that the States should not be dependent permanently on the central exchequer. They should ordinarily be self-supporting. For that States should have adequate and elastic resources of revenue. A review of the division of

[Shri Sezhiyan]

financial resources between the centre and the states is required. There should be a reappraisal of this aspect. All the expanding and bigger sources have gone to the centre and the states have been left with inelastic and sometimes closed resources.

If you take the figures for the past fifteen years, you will see that in 1950-51 the centre had a revenue receipt of Rs. 411 crores and all the states put together had Rs. 274 crores; out of total of Rs. 785 crores for both the states and the centre, the centre got 52 per cent and the states 48 per cent. Out of a total of Rs. 4006 crores in 1966-67, the centre has got Rs. 2711 crores and the states, all put together, only Rs. 1,295 crores. These are the comparable figures for 1950-51 and 1966-67. In sixteen years the centre's resources have increased by 6.6 times, while those of the states have increased by 3.7 times only. That only further proves my point that the states' resources have been rigid and inelastic and the centre's resources have been expanding and bigger. In terms of percentage, in 1950-51, the centre's share in the total revenue resources was 52 per cent and it has increased to 66 per cent of the total in 1966-67. The previous speaker also mentioned how the debts have gone up twelve-fold for the States. The interest on loan from the centre to the states has gone from Rs. 5 crores in 1951 to Rs. 155 crores in 1967. By way of loans and interest we have been paying heavy sums. If I say that the Madras Chief Minister wants some more elasticity in the revenues earmarked for the states or if I quote Bihar Chief Minister, probably they may think that it has come from a non-Congress or anti-Congress government. But I can quote some of the suggestions made by the Congress governments themselves. This is from a speech of a Congress Minister; his reference is to central loans:

"These loans are expended by the State Government on capital

works which obviously last much longer than the period for which central loans are given and also take a longer time to yield results in terms of additional revenue. Legitimate annual depreciation provisions on the capital assets which have to be based on the life of the works and the paying capacity of the benefited citizens will not and do not pay for the annual equated instalments required to be paid to the government of India. The gap in resources has to be found by state governments. The annual debt charges borne by the state governments have increased (from year to year). This implies that there will be a heavy draft on our hard raised resources, if the existing terms and conditions of central loans continue. Government of India grant loans to state governments out of its own open market borrowing, from funds obtained by deficit financing and from foreign aid. Though a part of central loans comes from the Government of India's open market borrowing, much larger part would seem to come from funds obtained by deficit finance and from foreign aid. The terms and conditions under which the Centre gets its loanable funds and the terms and conditions under which the Centre gets its loanable funds and the terms and conditions under which these are made available to the states require equitable harmony. I trust the next Finance Commission will go into this question and recommend a satisfactory solution of this vexed problem which is likely to become a source of considerable financial anxiety to state governments with successive five year plans."

15 hrs.

Sir, this is from a budget statement of the Bombay Government for 1956-57. Mr. Morarji Desai was the Chief Minister of Bombay at that time!

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall give a reply to that

Shri Seshiyam: Now that he has come to the centre, he may say that he has changed his views if he is to go back to a State as the Chief Minister, probably he will emphasise these points with redoubled vigour. Many loans to the states have come even without their asking for them. Take for instance, the gold control order. This was a central government order passed without any consultation with the states. The goldsmiths were affected and they were thrown out of employment in hundreds and thousands. The centre advanced loans to them and while granting the loans routed them through the state governments and asked the states to treat them as loans to the states. Now, the states are repaying the loans with interest. While on this question, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is having any serious reconsideration about scrapping gold control. I understand that he was seriously thinking of it and on the floor of this House Mr Hanumanthaya made a statement to this effect while speaking on the Finance Bill last year. I shall quote him

"Shri K. Hanumanthaya I was quoting Shri Morarji in order to show the untenability of this order. I was making the point that even its author is of the opinion that it is time it is scrapped. I am in a position to say that I have said this with his previous approval."

Some Members asked that Mr Desai was himself a member of the House and why should he not say this himself. He replied that he had resolved not to speak in the House unless he was a minister or something like that. Both the gentlemen are here. There was some discussion then and Mr Hanumanthaya said

"I may also say that it is not merely a case of his opinion or

my opinion that ought to matter. If this gold control order is left to the free vote of the House, I am sure this House will vote in favour of scrapping it."

He sensed the feeling of the whole House and said that the gold control order should be scrapped.

Regarding prohibition I agree entirely with the opinion of the Finance Minister. I approve of that idea. Prohibition has done something good, and so it should stay. But I want to know what he is doing to implement this programme, the directive given in the Constitution. The Constitution itself states that this policy should be implemented by the State. "State" means not the State Governments alone but the Central Government also. The Centre has got a share in responsibility in implementing the directive principles in the Constitution. Even in that relevant article in the Constitution, that chapter says, the "State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislatures of each of the States."

Sometime ago, Mr Pant, while replying to the question raised by me said that at one stage there was a suggestion to meet 50 per cent of the losses or the financial resources in this regard, pertaining to the State, in implementing this scheme. I may state here that the Madras Government is implementing this policy with faith and conviction. I want to know whether you are going to give 50 per cent to the Madras State in this connection, because the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance himself said that they would meet 50 per cent. Therefore, if they want us to implement this policy, I would like to know—in the face of their desire and in the face of the suggestion that they would give 50 per cent—whether he is going to give 50 per cent to the Madras State.

[Shri Sezhayan]

Lastly, I wish to speak about automation. This is a very serious problem which I want to bring to the Government's notice. Today, it is poignant to note that 40,000 employees of the Life Insurance organisation are on a token strike, they have been forced to the token strike because all the representations that they made, not only on behalf of the LIC employees but on behalf of others also wherein automation is being thought of, have been of no avail. Automation is slowly creeping in. I must say here that we are not against mechanisation in so far as mechanisation helps the human welfare and employment conditions in the country.

About employment potential, if automation helps well and good, it should be resorted to. But then, if we go to the figures of unemployment in this country, we find that at the end of the first Five Year Plan there were 53 million people unemployed, at the end of the second Plan, it was 9 million, at the end of the third Plan, it rose to 14 million. If you take the number of under-employment also into consideration as per the latest official figures it is 14 to 18 million. So the outstanding unemployment at the beginning of the fourth Five Year Plan will be of the order of not less than 20 million. At this stage, when there are 20 million people to be provided with suitable jobs, the question is whether it is advisable to bring in automation.

In this connection, I would like to quote from John Kenneth Galbraith, the American economist. I am quoting him, because, if I quote anybody else, they may not agree. In his book "Economic Development", John Kenneth Galbraith has given sound advice with respect to taking technical know-how from some other countries. There are two types of technical know-how or technical device which we take from other countries. He has amplified it by saying as follows:

"The borrowing of technology is also a subtle matter. In principle it is highly desirable. One must know, however, why the thing was worked out."

Because, blindly we should not take something from the other countries. He says

"Was it a step forward in a process or product of universal application? Or was it an adaptation to the requirements of advanced economic development itself? High yielding maize hybrids, the Japanese method of rice cultivation, improved fertilizer use, LD process of steel production are advances of general application. They economise all resources."

Wherever there is a resource-saving device it should be adopted. He goes on to say

"They are as appropriate and as important for the less or more developed country. But much of the technology of the more advanced countries represents an accommodation to labour shortages or reflects the other special requirements of the more advanced economy. The mechanical cotton picker and the modern heavy farm tractor are innovations of this sort. Their use on the farms in the United States reflects the fact that labour for hire is exceedingly scarce. This technology should not be taken over by countries in the earlier stages of development. To do so is to waste scarce resources and handicap development and much more than incidentally, to add to unemployment."

Therefore, automation may be a necessity for America where there is labour shortage, where an enormous price has to be paid to hire or employ human labour. In those conditions,

thus thing can be there In India, where more than 20 million people are standing in a long queue to get jobs, all these things are introduced in the LIC, oil companies, railways, income-tax Department etc Whenever we put this question, the ministry says there will be no retrenchment If you put a computer and at the same time, there is no reduction in labour, it means the computer is superfluous On the other hand, if it is going to reduce human labour, you should be very plain and say that 14,000 people will be retrenched in the process Then its usefulness is apparent We spend lakhs of rupees in foreign exchange to import these machines Today one such machine has been installed in the LIC, Bombay Therefore, they should make it clear whether the automation devices are cutting down the employment potential or not If they are not cutting down, then they are superfluous and we do not require them If they are cutting down employment potential, then also we do not require them

With these words, I appeal to the minister to look into the question of automation from the human point of view, the employment point of view and from the point of view of the interests of the workers who are affected by it.

श्री. र. नृपेश्वर मुल्ल (हिसार) : न्यायति महोदय, इस बिल के द्वारा जो हाउस में पेश किया गया है इनकम टैक्स एक्ट की धाराओं को सिम्पलीफाई और राशनलाइज करने की कोशिश की गई है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि इनकम टैक्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोलेक्ट हो और जो पिछला टैक्स है, जो एरियर्स है, उनकी बसूली के लिए भी कोशिश की जाए। मेरा भयना खयाल है कि भ्रष्ट नए टैक्स लगाने के बजाय प्रापर एसेसमेंट हो और कोलेक्शन का इतजाम ठीक हो और टैक्स इवेजान को हम रोकने में कामयाब हो जाए तो वायदा नए टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत न पड़े।

काफी से ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स की रकम इवेज होती है, चोरी होती है। इसको रोकने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। हमें बह मानूस करना चाहिये कि इसका क्या कारण है और इसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है। जहां तक मेरा खयाल है बड़े बड़े बैंक्स बड़े बड़े पूजी-पतियो के कब्जे में हैं। वे अपना काला धन इसमें छिपा देते हैं और फिक्टिशस नाम से भी एकाउंट खुले हुए हैं। यह बात मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट थ्राफ इंडिया ने इनकम टैक्स एपेलेट कमिशन को मुकर्रर जि। या उसमें भी इस बात की चर्चा है। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि भ्रष्ट बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज किया जाए तो काफी हद तक इनकम टैक्स की चोरी बन्द हो सकती है। उस हालत में बैंक्स पर थ्रापका कंट्रोल हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि इस तरह वह जरूर ध्यान दे।

दूसरी बात मैं भ्रष्ट एसेसमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हाउस के भ्रष्ट धर्मी थ्राडिट रिपोर्ट सिविल और कमर्शियल पेश की गई है उनको देखने से पता लगता है कि भ्रष्टरान इनकम टैक्स लगाते हैं बहुत ला र-काही करते हैं। इसके लिए एक दो मिसालें मैं हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

"In the course of test audit carried out during the period 1st September, 65 to 31st August, 66, under-assessment of tax of Rs 740 crores in 9880 cases and over-assessment of tax of Rs 65 89 lakhs in 2014 cases were noticed. Besides this, several defects in following the prescribed procedure also came to notice of audit."

इससे पता लग जाएगा कि भ्रष्ट - एसेसमेंट के केसिस कितने बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। भ्रष्ट भ्रष्टरान लापरवाही न करें और ठीक काम करें तो काफी से थ्यादा इनकम टैक्स की रकम यसूल हो सकती है।

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इनकम टैक्स की रकम काफी एरियर में है उसको भी वसूल करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाए। इससे हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और हमें नए टैक्स लगाने की ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

अब मैं चंडीगढ़ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए इस विषय पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इसका जिक्र हाउस में दो तीन बार कुछ पंजाब के मेम्बर साहबान की तरफ से किया गया है। दरअसल अगर देखा जाए तो चंडीगढ़ के बारे में बेइसाफी हरियाणा के साथ हुई है। शाह कमिशन ने काफी सोच-विचार के बाद, एबीडिस लेने के बाद, इनकवायरी करने के बाद यह सिफारिश की थी कि चंडीगढ़ हरियाणा को मिलना चाहिये। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 40 पर इस बात का जिक्र किया है और कहा है।

"The Kharar Tehsil has a Hindi-speaking majority according to the 1961 census. It would be for the economic well being of the people of that part of Tehsil Kharar which is not covered by the controlled area and the capital project to be merged with the State with which the controlled area and the capital project area are merged"

We, therefore, recommend that Kharar Tehsil including the Chandigarh capital project be merged with the Hindi-speaking State."

यह बात मैंने इसलिए कही कि अगर हिस्टोरिकली, लिग्विस्टिकली, कल्चरली, किसी भी बाइंडिंग प्रॉब्लम से देखा जाए चंडीगढ़ शुरू में हरियाणा का हिस्सा रहा है और इसलिए असल इन्फाक्ट तो यह है कि अब भी इसको हरियाणा के अन्दर शामिल कर दिया जाए। सन् 1911 के पहले जब दिल्ली

हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी नहीं थी चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली विविजन का हिस्सा था। बाद में जब दिल्ली को राजधानी बना दिया गया तो अम्बाला विविजन को निकाल कर पंजाब के साथ शामिल कर दिया गया। इसलिए मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि बोली के लिहाज से भी कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि ज्यादा आसानी से उन लोगों की है जो कि हिन्दी बोलते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है :

"The large percentage of students who had the examinations from Chandigarh and Kharar Tehsil in the years 1965 and 1966 opted to answer the question papers in the Hindi medium broadly supports the inference that the language of the region is predominantly Hindi-speaking."

इसको देखते हुए मैं इस सदन से अपनी कसना कि जल्दी से जल्दी चंडीगढ़ हरियाणा को लौटाया जाए और वह हरियाणा के लोगों के साथ धारा 356 करेगा। इसाफ का तकाजा यही है।

एक दो बातें मैं और भी कहना चाहता हूँ। त्रिबी पसिस के बारे में रिसेंटली हमारी ए० आई० सी० सी० ने भी रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है। रेजोल्यूशन पास करने के बाद पब्लिक के माइड में यह एग्जिस्टन है कि इस रेजोल्यूशन को इम्प्लेमेंट किया भी जाएगा या नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि ए० आई० सी० सी० ने जो यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है उसको इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाए। रकम की कोई बात नहीं है। तकरीबन पांच करोड़ रुपये की रकम सालाना बतौर त्रिबी पसिस के राज महाराजों को दी जाती है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी के दिल में यह विश्वास पैदा हो कि हम गरीबों

के लिए सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है और वेतन के अन्दर देशी इन्फ्लिक्शन पैदा करना चाहती है जिससे हर भारतीय तरकीबी कर सके, चुनावों के अन्दर आसानी से हिस्सा ले सके। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि इस बात की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है कि बिना पैसे के बचकिए जाएं और यदि ऐसा किया गया तो इसका तमाम देश के ऊपर बड़ा प्रचंडा प्रसर पड़ेगा।

मैंने पिछले दिनों हाउस में एक क्वेश्चन उठाया था और मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज भी मेरी इन बात की ताईद करेंगे कि जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ। आप देखें कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर किस तरह से हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं। एक पार्टी के एम० एल० ए०, एक पार्टी के मेम्बर अपनी उस पार्टी को छोड़ कर दूसरी पार्टी में चले जाते हैं। जब यह सवाल 19 तारीख को इस हाउस के अन्दर आया तो तमाम पार्टी की तरफ से यह जाहिर किया गया और यह हाउस की राय थी कि जरूर इस किस्म का कोई भाग डिसिप्लिन फार पोलिटिकल पार्टीज होना चाहिये। यह जो चीज है इसको हम इसी तरह से चलने रहना नहीं देख सकते। आज यह सवाल हमारे सामने नहीं है कि किम पोलिटिकल पार्टी का राज देश के किस भाग क अन्दर है। हमारे सामने सवाल डेमोक्रेसी का है, हिन्दुस्तान का है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर डेमोक्रेसी कामयाब हो, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम कामयाब हो तो इसके लिए एक लाउड, आनेस्ट, ईमानदार पोलिटिकल पार्टी निर्माण की सक्त जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की एक मीटिंग बुलाई जाए और उस मीटिंग के अन्दर इस मसले पर गौर किया जाए।

और इस किस्म के उपाय किये जायें जिससे मेजिसलेटज एक पार्टी को छोड़ कर दूसरी पार्टी में शामिल न हो सकें। ऐसा करने से हमारे पोलिटिकल सिस्टम

में आनेस्टी आयेगी।

इस बजट में इस बात का कोई आस चिक नहीं किया गया है कि बैंकबर्न एरियाज की तरकीबी के लिए कोई आस रकम खर्चसूत की गई है। हालांकि हमारी तीनों प्लानज का यह मक़दद था कि हमारे देश के मुक़तलिक रिज़न्ड और रियाज में जो डिसपैरिटी है उसको कम किया जाए और अंडर डेवलप एरियाज को डेवलेप किया जाये, लेकिन आजादी मिलने के इतने सालों के बाद भी हमारे देश में से बहुत से एरियाज हैं जो बैंकबर्न और बहुत अंडर-डवलप हैं। मेरी धरील है कि इस काम के लिए एक स्पेशल मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाये और इसके लिए एक ख़ाम रकम खर्चसूत की जाये ताकि बैंकबर्न एरियाज के लोग यह महसूस कर सकें कि उनकी तरकीबी के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है।

हमारा यह मक़दद है कि हम अपने देश में एक सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आज़ सोसायटी कायम करें जिससे हर एक आदमी को तरकीबी का मौका मिले लेकिन हमारा यह मक़दद तब तक पूरा नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि हम अपने देश में मानोपलीज को नहीं रोकेंगे। मानोपलीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कुछ बिजिनेस हाउजिस तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की पचास परसेंट के करीब वोलत को कंट्रोल किए हुए हैं। यह बड़ दुख की बात है। मेरी धरील है कि इन किस्म के साधन पैदा किये जायें कि यह जो मापसांज सिस्टम हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ता जा रहा है इसको रोकना जाये जिससे हमारे देश में सही तीर पर एक सोशललिस्टिक निज़ाम कायम हो और हर एक गरीब आदमी यह महसूस करे कि उसको तरकीबी के लिए मौका मिला है।

Shri Shiv Sharma (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, it is a tragedy that I should, for the first time, be addressing a practically empty House. However, the heads that are listening to my

[Shri Shiv Sharma]

message are not empty, and that is a great compensation. It is another irony that I should be opposing the budget of the Finance Minister, whom, after Gandhi, I have given the highest respect, so much so, that if, at the end of my criticism of his budget, he feels and he can say, that I am wrong, I would be prepared to withdraw all that I have said. I have that faith in him.

My subject is very restricted. It is with regard to the relationship of this budget to the Ayurvedic medicine. The Government set up a large number of committees over the decades, including strictly anti-Ayurvedic committees like the Sir Joseph Bore Committee, committees partly ayurvedic and partly modern like the Chopra Committee, purely ayurvedic committees like the Udapa Committee and the Vyas Committee. But on one thing they were all unanimous, that about 80 to 90 per cent of the Indian population is served by the indigenous medical profession. It is an irony that that system through which these 80 to 90 per cent people receive service should, in the entire Budget receive only about 4 to 5 per cent of the total grant on health, 95 per cent of which goes to a system which does not serve more than 10 or 15 per cent of the people of this country.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mentour) : Does the hon. Member suggest ayurvedic medicines for the country's ills?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj) : That would be the most honourable thing for India to adopt.

Shri N. K. P. Saive : It is a maiden speech.

An hon. Member : Please do not disturb.

Shri Shiv Sharma : I have no objection to any disturbance.

I have sufficient faith in this system to be able to answer any question that would be raised. I have always invited questions.

Since this subject has come up, I want to submit that I was invited by the Medical Faculty of Rochester University to address them on *ayurveda* and a large contingent of doctors from the West will be shortly coming to India to receive lectures on *Ayurveda*. During a question session from about 5 P.M. till about 1 A.M. I was asked questions by American doctors. It was the greatest thrill of my life that people asked questions because asking of questions proves that they are fully interested in the subject. I assure you that I will be at your service to answer any question and there will be no evasion. Of course, I am not insinuating anything with reference to the ministerial type of answering questions.

It is not so much the paucity of the funds that are being made available to the Ayurvedic system as the nature of their expenditure that I wish to bring to the notice of the House. I wish to discuss two particular aspects of *Ayurveda*—education and research. I will make an appeal to the Finance Minister at the end of what I have to say and I will leave the entire decision to him and let him, with his clean conscience, take a decision on the question whether the expenditure should be permitted to be made along the lines along which it is now being made.

A peculiar system of *Ayurveda* has been brought into existence. They use the word 'integrated medicine' for it. The word 'integrated' is a past participle. It means something that has been achieved. The graduates of this system claim that they are masters of both the systems. Now, I have the highest regard and respect for modern medicine. It is one of the greatest scientific achievements. When I talk of

Ayurveda, it does not mean that I automatically reject or condemn a system for which I have the highest admiration and for the practitioners of which I have the highest regard. The relationship between me and those practitioners is of mutual respect and exists on a very good level.

About this claim that they are masters of both the systems, I wish to bring this to your notice. If Shri Nanda had been here he would have told you—I met him in 1954 or 1955 in Bombay—that he was very angry and upset after he had met those modern medical men who were totally responsible for the institution of this course called the course of integrated medicine into which practically all the Ayurvedic funds of the States and the Centre have gone. On being questioned by me, Shri Nanda said, "I am angry with these hypocrites who say in their public speeches that they are building up the Ayurvedic system of medicine along modern lines, when I asked them what graduates they had produced their reply was that that was the only way to wind up the Ayurvedic system which was unscientific." This was the reply to Shri Nanda of the people who were the authors of the integrated system. On the merits of it my demand is that every penny spent on that so-called system should be stopped forthwith, as we are not producing either good doctors or good *vaidyas*.

The modern medical man shall not permit a graduate to practise allopathic medicine if he has spent a fraction of a second short of five years after doing his intermediate in science. We the Ayurvedic physicians, feel that a person is certainly not fit to practise ayurveda unless he is given a minimum of five years or so of intensive training and education to be able to grasp fully the Ayurvedic system. And it is claimed that within half the time of both one has become a master of both.

I want to bring to your notice that the Health Ministry, having supported this system for a long time, ultimately got ashamed of what it was doing, dropped the term 'integrated' and started calling it the concurrent system of medicine', because they realised that when two systems are taught concurrently without their integration anywhere they cannot be called a single system of medicine. What happens is that one teacher comes to teach modern medicine and he criticizes Ayurveda and at another time another teacher comes to teach Ayurveda and he criticizes the modern system. The result is utter confusion. Those who claim that they practise both, at what level do they practise both these systems? In modern medicine a thoracic surgeon would not open the brain. My friend doctor guide goes on opening brains continuously in Bombay because he is a neuro-surgeon and he would not take up surgical work on thorax. It is at lower levels that people start claiming that they know everything. The licentiates almost invariably write "L.M.P. Physician and Surgeon". If you go further into the villages, you will find the sign "Physician, Surgeon and Dentist". If you go very much further, you will read on the sign-board, "Physician, Surgeon, Dentist, Watch-mender and Gramophone-repairer". It is like a case of a boy who wants to marry a bride of 18 years and you present him with three girls of 6 years each and you tell him, "Here are three girls of 6 years each and you get one bride of 18 years".

This is the integrated system of teaching that is going on. All these boys do not want to practise Ayurveda and they insist that they should be given a condensed course in Allopathy and given the degree of M.B.B.S. The Health Minister cheerfully comes and says that they have given so many lakhs of rupees for the development of Ayurveda. Whether that money is going to the cause of Ayurveda, it is for you to see. Some research is being conducted on Ayur-

[Shri Shiv Sharma]

veda and those crores of rupees, of course, very few crores of rupees compared to modern medicine, are spent on that sort of Ayurveda and they come here and say that they have spent so much money on Ayurvedic research

Sir, I seek your indulgence to quote an incident from Punjab which will give a very clear picture to you as to how funds allotted for Ayurvedic are being re-channelled into Allopathic field. You will find that the Ayurvedic College at Banaras has been abolished and there is now a modern medical research college. They have changed the name from the Ayurvedic College to the College of Medical Sciences, whatever that means. That is one city where the Ayurvedic tradition of teaching is over 3000 years old. The first work on Ayurveda was written in Kashi by Susruta, the first surgeon of the world, called the first disciple of Dhanwantari. You may be aware that there are two Dhanwantaris in Ayurveda, one is Lord Dhanwantari of, call it mythology or puranas or anything—I do not want to contest that—and the other is the Dhanwantari, who was teaching at Kashi, the historical figure accepted by all the medical historians of the world. Greeks at that time came to Kashi. If you study the literature written in Arabia, the Arabs came in numbers to study Ayurveda at Kashi which they called the very fountain-head of Ayurveda. Even when Aurangzeb, at Kashi, demolished a temple and left half of it undemolished after building a mosque in the demolished part, he did not interfere with the tradition of teaching of Ayurveda. Ayurveda's teaching continued even during the British days although they did undermine Ayurveda by influencing the minds of the people adversely. But the Ayurvedic tradition at Kashi was not broken. It is a great tragedy that it was in the days of the present Congress Government that the Ayurvedic College was

closed at Banaras and that funds allotted for Ayurveda were diverted

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Shiv Sharma: If you permit me, I may sum up in one sentence the story of all the eras of Ayurveda, that the attempt to misrepresent and liquidate Ayurveda, invidious during the Mughal period, insidious during the British period, became perfidious thereafter. There is no other word for it as you will see the level to which Ayurveda has been reduced.

Then, there was a direct attempt to break the Jamnagar Ayurvedic Research Institute into various pieces. I do not have to convey it to the hon. Finance Minister because he was the one who saved the Jamnagar Ayurvedic Research Institute from the machinations of the Health Ministry. Otherwise, it would have gone the way of the Banaras Ayurvedic College.

I may give an incident of pre-partition Punjab when a deputation of Hindus and Sikhs called on Sir Sikandar and represented to him that although the radio was financed mostly by these two communities, because they were richer and they were purchasing the licences in large numbers, it was almost entirely, exclusively, employing the singers from the majority community, the Muslims. From the morning till the evening the programme consisted of Tamancha Jans and Mubarak Begums. When this deputation called on Sir Sikandar, there was a news item in the paper that the Chief Minister gave a very patient hearing to the deputationists and promised them that their communities would also be represented. The next day, out of curiosity, we switched on the radio. In the morning the names were Tamancha Jans and Mubarak Begums and in the evening the names were Jaswant Kaur, Sakuntala Devi and others. When we heard in evening, the voices

appeared to be the same as they were in the morning. Subsequently it was found out that the same artists sang as Tamancha Jan and Mubarak Begum in the morning and as Jaswant Kaur and Sakuntala Devi in the evening.

I have given this story just to tell you that apart from the many many thousands of crores of rupees which are spent on conducting research in allopathy, even those few crores which are allotted to Ayurvedic Sakuntalas also go to allopathic Tamancha Jans. It is just only a change of name. Substantially it is again and again going to the same favourite. What is it to me if the tulsi leaves are broken into pieces and then their active principles are isolated out of them under the Ayurvedic funds as it is done under the allopathic funds? We can have research along very different lines that should build and expand Ayurveda.

I will quote from a speech delivered by late Prime Minister Shastri. That speech is very very significant because for the first time after 17 years of the present rule, a Prime Minister broke the tradition of suppressing anything which meant progress and development of Ayurveda. Shri Laj Bahadur Shastri directly went into it. He not only said that 'it does require further consideration as to how Ayurveda should further grow and develop'. He went further and said that this development should be conducted through the people who are interested in its growth, by the vaidyas themselves'. But far more significant than this is a passage at the end. Having inaugurated the Health Ministers' Conference, having for the first time in 17 years introduced the concept of the desirability of openly expressing that our relationship with Ayurveda should be for its growth and development, he apologized to the Health Minister. His words were: 'I am sorry I have said something which may not be generally liked by

the experts'. Understand this picture. The Prime Minister is apologizing to the Health Minister for having said something which has hurt her! What has hurt her? That the funds of Ayurveda should be spent for the benefit of Ayurveda by the vaidyas without interference by the non vaidyas. That Health Minister was in charge of the funds for building of Ayurveda.

There is more to it. There was a resolution passed by the Medical Conference that Ayurveda should be wound up. The former Health Minister happened to be a member of that organisation. The Chairman of the Indian Medical Council wrote a letter to the Government of India saying that all that was in Ayurveda had been taken up by allopathy and nothing new was left out and therefore it should be wound up and there was no need for its existence. Then I happened to be the Chairman of the State Faculty of the Ayurveda of the composite State of Bombay and he asked me to increase the grant to the Nadiad Ayurvedic College by Rs 1 lakh. I pointed out to him that it was only a little while ago that he had written a letter to the Government of India that Ayurveda should be wound up. He said that he had written that as the Chairman of the Indian Medical Council and this aid he was asking for as the President of the Maha Gujarat Ayurvedic Society. I have never in my life spoken with two voices on any subject and it was very difficult for me to understand this. When these people, who demand total abolition of Ayurveda as members of the Indian Medical Council, come to the Health Ministry and say that they want to do something for our national medicine, do you believe that they will do it? Nobody is more aware of it than the hon. Finance Minister. He knows all the tactics which were played in order to wind it up. The entire grant that comes to Ayurveda goes back again to allopathy.

[Shri Shiv Sharma]

I had said something very bitter on the occasion of that Health Ministers' Conference. I happened to be there as the representative of the Planning Commission because then I was honorary adviser to the Planning Commission on Ayurveda. I had to resign because my salary was one rupee per mensem, which would have debarred me from standing for the Parliament because that was an office of profit, in spite of the fact that I was sometimes adding one hundred rupees to it and returning it. I happened to meet a lawyer, otherwise, I would not have been here today. He told me 'Just rush to Delhi and get a certificate that your resignation has been accepted otherwise, your nomination papers will be rejected'. All these rules were not quite known to me.

I was asked at that time by the Health Minister to comment, and I said that there was nothing left for me to say after the Prime Minister had spoken, particularly when he had emphasised, firstly, that the funds allotted to Ayurveda should be for its development and growth secondly that unhampered by non-Ayurvedic physicians, the Ayurvedic physician should be permitted to do with that little sum what they wished to do and that they should be given a chance, and it was precisely by saying so that he had hurt the feelings of those people who were in charge of the future development of this system. My words were very few because I had spoken for five minutes, and I said you will be wondering why a person should be unhappy after such assurances from the Prime Minister, but I am aware that when these assurances go for implementation

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Shiv Sharma: Do you want me to show the same respect for this bell which I generally show, or the one

which has been shown by my predecessors?

Anyhow, I will finish very quickly. I was thinking that probably the precedents established a tradition and the precedents that I saw before me were such that I could perhaps take more time after you ring the bell.

I will go very quickly into it, and I will give just one example and finish. You are aware that I cannot visit this place very often because I am not a politician by profession. Actually, had I known that the Health Ministry would go to a scientist, a man of absolute fairness and integrity, I assure you that I would not have stood for the Parliament and taken a seat from the ruling party. I would just have continued to do my work there. But unfortunately, the things for Ayurveda had become so bad that I had to leave my post and to come and fight.

My words at that time were as follows. I remember that incident because there was so much shouting afterwards and so many explanations were called for. The example that I gave was called indecent and I had to give explanations. There was nothing of indecency in it. I had said that Shastriji's assurances brought very little comfort to my mind. I said that my position was like that of a young man who, when asked by his friends why he was still crying after his girl friend had assured him that her heart belonged to him, answered 'It is true that she says that her heart is mine but I am not happy because the rest of her body continues to go out with other chaps'. My submission was that the time given was only four or five minutes, and we Orientalists used the simile in order to cut short a long argument. The corpus of patronage, the body of the grant, was the grant itself, and the authority to spend it, the whole corpus of that grant and related patronage was in the hands of the enemies

of Ayurveda, the right to spend it was in their hands, only the assurance was with us, that is, the heart was with us. Therefore, there was no frivolity behind it. There were suffering and bitterness at the years of destruction of Ayurveda, such as had never happened before, particularly when it is remembered that the Ayurvedic profession always stood behind the Congress throughout the independence struggle. All our dreams were centred on their coming to power, when they came to power they had hardly any time even to listen to us. At Nagpur in 1920 there was a resolution that they would make Ayurveda a national system. I do not ask for fulfilment of that promise. We are more than grateful for small mercies. We expected partiality. We are denied justice and treated very cruelly. It is that aspect of it that makes me appeal to the Minister now.

There was another aspect—I will not make you ring the bell twice. I just want to give one example. It is my privilege to have been a physician who went out of India on a thousand rupees per day and brought the foreign exchange straight to India and did not spend it outside. That cheque came straight to the Reserve Bank of India. The unilateral traffic of patients from India westwards has been made bilateral by the Ayurvedic profession.

This is no time to tell you of a number of patients coming from Canada, America and other countries for treatment by Ayurveda here. And they get what they come in search of—the cure.

I will just give you one example to illustrate this. This example I am giving, because there is no wriggling out of it. The records are such that it has pinned down the situation. In the September 1951 issue of the *Medical Digest*, there was an article, the reprint of which was distributed all over Bombay. In two sentences, I will give you the gist of that article.

1578 (A1) L.S.D.—5

The patient was lucky to have been born during the era of antibiotics; and that but for recent advances in cardiology and the advent of antibiotics, there was not a ghost of a chance for that patient to survive.

It was put before me. I saw some eminent people who said, 'Now these patients also will not die.' When I said, 'They did not use to die even before the advent of antibiotics', I was ridiculed. Five months later, the patient had a relapse. He was the son of a millionaire and the son-in-law of a multi-millionaire. The cream of the medical profession, an eminent cardiologist who had received the number one prize as the cardiologist of the year from the American Medical Association was in charge of him. They had previously given him 400,000 units of penicillin per day, they raised it to 28,00,000 units per day of penicillin. They added one gramme of streptomycin daily and eight capsules of aureomycin. Then they announced the prognosis as 'very grave', the infection has become resistant to every antibiotic and the patient was dying. I took up the case for treatment under Ayurveda 15 years ago. You cannot say now that he ever had any disease. It was wrong to say that the patient was lucky to have been born during the era of antibiotics. He was lucky to have been born in India which had the blessings of the great science of Ayurveda which could pull him out of the jaws of death at a time when modern medicine at its highest level had failed.

I have given just one example. These cases are legion. At the highest level modern medical men come by the back door and take Ayurvedic treatment. Those files are there, not 10 or 15 but scores of them.

Therefore, I ask for the protection and development of this science. I am asking for something which is alive today, not what had lived before. With these words, I bring this to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister.

[Shri Shv Sharma]

My respect for him cuts across party frontiers

I am sure he is fully worthy of that respect. May he prove as strong in doing justice to *Ayurveda* as he generally is in dealing with other problems. I want this entire issue to be reconsidered. I will be satisfied, to begin with, even with this much fund, but its expenditure should not be re-channelled back to *Ayurveda*, in its entirety. With this request, I resume my seat.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh) He has more than justified his coming to Parliament.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) I hope he will cure this Government in four years at least.

An hon. Member: Along with the hon. Member.

Shri Rajasekharan (Kanakapura) I would like to congratulate our Finance Minister on having introduced a budget without any deficit and also on giving certain tax exemptions on certain things. I personally feel he could not have done much better than what he has done in the present circumstances.

In every developing country, inflation is a necessary thing. With inflation comes a rise in prices. There is only one way of checking this inflation and rise in prices, that is to produce more. So, it goes without saying that the country, the nation as a whole, has to work very hard.

There are certain things to which I would like him to give his careful consideration. It has been said by many leaders and also in this hon. House that agriculture is the most important industry in this country. We should realise that agriculture is the basic industry of this country, but unfortunately all our budgets, all our plans, have been more or less oriented towards industries. We are unable to make this budget an agricultural budget, we are unable to make these

plans agriculture-oriented plans, with the result that after 20 years of independence we are unable to be self-sufficient in food. I know there have been many causes, but even then, we could have done better, we could have fared better than what we are today.

You know the problems of the rural areas, you know the problems of the farmers. Today what is there to induce the younger people, the educated class, to take to the farming line because village life is very hard, and particularly the farming life is, I should say, very difficult. If you take the position of the farmer today, he is the man who has not been cared for very much. Is he getting the needed finance for the development of his industry? Is he getting the needed support by the various communities? Is he getting the needed facilities? I can say he is not.

With regard to loans the farmer is made to go from pillar to post. I know the co-operatives are extending loans, but I should say it is not sufficient.

Here I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that there is a big corporation known as the Life Insurance Corporation. The LIC is deriving its resources, about 30 per cent from the rural areas, but if you look at the investment which it is making in the rural areas it is hardly 3 per cent. That is why I would request the Finance Minister to see that the LIC comes forward to invest in the rural areas so that the farmer's life becomes better and also enjoyable.

One or two years back I remember the then Agriculture Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, made a suggestion to introduce the credit card system for the farmer. I do not know what happened to that proposal. I think it is one of the best proposals which was

ever made. According to it, if a farmer gets a card which assesses his credit-worthiness and also his needs, that, I think, would be a much better thing, so that he can get his credit in time.

Coming to the investment side, investment can only be done when we have savings. I personally feel that we have not encouraged enough savings in this country. I would like to quote the example of Japan. In Japan, particularly in the rural areas, among the farming community, they have got the highest savings. For example, in the co-operative societies in Japan they have got such high deposits that the banks, particularly the National Co-operative Bank of Japan, lends money to the National Reserve Bank of Japan. This is one of the examples which is before us. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to pay much attention to this.

Coming to agricultural research, this is one thing which has been neglected in this country from the beginning. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that more funds are provided. Only ten per cent of our science budget is spent on agriculture whereas in other countries something like 40 to 45 per cent of their science budget is devoted to agricultural research. We derive about forty per cent of the national income from agriculture but we hardly spend about ten per cent on agricultural research. No wonder that we are poor in many respects of agricultural production. The other day we were discussing the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. So much was said about the desirability of farmers being paid better prices for their commodities. Unless they get a better price, there will be no incentive to produce more. The agricultural price commission consists of agricultural economists who only read books but who have no practical experience of farming. That is why that commission fixes a price of Rs. 55-60 per quintal of wheat and when it

goes before the Government and the Government again raises it by Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per quintal and fixes the price at Rs. 70-75 per quintal. The reason for this is that a practical farmer is not put on the commission. A practical farmer should be associated with the agricultural price commission.

I would draw the attention of the House to the emerging young India. Unfortunately we are not paying them much attention. Every year about four or five million young people attain adulthood and are taking part in public administration, business, industry, and so on and are becoming good citizens. What do we do to build up their character? Nothing. That is why there is a sense of frustration prevailing among the youngsters in the universities and colleges. The hon. Minister should try to create a sense of nationalism among the youngsters, a sense of social justice should be there. This can only be done when we take their aspirations into consideration and we have plans to build up their character so that they may play a vital role in the future. The future depends upon the younger generation. I would like to quote the brilliant example of West Germany. They have got a federal youth plan on which they spend Rs. 7 to 8 crores every year to develop German youngsters so that they can be better citizens. What are we doing in this country? I would quote from the report which has been published by a committee appointed by the Estimates Committee in 1959—the Kunzru Committee report. They say they have recommended an allocation of about Rs. 220 lakhs for the entire fourth plan period to meet the needs of the national physical education. Was this enough? Out of this sum, the Centre's contribution is about Rs. 120 lakhs. I would request the Centre to help the younger generation so that they can become better citizens of this country. This can be done if only they have a separate

[Shri Rajasekharan]

ministry for youth affairs This is not a new thing It is in existence in West Germany, Soviet Union and in East European countries I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will consider this

I shall now turn to some of the problems that my State faces Mysore is one of the most fertile States in India, it has many natural resources But unfortunately it has not been able to make use of the resources which are available there due to lack of funds It has got only about four lakh tonnes of food deficit Self-sufficiency can be certainly achieved within no time In regard to irrigation facilities Mysore State has got hardly about 7 per cent compared to its neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh, which has got about 27 per cent and Madras about 22 per cent Therefore there is need that the Central Government should help our State to build up its irrigation potential

16 hrs.

Yesterday and again today—this morning—our revered senior parliamentarian, Shri Tennesi Viswanatham, was referring to the Nagarjunasagar project We do agree that the project should be completed as early as possible but not at the cost of Mysore State We believe in having a balance between the States we believe in equality and fair distribution of the resources to every State in India

The other day, I was very much pained to hear the comment made by one of our seniormost parliamentarians, Shri H N Mukerjee He was saying, what does it matter whether this project has been put in Andhra Pradesh or elsewhere, it is a project which gives food to every State I do agree and there is no doubt about it, but, at the same time, I would request him, and I am sure that he would certainly not like to encourage any sort of imbalance in our country,

as he does not like to see any sort of inequality among the common masses.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is up

Shri Rajasekharan: I would like to take two or three minutes more, and then I shall conclude Mysore State would like to take up the Upper Krishna project as early as possible The other day, our hon Minister of Irrigation and Power was saying that he had sanctioned almost all the projects which were submitted by the Government of Mysore, though the project has been technically cleared unfortunately, he is not able to provide the money which we had requested That is why I would request the hon Finance Minister to give about Rs 130 crores to Mysore State so that they can take up this Upper Krishna project Here I would like to make one suggestion all the major irrigation projects should be taken up as national projects by the Government of India, because the States have not got sufficient funds to take up these projects. That is why I request the hon Finance Minister to consider the taking up of all the bigger projects as national projects and provide money for them

There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon Finance Minister and that is in Mysore State there is one project known as Kudremukha project Here we have a large quantity of magnetite ore which is supposed to be one of the best grades anywhere in the world We need about Rs 70 crores Unless this amount is made available, we will not be able to finalise this project There is keen competition, I have come to know, between Canada and India, because there is more or less the same type of ore found in Canada That is why I request that the Government of India should give at least about Rs. 40 crores to Rs 50 crores to start with,

so that this project can be taken up. I would just like to tell you how important is this project. This project is going to give us about Rs 20 crores foreign exchange annually to start with, and then after we complete the project, it will give us about Rs. 60 crores foreign exchange

I would like to refer to another point here. It is about the Shrivasthi, 9th and 10th units. Unfortunately, our hon Finance Minister has not agreed to give some foreign exchange to have the 9th and 10th units commissioned. The result is that we are losing about Rs 3 lakhs every day. I would therefore request the hon Finance Minister to consider our request and see that the 9th and 10th units are taken up immediately. As you know, electricity is one of the life-bloods of every State, and that is why I request the hon Finance Minister to give more consideration and see that this project is put into operation.

Lastly coming from a rural area, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention about one project in Bangalore district, there is one Muncianese project which is to be taken up as a flood-control measure. This project has been pending with the Central Government since many years. I would request the hon Finance Minister to provide the required finances to take up this project. Every year the Arkavati river is devastating hundreds of acres of mulberry gardens. As you know, mulberry brings foreign exchange to us. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this and see what best we can do about it.

Shri Badruddin (Murshidabad)
Mr Chairman, Sir, this is the first time during the last few months that I have been permitted to open my lips and take part in the debates. I have reached the evening of life; the shadows of the evening are fast closing in upon me. Naturally, I will

be inclined to take a calm and dispassionate view of the entire situation.

Sir, I am in a reminiscent mood today. I am reminded of the glorious days of the Congress. In the early twenties, under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress was carrying on an intense struggle for emancipation of the country from the foreign yoke, creating a new orientation, developing a new phase, of thought, new stirrings of life, shapping and reshaping, moulding and re-moulding, integrating and re-integrating the dying forces of India towards the track of political, social and cultural revolution. In those days, often in the stillness of night, in the depth of solitude, in the grim silence of the heavens, in those moments, when the anxieties and cares of men are laid at rest and the mind of man is lifted above sordid surroundings and transported, not into a region of romance of fancy, but into a serene and calm atmosphere, in those silent moments did I ponder over the darksome fate of the country and my thought instinctively turned towards the great leadership of the Congress, which could usher in a new, even brighter, happier and prosperous India, in which all classes and communities, all groups and societies, would be adequately represented, each one contributing according to its own light and convictions to the social, political and cultural emancipation of the common motherland.

Sir, I am a student of philosophy. I am a misfit when I have got to discuss the financial problems. The Congress, Sir, raised great hopes in our minds in those days, but somehow or other, we have been disillusioned. Not that I have any prejudices against the Congress. I have faith and confidence in the drive, dynamism and the personality of the present Finance Minister. Sir, the situation today is such that I have come to believe that the Congress administration at the centre is

[Shri Budrudduja]

an unavoidable necessity at the present moment. The alternative to the Congress administration today is chaos in the country. I cannot believe for a single moment that our Jana Sangh and Communist friends pulling at cross-purposes will form an alternative Government in the country. That is my feeling, that is my reaction. I cannot resist it.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRI C K BRATTACHARYYA in the Chair]

Sir, coming to the financial problems, I congratulate the Finance Minister for some concessions he has made regarding certain categories of people. This relief granted to these people would reduce the Central revenues by about Rs 11 crores and odds by Rs 15 crores and odds in a full year. But Sir, does that solve the problem? It leaves behind another Rs 100 crores which will hit the lower income groups, the agricultural and industrial workers. But then what is the solution? Unfortunately, the Deputy Prime Minister with all his best intentions with all his sagacity and wisdom is suffering from an unfortunate legacy of the past.

The fiscal policies that have been pursued by the Government so far have resulted in industrial stagnation and shortfall in our agricultural and industrial production. If you will permit me I shall quote certain figures. Sir, we have to view the entire economic situation in the country in all its bearings in all its implications in all its significance and repercussions on the course of events in the whole country, affecting all classes of people and all categories of our countrymen. But what are the results of the steps taken, what are the results of the policies that have been pursued by the Government during the last twenty years? I will give certain figures. Perhaps the time at my disposal will not permit

me to go into figures, but I will give certain figures which are at my disposal. The entire economy has to be studied very closely in the context of the fiscal policy pursued by the Government, in the context of monetary stability.

About monetary stability, the less said the better. India has been living beyond her means during this decade. Naturally prices have soared higher and higher till they have gone far beyond the purchasing capacity of the poorest millions of consumers in the country. Prices have gone up during the last decade by 80 per cent, 28 per cent during the last two years and 46 per cent during the last three years as against only 25 per cent rise in all the stable countries in the world. The wholesale price index of all commodities is 198 today and of food 210 as against 100 in the base year 1952.

Among the international debtors, India today occupies a pre-eminent position. In 1951 our foreign debt was nil. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, it rose to Rs 114 crores, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan in 1957, it reached Rs 761 crores and at the end of the Third Five Year Plan in 1966, it stood at the staggering figure of Rs 2629 crores.

The report of the Scientific Research Foundation only a year back showed that barring Indonesia India has the lowest rate of growth in all the Asiatic and African countries—except of course Japan. Its rate of consumption and rate of national income is also equally unsatisfactory and discouraging.

The fiscal policy of the Government shows the worst handling of the economic situation so far. In the field of direct taxes, India is the highest taxed country in the world. The rate of income-tax rose to 82.2 on earned income and 89.4 on unearned income, over and above the liability imposed by annuity deposit.

The marginal rate of income-tax in Germany is only 53 per cent, 60 per cent in Japan and 65 per cent in Norway India is the only country where income-tax and wealth tax together amount to more than 100 per cent of the total income

This is the policy that we are pursuing We are talking of economy in public expenditure The hon Finance Minister in his anxiety to balance the budget and combat the inflationary spiral the rising price has not resorted to licit financing but has imposed certain taxes But what is the significance of this policy? Unless there is greater and greater production, and unless there is economy in expenditure, unless there is reduction in public expenditure, all tall talk of balancing the budget, of combating inflation and soaring prices is a meaningless hoax, a mere moonshine Nothing can come out of it That has never come about in the world The rapid increase of public expenditure from Rs 1,852 crores in 1955-56 to Rs 7530 crores in 1966-67 is simply staggering If this public expenditure grows and expands in geometrical progression and there is no reduction in public expenditure, prices are bound to soar up Sir, I come from a rural area My hon friend was just now referring to it Almost all of us represent rural constituencies I had been to my village I have seen things with my own eyes I am not exaggerating for a single moment I have seen with my own eyes that for days together our agriculturists, our farmers are going without even a morsel of food They have neither the purchasing power nor employment At the present moment, when there should be heavy downpour in West Bengal during monsoon, there is only slight rainfall and that too intermittently We have not the regular downpour, even during this month, during the monsoon What is the result? Our poor people are half starved, half fed, under fed and unfed. After 20 years of Congress administration, this is

the position of the agriculturists, on whose suffrage we all stand here. We, Members of Parliament, who represent them have no justification to be here if we ignore the claims and demands of millions of our people who do not get even a morsel of food for days together We cannot justify us and our position in this House The Ministers too, owe their position, their status, their eminence, the facilities, amenities and comforts they enjoy to the suffrage of these 70 per cent of the population

Sir, we are short of foodgrains in the country Over the years, over the last 20 years we have been importing food stuffs to the tune of several thousand crores Even now PL-480 is in operation and yet the crisis goes on deepening as time passes on Sir, I am not charging the Congress But the fact remains that we have failed. We have often talked of scientific technique, we have talked of scientific know-how, we have talked of better fertilizers, better seeds, better manure, better insecticides, and pesticides But we do not want any such things now I had a talk the other day when proceeding to Calcutta with an agro-economist posted at Barrackpore in West Bengal He said "we do not want anything except irrigation facilities" I asked "what about credit facilities?" He said "we do not want credit facilities either, give us water" These agriculturists, they are responsible for 46 per cent of our produce, these 70 per cent of the people who produce foodstuff not for themselves alone but to feed us all. But what is their plight? 7 million of our agriculturists in West Bengal do not have even a small portion of land to call their own That is the result of the land reforms that we have introduced or implemented so far People talk of giving them incentives giving them credit facilities, improved seeds during the sowing season and so on. Without irrigation facilities however, all those incentives would be meaningless. I belong to a village where there are 300 acres of

[Shri Badrudduja]

paddy fields but there are no irrigation facilities there. In the neighbouring village, there are paddy fields having soil of the same nature where irrigation facilities have been provided, because of the canal system that has been introduced. My village has not been covered by the canal with the result that in my village the per bigha yield is 7 to 8 maunds whereas the per bigha yield in the neighbouring village of Kagaram in Murshidabad district is 12 to 15 maunds. This is the difference in yield only because irrigation facilities are provided in that village.

Therefore, for God's sake, do not think of heavy industries, at this difficult hour but go in for agricultural-oriented industries, give the agriculturists better facilities. Their children will not be philosophers, thinkers, statesmen, politicians, diplomats, administrators, ministers, Chief Ministers or Prime Minister. They begin with the plough and end with the plough from generation to generation. So give them better facilities. You have to give them facilities to produce not only for themselves alone but for us all. The entire city of Calcutta and the whole industrial belt is being fed by the agriculturists, so, give them all possible facilities.

Sir, then I come to the question of unemployment. Before I do that, may I know how much time I have got? Otherwise I will have to skip over some points.

Mr Chairman: The hon. Member's time is almost up. But he may continue for a short while.

Shri Badrudduja: It is very kind of you, Sir.

Sir, I will come to the unemployment question, that has been referred to just now. Over the years, attempts have been made by the Planning Commission to increase employment

potential. I hope the Minister in charge will throw more light on this point. One of the objects of the Planning Commission was to generate, create and expand opportunities for employment. But, after three five year plans, at the beginning of the fourth Plan, what is the position? There is a backlog of nearly 10 million unemployed among our educated and agricultural and non-agricultural people. If you take into account the disguised unemployment, it will be of the order of 18 million to 25 million. Sir, our educated young men—BAs and BScs, MA_s and MScs—most of whom are unemployed are knocking about the streets for careers. When they compare their lot with the lot of members in the State Assemblies and Parliament and Ministers in the State and Central administrations, what is their reaction when they see them pitchforked in the highest positions of trust in the administrations of the country, and that too not because of superior wisdom and sagacity, not because of superior education and culture, not because of superior services and sacrifice, not because of better contributions to the political and social life of the country but because of force of numbers? When they compare their lot with the lot of ministers, many of whom in the States have not crossed the portals of universities, what is the reaction in our young men throbbing with new life, pulsating with new hopes and aspirations and dreaming beautiful dreams of a new India? Their reaction is rebellion which bursts into flames all along the line.

Sir, I would not have introduced the question of the minorities at the present moment. I believe in the good intentions of the Government over there. But I would only cite one example to show how we have been treated during these years in the services. In the Central administration there are about 3 million gazetted and non-gazetted officers and

In the State administrations throughout India there are about 4 million gazetted and non-gazetted officers. Out of these 7 million gazetted and non-gazetted officers, I doubt very much if there are 7,000 Muslims. These Muslims too constitute an integral part of the nation.

Sir, I would not for a single moment try to encroach on the privileges and rights of any other community. Let the members of the majority community occupy all the positions of trust in various services in the administration of the country through competitive examinations. Let them occupy cent per cent of the jobs but so far as non-competitive jobs are concerned, let the Government lay down the requisite qualifications—matric, IA, BA, MA, BSc or MSc—and give us a quota so that we may feel that we are also citizens of this land and can take up positions in the administration—in the police, the judiciary, the executive in all spheres of life, all fields of activities. Let us not feel that we are being stultified, that we are being shut out from all privileges and opportunities. In the name of the Constitution, in the name of constitutional proprieties, in the name of fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution, let us not be deprived of the rights and privileges which are granted to all other sections of the people.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirsa (Secunderabad): Where did you get the figure of 700 from?

Shri Badrudduja: My time is limited.

Sir, then I come to the question of the official language. Dr. Govind Das was saying the other day that Hindi should be imposed and that there should be no regard for the English language. I have no prejudice or bias against the Hindi language. Hindi is one of the great languages of India. I do not question that for a single moment. But I would only appeal to the Congress administration, to the

Finance Minister and to the Prime Minister not to force down the throats of 300 or more millions of people a language which is the language and dialect of a poor minority in India. That language does not satisfy the demands of a fast advancing community of India. It is not a language of science and scientific studies. It is not a language of diplomacy and international communication. It is not a language of parliamentary ideas and institutions. It is not a language of the law courts and jurisprudence. Let any language develop to that stature, attain to that position, we shall accept that language without any hesitation, without any demur from any quarter; but let us not force down the throats of millions of people a language which has not attained to that position.

Sir, in this context, I cannot but refer to the Urdu language which has been thrown into cold storage, which has been consigned to the limbo of oblivion. I can understand hon. Members in this House of the Jan Sanghi or Swatantra persuasion, or even of PSP persuasion, going against the Urdu language. I do not object to that. Any section of the people, any party or organisation has every right, if they do not like the Urdu language, to stultify, crush, and throw it overboard on the dungheap. But I am only against the policy of the Congress administration.

Sir, it has been laid down in the Constitution, in the Eighth Schedule that Urdu should have a regional character. I have heard of many aberrations, many disabilities, many shortcomings, and limitations of this administration, but I have not come across one such blatant example of this character that in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution they have denied regional character to the Urdu language which has been guaranteed unto it under the Constitution.

Sir, only the other day about the Sindhi language, which is not one of

[Shri Badrudduja]

the languages of India, we unanimously passed a Resolution in the House and everyone of us voted for inclusion of that language in 8th Schedule of the Constitution because some of our brethren from Sind are Indians now. We have no grudge against that language.

Sir, I appeal to the Government and to all sections of the House. There are noble souls both in the Congress and in the Opposition parties, particularly among the Communist Party, who stood by us in the hour of our greatest need. They stood by us in 1964 when Muslims were being tortured with every refinement of cruelty and barbarous savagery and were being pursued to the bitter end. My friends, Prof Hiren Mukerjee, Dr Ranen Sen, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Mrs Renu Chakravarty, stood by us when in the wake of Indo-Pakistan conflict thousands of innocent Muslims were arrested without rhyme or reason and thrown behind the prison bars. They took up our case and stood by us in the hour of our greatest need.

Sir, then about the West-Asian issue, the Congress Government deserves congratulations for the bold and courageous stand they took on the West-Asian issue against the aggressor, Israel—a mis-creation of Britain, the pampered child of American imperialism and supported the Arab cause. The hon Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi took courage in both hands and in the teeth of opposition from some quarters in this House she stuck to the ground.

Sir, I hope all sections of the House will cooperate in building up a better future for the country. Let the cause of the poor people, poor agriculturists, who are knocking about the streets for a morsel of food, be taken on hand on a war-footing. Let the Finance Minister leave alone other problems for the

present, let him provide irrigation facilities, credit facilities and all necessary things for the growth and development of agriculture.

Sir, once again, I appeal to all sections of the House to rise to the occasion and support the cause of the vast millions of people of those half-starved, half-fed, under-fed and ill-fed millions of people of India. Unless we mobilise all our resources, moral and material, the nation, the poor and the impoverished nation, the half-starved nation, cannot be saved from the impending catastrophe that threatens its extinction.

श्री. चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं भारत के उस हिस्से की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जो अंग्रेजों के समय में ले कर आज तक उपेक्षित रहा है। यह क्षेत्र हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी हिस्सा और बिहार का पश्चिमी हिस्सा है। इस की आबादी करीब 4 करोड़ की है। यहाँ की बोल-चाल की भाषा भोजपुरी है, और यहाँ की स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। यहाँ की गरीबी और बढ़ी हुई आबादी का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर के अंग्रेज यहाँ के लोगों को मजदूर और कुली बना कर मुद्रपूर्व के देशों में अडमान, निकोबार, बर्मा और मलाया आदि जगहों में भेजते थे। यहाँ की औसत आय भारत के अन्य स्थानों की आय की चौथाई से भी बहुत ज्यादा कम है। हमारे यहाँ पर आज तक कोई भी उद्योग धन्धा नहीं हो सका। हमारी जीविका का मुख्य साधन खेती और घरेलू नौकरियाँ हैं। खेती का मुख्य आधार यहाँ मानसून है। आज दो साल से मानसून नहीं हुआ जिस से हमारे यहाँ सूखा पड़ गया। हमारे यहाँ के लोग आज भूखी मरने की स्थिति में पड़े हुए हैं। बहुत प्रयास के बाद गोरखपुर में एक फर्टिला-

इजर कारखाना खुला है और गन्ना उत्पादन के क्षेत्रों में सुगर की मिलें हैं। यह हमारी स्थिति दयनीय और गरीबी की छाज है लेकिन इस के अलावा हमारा राजनीतिक इतिहास जो है वह बहुत ही उज्ज्वल और ज्वलंत है। 1857 में प्रथम म्यूटिनी वार जो हुई थी, उस में हमारे इसी क्षेत्र के कुबर सिंह और शहीद मंगल पांडेय ने उस बगावत का नेतृत्व किया था। 1921 का जो चौरा-चौरी कांड हुआ उस को ध्याप नहीं भुला सकते। 1921 में महात्मा गांधी ने इसे सेकेड बारदोली कहा था। 1942 में बलिया, आजमगढ़, गोरखपुर, शाहाबाद और छपरा के कितने ही लोगो ने 1942 के उस आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था। अंग्रेजों ने हमारे वहां के लोगो को दबाया और अनेक यातनाएं दी और हमारे कितने ही वीर नौजवान स्वतंत्रता की बलिबेदी पर कुर्बान हुए। सन् 1857 से ले कर सन् 1942 के हमारे इस इतिहास के कारण और चूकि हमारे लोग भारतवर्ष को आजादी दिलाने में सब से आगे रहे जिसके कारण अंग्रेजों ने बागी समझा। और हमारी जमीन बंगाल के कासिम बाजार और मद्रास के विजयनगरम को दे दी गई और जे जमीनदार होकर हम लोगो का शोषण करते रहे। लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि आजादी के बाद भी हमारी और उपेक्षा बर्ती गई और इस दयनीय हालत पर हमारे भूतपूर्व ससद् मदस्य श्री गहमरी जी के प्रयास के फलस्वरूप स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू जी की कृपा से पटेल कमिशन नियुक्त हुआ जिसने चार जिलो का सैम्पुल सर्वे किया लेकिन उस में भी हमारा जिला बलिया छोड दिया गया। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद भी कोई भी उल्लेखनीय कार्य इस क्षेत्र में नहीं हुआ। मे माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान अपने गरीब, मूखाग्रस्त, पिछड़े और आर्थिकसिन् इलाके की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

हमारे बर्से ऐड हाउसिंग मंत्रालय की तरफ से प्रवेशों को आवास के लिए जो धन

दिया जाता है उस में खेतियर मजदूर और किमानो की आवास व्यवस्था की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। बड़े बड़े नगर सजाये गये, वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी आलीशान इमारते बनी लेकिन खेतियर मजदूर और किसान जो कि इस देश ब समाज की रीठ हैं उन के आवास का इतना ध्यान करने के वास्ते छोटे नगरो तक लाइफ इश्योरेंस की जो स्कीम है मकान बनाने की वह राग तक नहीं पहुंची और वह बड़े बड़े नगरो तक ही सीमित रह गयी। भारत सरकार की चूकि गरीबों के प्रति सहानुभूति है और समाजवाद की तरफ हम बढ रहे हैं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि किसान, साधारण मजदूर तथा हर रिजतों को मकान प्रादि बनाने के लिए लम्बी अवधि का बिना व्याज का ऋण दिया जाना चाहिए। लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन की जो मकान बनाने की और ऋण देने की योजना है उसे छोटे छोटे नगरो तथा देहातो तक फैलाया जाय। रिक्शा और बीडी मजदूरों का अनिवार्य जीवन बीमा कराया जाय। किसानों के लिये सिंचाई की व्यवस्था तथा फसलो का बीमा कराने का जल्द से जल्द कार्य किया जाय। हमारा ऐरिया अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र है। हम अपने खाने के लिए उतना अनाज उत्पन्न नहीं कर पाते हैं जितना आवश्यक है और हुने बाहर से देश में अनाज मगाना पडता है और बाहर के अन्न पर हम निर्भर करते हैं। हमारी जमीन उपजाऊ है और में चाहूंगा कि वहां पर सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिनमें किमानो को मानसून पर निर्भर न रहना पडे। विशेष कर बलिया, गाजीपुर के लिये सिंचाई के लिये बक्सर में गंगा नदी से नहर निकाल कर घाघरा में मिला दिया जाय जिससे दोनो जिलो की सिंचाई हो सके। अगर इस बलिया आजमगढ़ और देवरिया में ट्यूबवैल्व दे दिये जाये तो यह इलाका सरसब्ज हो जायगा क्योंकि वहां की जमीन उपजाऊ है सिर्फ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है और ऐसा करने से कम से कम गाजीपुर

[श्री बन्धिका प्रसाद]

बलिया इस सारे इलाके की सिंचाई की समस्या हल हो जावेगी।

फसलों की बीमा योजना लागू होगी चाहिए। वार्षिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए बनस्पति, मछली पालन, डेरीफार्म, मृदा पालन आदि छोटे छोटे कृषि उद्योग कायम होने चाहिए।

हमारा एरिया जैसा मैंने कहा भारत की आजादी की लड़ाई में सर्वप्रथम रहा और साथ ही उस आजादी को रक्षा करने में भी वह सब से धातवे रहा है। आप को याद होगा कि चीन और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में आज़मगढ़ के ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान, गाजीपुर के अब्दुल हमीद आदि के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में शहीद हो चुके हैं और उन को परमवीर चक्र भी प्राप्त हुए हैं। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र के लड़के सिर्फ सिपाही होते हैं, यदि हम चार करोड़ की आजादी वाले क्षेत्र में एक मिलिटरी स्कूल खूल जाय तो अच्छे सैनिक के साथ साथ आफिसर भी बन सकते हैं। जो आफसरों की कमी को दूर कर सकते हैं। इस से कम से कम हमारे कुछ आफसर निकल सकते हैं जो आइनीश एग्जेशन और पाकिस्तानी एग्जेशन के कारण पंदा हुई आफसरों की कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

हमारा क्षेत्र चीनी आक्रमण के दाघरे में पड़ता है इसलिए सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उत्थान करना प्रति आवश्यक है। फौज तथा मजदूरों को से जाने के लिए यहां बड़ी साइन का होना प्रति आवश्यक है।

यह हमारे भोजपुरी क्षेत्र के जिले जिसमें बलिया, आज़मगढ़, गाजीपुर, देवरिया, छपरा, सारन, आरा आदि मुख्य हैं लेकिन अगर हम एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में जाना चाहें तो हमको उसना ही समय लग जाइए है

बिठना हल को बलिया से देखी का समय कमसा है और वह जिले बलिया और बाबरा के बेटे में है। गंगा की तरफ बेंब टुक है और बाबरा के पास नेशनल हाईवे है। नेशनल हाईवेब से बेंब टुक को मिलाने के लिये गंगा नदी पर बक्सर, बाबरा पर सारन और बलिया को मिलाने के लिए बकुलहा और मांसी के आसपास जहां रेल ब्रिज बना है वहां रोड ब्रिज बनाया जाय, बलिया और देवरिया को मिलाने के लिये तुर्तीपार पर टुक सड़क पुलों का निर्माण होना चाहिये।

हमारा गन्ना उत्पादन क्षेत्र है। हमारे यहां कोई शुगर फैक्टरी नहीं है। रसबा में एक शुगर मिल बनाने की योजना बन चुकी है जिसका शेयर भी बिक चुका है और इस के बनने से मोलेंसंस अधिक होगा। जिससे स्प्रिट, कार्डबोर्ड पेपर आदि उद्योग भी लगाये जा सकते हैं लेकिन आज तक वह कारखाना नहीं लगाया गया है। अगर वह कारखाना लग जाय तो जैसा मैंने कहा यह सब धंधे घहा लगाये जा सकते हैं। इस तरीके से हमारी गरीबी को दूर करने में यह चीज सहायक हो सकती है।

हमारे यहां पावरलूम और हैडलूम के लिए बड़ा क्षेत्र है। आप को मालूम होगा कि यहां घर घर में इस का काम होता है और मऊ का कपड़ा भारत के सभी प्रदेशों में जाता है और अगर इस दिशा में थोड़ी उन्हें सहायता व प्रोत्साहन दे दिया तो मैं समझता हूं कि आज़मगढ़, मुबारकपुर, फैजाबाद और टाटा आदि स्थानों में जो यह पावरलूम और हैडलूम के उद्योग चल रहे हैं वे और भी तरक्की करेंगे और वह विदेशी मुद्रा भी काफी कमा कर ला सकते हैं। बलिया, देवरिया और गाजीपुर में काफी सख्या में जुलाहे इस काम पर लगे हुए हैं। गांधी आश्रम से इस दिशा में बराहनीय कार्य किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हवारी सरकार

उच्च ध्यान दे और उन्हें सहायता व प्रोत्साहन दे। मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि ऐसा किया गया, तो यहाँ लघु उद्योग का काम बड़े धच्छे-छे से चल सकता है और जसा मैंने कहा हम विदेशी मुद्रा भी काफी कमा सकते हैं।

यहाँ के निवासियों का स्वास्थ्य बहुत ही खराब है और गरीबी के कारण टी० बी०, फाइलेरिया, हर्निया आदि बीमारियों का शिकार होकर यहाँ गावों के लोग मरते हैं। देहातो में अस्पताल नहीं है। छोटे मोटे नगरो में अस्पताल हैं लेकिन वहाँ दवाएँ नहीं मिलती। मैं चाहूँगा कि उन जगहों पर दवाओं की व्यवस्था की जाये। गोरखपुर में एक मैडिकल कालिज खोलने की आवश्यकता मानी गई थी जोकि अभी तक वहाँ पर खोला नहीं गया है। गोरखपुर में एक मैडिकल कालिज खोला जाय। हमारे यहाँ के हरिजन पढे लिखे लडके जब दूसरी जाहो पर ज० एम० बी० बी० एम० कोर्स के प्रवेश के लिए जाते हैं तो विहार में राजस्थान में जहाँ भी वे बेचारे जाते हैं उन को दाखिला नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए जहाँ लोगो को इस मैडिकल कालिज खुलने से चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था मिलेगी वहाँ डाक्टरों पढने वाले इच्छुक हमारे प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों को उसमें दाखिला भी मिल सकेगा। अब उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे यहाँ ओपेन कम्पटीशन है और यह बेचारे हरिजन गरीब लडके आपन कम्पटीशन में श्रीरो के मुकाबले पास नहीं हो पाते हैं इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उन्हें बैंकवर्ड मान कर उन के बास्ते कुछ सीटें मैडिकल कालिज में सुरक्षित करनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ ५० पी० और बिहार के सीमा का बहुत बड़ा झगडा है जिसके निपटारे के लिये स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित नेहरू को पत्र माना गया था और नेहरू जी ने अपनी तरफ से श्री चन्द्र

लाल निवेदी को नियुक्त किया था। निवेदी जी ने अपना एक उस बारे में एवांरें भी दिया था लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट भी कानून के रूप में नहीं आ सकी जिसके कारण सीमा पर अमान्ति, लूटपाट बनी रहती है और उसमें प्रतिवर्ष बहुत से आदमी दोनों तरफ़ के आपस में लड कर मर जाते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा कि प्रति शीघ्र यह बिल सदन में लाया जाय और इस को पारित कर एक स्थायी सीमा बनाने के लिए बजट में प्राविजन किया जाय।

हमारा क्षेत्र स्थिया की शिक्षा में बहुत पिछडा हुआ है। लडकियों के लिए यहाँ इन जिलों में उच्च शिक्षा के लिए कोई विद्यालय नहीं है टैकनिकल शिक्षा की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हम चार करोड के क्षेत्र में कोई मैडिकल कालिज नहीं है। प्रदेश की सरकार ने समाचार पढने से ज्ञात हुआ कि 5-6 करोड रुपया इन जिलों के लिए दिया है लेकिन केंद्र सरकार ने कोई मदद नहीं दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केंद्रीय सरकार भी इस दिशा में सहायता करे।

अन्त में मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार का यह हमारा बैंकवर्ड एरिया है उस को बैंकवर्ड मान कर आर्थिक सहायता देनी चाहिए। भारत के सभी इन प्रकार के बैंकवर्ड, अनडवलपड और अपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के उत्थान के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय होना चाहिए जो इन क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर विचार कर सके। हमारा इतिहास बहुत गौरवशाली व उज्जवल है और और जब भी आप को आवश्यकता पडी है हमारे लोगो ने देश की आजादी की खातिर अपना खून दिया है, अपने सैनिकों और नीजबानों को देश के लिए दिया है और मैं चाहूँगा कि बिल मंत्री महोदय हमारे क्षेत्र की और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण रख अपना कर सक्रिय व

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

ठोस सहायता प्रदान करें। अगर यह नहीं कर सकते तो जो पटेल कमिशन रिपोर्ट है उस को लागू कर दिया जाये। इसमें हमारा काम चल सकता है।

मैं यहाँ पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अपने अतीत इतिहास को भुलाना नहीं चाहिये। जो भी हमारे शहीद हो गये हैं हम उनके जिनो में आज तक उनके स्मारक नहीं बना सके हैं शहीद मंगल पाण्डे हुए, कुंवर सिंह हुए, जो कि प्रथम स्वातन्त्र्य युद्ध के वीर मेनानी थे। हम को कम से कम उन के स्मारक तऱ बनाने ही चाहिये इनके नाम पर जो सम्थाये चलती हैं सरकार उनको धन की महऱयना दे ताकि वे समुचित तरह से चल सके।

आज पोलिटिकल सफरस के लिये बजट में प्राविजन किया जाता है जो मर चुके हैं उन के लिये। लेकिन जो जिन्दा है वह आज खाने बगैर मर रहे हैं, जिनका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है उन लोगों के लडको की शिक्षा का, उनकी पढाई का और उनके स्वास्थ्य का समुचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। मे विरोधी दल के सदस्यों के भी कहूंगा कि जहाँ पर विरोध दलो की सरकारें हैं वह श्री पोलिटिकल सफरस की शिक्षा दीक्षा का और उन के स्वास्थ्य का प्राविजन करने का विचार करे।

आज मैं, जो कि बलिया से चुन कर आया हूँ लोक सभा में, प्रथम बार यहाँ बोल रहा हूँ। इस के पहले दो सदस्य रहे, उन को कभी बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला। आप नें जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिये मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): A little while ago earlier in this debate today, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee,

remarked that in the present circumstances of the economy of this country, some indirect taxation is inevitable. The point is not whether it is inevitable or not; the point is that if you study the trend, the pattern, of taxation over the years imposed by the Government of India, you find that in 1961-62, 19 per cent was the total share of the excise duty in the taxation revenue of this country and the share of direct taxes was 24 per cent. But now we find in 1966-67 that the share of the excise duty has gone up from 19 per cent to 41 per cent while the share of income tax in the total tax revenue has gone down from 24 per cent to 8 per cent

The point is not whether indirect taxation is inevitable or not; the point is whether this pattern is inevitable or not. Is this direction inevitable? That is why I want to raise this question—because I have not got very much time at my disposal—of these burdens in the form of excise duties which have been imposed in this year's proposals which were calculated to bring in a little over Rs. 115 crores of extra revenue. Yesterday, the Finance Minister was kind enough to announce certain concessions which are marginal in nature which would amount in a full year to about Rs. 15 crores and which would in this year amount to a little over Rs 11 crores. So that the main burden of the new taxation remains where it was.

We find, at the same time, that this is probably the first time after many many years—my memory may be wrong, but as far as I remember in the budget speeches of his predecessors in recent years, always there used to be at least lip service paid to the need for (a) trying to recover at least a part of the tax arrears which are there and which this time may amount in the form of income tax arrears to about Rs. 528 crores, and (b) making some effort

to mop up at least that part of the black money, unaccounted money, which has not already been transformed into real estate or gold or something like that—this is the first time after many many years this year that there is not even a pretence of this, there is not even a mention, even lip service to this aspect I take it as a signal to the country that the Government of India have decided abjectly to surrender, to give up this fight even formally

Why has this been done? Because the philosophy of the Finance Minister runs very clear through all the budget and the Finance Bill that development must be curbed and stopped unless financed by non-inflationary methods. This is his mantram, this is his theory his philosophy which he has expounded throughout in all his speeches the documents and everywhere. Non-inflationary methods. At the same time, he imposes new excise duties which will entail a fresh burden on the common man of about Rs 115 crores

Therefore it is no wonder—I just wish to draw your attention to this fact—that all these rather contrived fulminations against the budget by my hon friend, Shri Masani, and other speakers of the Swatantra Party, rang so hollow here. They wanted to wax indignant because they are a party of the opposition, but they could not, because what is there to say?

Here is the Capital, the organ of the big British business particularly, "complimenting Mr Desai on his courage in taking so necessary and so prickly a decision, that is cutting the fourth plan to the point of virtually jettisoning it. This is a quotation from Capital

Commerce another organ of big capital, reminds its readers that the Finance Minister decided not to ask any more sacrifice from the corporate sector for the national endeavour of

stabilising the economy, for this he should be applauded at least by the chambers of commerce"

These quotations make it quite obvious that, try as they like, our friends of the Swatantra Party cannot but welcome the whole strategy and the whole outcome of this year's budget and the Finance Bill, because what can be a bigger concession to them than this that in the hour of the most dire crisis of our national economy when we are facing the most severe crisis that our economy has ever had to face they are not asked to make any fresh sacrifices whatsoever and whatever sacrifices are to be made are put on the shoulders of the common man? That is the what has happened. They wanted even further concessions. Those concessions, major concessions at least, he has not given them. I admit that, we are thankful for tender mercies but what would be a bigger incentive to them than this that they are not required to make any fresh sacrifices at all in a year when our national economy has its back to the wall?

We are now talking a lot about recession. I do not know whether the Finance Minister or his colleague the Planning Minister consider this to be an economic crisis of severe magnitude or just temporary slump or a recession or depression or what, but in the name of that recession many things are being expounded here whose sum and substance means that developmental expenditure, planning, in this country is virtually scuttled for good, and this budget and this Finance Bill are the obituary notice of that.

As far as this recession goes, I just want to point out one thing. It is sometimes good to look at our state of affairs through other people's eyes. If there is really such a severe crisis and recession which is affecting the pockets of the industrialists, how is it that we find that the British invest-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

tors in this country show confidence? What they think is very important because, after all, the budget has also laid a great deal of emphasis on the need of creating a climate which is conducive to the foreign investor to come here. And the British are still the biggest investors in this country, the oldest investors, the traditional investors, the most experienced investors. What do they say? We are shouting and shrinking about the recession and crisis in the economy leading to idle capacity, closure and so on and so forth in certain selected areas, but only a few weeks ago, the *Financial Times* of London sent a special correspondent by the name of Richard John to visit this country, and he wrote an article or a series of articles in the *Financial Times*, London, on his return. I can only take you through one or two sentences of this which are very illustrative of the way the mind of the British investor is working.

Mr John says

"The prospects for the expansion of business in India are a heartening one, despite the heavy burden of company tax, the chronic ills of the economy and the current state of political flux, he found in Calcutta an optimism about investment that owes nothing to traditional British phlegm. The distant glitter of this huge potential market has in no way been dimmed by the current industrial stagnation in the private sector which threatens to become a recession."

This is what he says. He then goes on to say

"It pays to be a rupee company registered in India with declaration and payment of dividends made here"

He is telling the British industrialists that the glittering prospect of the

Indian market is not dimmed for a single moment because there is some talk of recession just now. He ends up by saying

"The policy of successive Indian governments on remittances (remittance of profits) has remained impeccable. Whatever the rate of taxation levied on profits, the gap between what the Indians do not say remains a source of confidence to British businessmen."

Here is a brochure and I would like to draw the attention of Shri Morarji Desai to it, it is brought out by the Associated Chambers of Commerce—*Fanfare for India*

Shri Morarji Desai: What date?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Two or three months back, just after the general elections.

Shri Morarji Desai: Before you took over in Bengal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am talking about economy, I am not talking about politics at the moment. It says

"Increasingly the internal official attitudes are becoming less rigid and more practical. Demands for the wholesale nationalisation of such industries as oil, steel, and banking have been rejected. India is now moving towards a more open and liberal economy."

It is the representatives of the biggest British concerns in this country talking. The other day the hon. Minister for Industrial Development made a statement in this House which surprised us, we were astonished to know that of the top ten companies in terms of investment, profit, assets, everything—eight were British; only two are Indian. This is the position after twenty years of independence.

Therefore, this talk of recession, and crisis in the name of which the corporate sector in our country has been spared any sacrifice this time should be seen in its proper perspective.

Towards the end of his statement yesterday he made some observations, though somewhat belated in my opinion, as to how certain practical measures can be taken and are going to be taken by the government even within the existing framework of difficulties, to alleviate to some extent the present crisis and the present recession. It was perhaps a great discovery for him; I do not know. They are going to take the trouble of placing advance orders for railway wagons so that the main manufacturers of railway wagons are not put into the same kind of difficulty as they were, recently. I welcome that as far as it goes. They should try to investigate and find out. It is not merely a question of orders not having been placed in advance. He should also probe into the question why there was so much discrimination in the placing of orders between one firm and another, why it is that two Birla concerns which are wagon builders in this country Texmaco and CIMMCO were allowed to get orders far in excess of their previous year's orders while almost all the other wagon manufacturers were forced to accept a cut ranging from 20 to 35 per cent? Let him go into that also. Orders should not only be placed in advance; they should be on an equitable basis. The heavy structurals, the engineering industry is in a crisis.

Now, my information is that at the present moment, an order for 180,000 tonnes of heavy structurals, worth about Rs. 60 crores, is about to be placed by Bokaro Steel, for the construction of the Bokaro plant, and tenders have been called for. I would request him and the Planning Minister and the Industries Minister and the Steel Minister—if they can do

1573 (Ai) L.S.D.—9.

a little bit of co-ordination among themselves—to see that this huge order from Bokaro is distributed as far as possible on an equitable basis between the main structural fabricators in the Madras, Bombay and Calcutta regions so that no particular firm throws out or lays off any workers or retrenches the workers and thus keep its capacity unused.

In his fiscal proposals, the Finance Minister has announced Rs. 150 per ton as tax relief in the export duty on jute manufactures: very good. But the contradiction here is that at the same time he does nothing to check the rampant speculation which is going on the jute goods market. I have no time to quote from the recent speech of the Chairman of the Jute and Gunny Fabricators' Association in Calcutta, who has said that the rate at which speculation is going on in the jute goods market is permanently damaging our export trade. Only today, news has come just now—I saw it in the PTI script—that the IJMA has announced that every Saturday, for one day every week, the jute mills will remain closed. So, what is the good of giving them a huge relief on export duty if this is the way they are going to behave, and when the whole market and the whole trade are getting ruined by speculative practice? I hope he will look into that aspect of the matter too.

There is the question of self-reliance. I am surprised to find that though the Minister said yesterday that greater attention is going to be paid to indigenous sources for getting supply of equipment and machinery and components and stores and so on, I think about Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores are spent every year on importing things which can be produced indigenously here. Are they paying any attention to this? He did not outline any concrete steps.

Shri Morarji Desai: Will you please send me a list of those items?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I cannot tell you now, because I have no time. But I will. But the point that I wish to make out is that if you want to develop indigenous capacity in this country, then, you have certainly got to stimulate scientific and technical research in our country. And what is the allocation you have made? You have reduced the allocation. When the allocation, shows that last year it was Rs. 16 crores and it is now Rs. 17 crores for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, it is actually a cut because in the meantime devaluation has taken place and the prices of foreign scientific equipment, technical books and everything have gone up to such an extent that you are actually imposing a cut; they will have to give up many projects which they have taken in hand. They cannot undertake any new project. Where is all this capacity going to be developed from? Our scientists, our engineers, our technicians are capable of doing things. But on the one hand, you talk about self-reliance; on the other hand, you are cutting down the grant and the allocation for those people who are in a position to contribute something to this country's independent development, and a self-reliant development. Therefore, these glaring contradictions are there. It is no excuse to say that we are giving tax rebate to the scientists who may be studying abroad, because the main centre of research and development, which is the CSIR, is being hamstrung in your budget by a cut in the allocation for it.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Therefore, it seems that, to sum up, what he has

decided in the name of avoiding inflation is to virtually scuttle the Plan. The budget is having supremacy. We have not even discussed the fourth Plan in Parliament yet. Two years have come to pass; and the budget has become supreme. What the Minister is interested in is not holding the price-line; what the Minister is interested in so holding the wage-line; the income-line. What he is interested in is a wage-freeze; what he is interested in is his holding the employment line—not for getting further employment—by means of automation, retrenchment, modernisation and rationalisation. That is what is happening. Dividends are not to be frozen, the prices are not to be frozen; only wages are to be frozen. His predecessor, Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri, took the tax off the bonus shares to be issued by the companies; and the present Finance Minister informs me in reply to my own question—this will just show what is happening—that in the year 1965-66 in this country, the total value of bonus shares issued was Rs. 4.62 crores, issued by 48 companies. Within one year, it went up to Rs. 138.87 crores worth of bonus shares issued by 604 companies, i.e. a thirty-fold increase in one year from the day that Mr. Sachin Chowdhury announced that bonus shares would not be taxed. That is allowed to continue. How is the dividend freeze going to come about with this huge flotation of bonus shares? Where is no dividend freeze, but what he is thinking of is wage freeze, income freeze and employment freeze. In conclusion, I would like to say that if this is the way they intend to proceed, we in the trade union movement will also respond and react with work freeze. There will be production freeze and work freeze and the workers will fight to the last rather than accept this reactionary policy.

ET has.

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE RE. REPATRIATION OF DR. DHARAM TEJA.

डा० राधे भनौहर जी हिंया (कन्नौज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सामने बोधा सा सकत रहा है कि क्या मैं इस बहस को बापस ले लू, क्योंकि हम लोग—मेरे जैसे घादमी—घमी कोयले की कोठरी की ब्योड़ी तक पहुच ही नहीं पाये हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमको कोयले की लकीरे लगने लग गई हैं, तो जो लोग बीम बरस मे उत कोठरी मे पडे रहे है, उनको कुछ कालिख लग जाे इगमे आयचर्य की क्या वान है। इमलिए मेरे मन मे यह बात उठना रहीं है कि मैं इन बहम कनेफिंग मूह से उठाऊ। लकिन आज आप मुझे माफ करें, मैंने हाँ प्र किया है वि मैं अपना पुरानी कसौटिया—देश, सच ईमान और वचनबद्धता—पर ही चलूगा, हालाकि मैं सोच रहा हू कि वा तो मैं उन कसौटिया को छोड़ू, या अपने समूह को छोड़ू, और या कोई ऐना रास्ता निकालू, जिसमे दोना का घुला-मिला कर, कुछ कसौटो को ढाला करू, कुछ समूह को ढीला करू और किसी तरह काम चलाऊ।

माननीय मंत्री जी न जो नयान आपके सामने रखा है, उमके वाक्या से ही यह पना चल जाता है कि यह मामला कितना गहरा है। उन्होंने सफाई दो है, एक फर्ज अदा किया है—और वह फर्ज कैसा है, यह उनके बयान के सफहा 3 पर भाग (बो) और (सो) से प्रकट हो जाता है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे कोई घादमा बेबारा यह तय न कर पा रहा हो कि "हा" कहू या "न" कहू, इन दोनो के बीच म खिचा जा रहा हो, उसकी धारभा टुकडो मे टूट रही हो।

(बी) मे कहा गया है

"The Directorate of Enforcement also had received similar papers between the 7th and 11th May, 1966. On examination, they found there were no grounds for arrest-

ing Dr. Teja under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act on the material then available."

मर्णात् डायरेक्ट्रेट आफ एनफोर्समेंट के पास डा० तेजा को पकडने के लिए कोई नामची नहीं है।

(सी) मे वह कहत है

"On the request of the Director of Enforcement, the Secretary in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) consulted the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation on 11th May, 1966,

(उसी तारोख को, जबकि डायरेक्ट्रेट आफ एनफोर्समेंट का ने कागज मिले)

if anything could be done to arrest Dr. Teja"

बड़ी विचित्र बात है। मंत्री महोदय एक तरफ तो यह कहते है कि डायरेक्ट्रेट आफ एनफोर्समेंट कहता है कि डा० तेजा को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सकता है और दूसरी तरफ वहन है कि डायरेक्ट्रेट को प्रार्थना पर सा० बा० आई० से पूछा गया कि क्या डा० तेजा को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए कुछ किया जा सकता है। इमने ज्यादा और क्या सुबूत चाहिए? यह मैं मंत्री महोदय के बयान से—अपने नहा—बता रहा हू।

(डो) से ता मामला बिल्कुन साफ हो जाता है कि श्री राव मचमुब अपने मन के खिलाफ कोई काम कर रहे है। कहते हैं

"It is not correct that at any stage the Enforcement Directorate specifically requested "

"रिक्वस्टेड" नहीं, "स्पेसिफिकली रिक्वस्टेड",

"that Dr Teja be arrested and his passport seized."

[डा० एम मनोहं लोहिया]

मन्त्री महोदय अपने लिए निकलने का रास्ता रखना चाहते हैं। कहते हैं कि कांग्रेसके ने "रिक्वेस्ट" तो किया था, लेकिन "स्पेशलिज्मली रिक्वेस्ट" नहीं किया था। यह अद्वैत जुवान, या सभी जुवानों की महिमा है कि अगर धादमी को कोई ऐसी बात कहनी हो जिसमें बाधा बहुत मन भवनाये, तो इस दृग से कह दीजिये।

जब यह प्रश्न उठना है कि आखिर यह सारा मामला क्यों आ रहा है ता मुझ धूम-फिर कर आप का श्री तेजा की परतो रणजीत तजा का बात बतानी पड़ता है। वह लाजवाब अरिस्त है। (अध्वशान) मैं सुना है कि भारत के एक मूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री के हिसाब से वह एक लाजवाब अरिस्त है। मैं खुद चाहता हूँ कि जब वह यहाँ आए ता मैं उस देखूँ। रणजीत तजा ने मुझ जा खत लिखा है उसमें उन्होंने बिल्कुल माफ लिखा है—यह खत 14 जून का है।

Let me confirm the meeting between Mr T N Kaul and me in London in September 1966

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon). Sir, I rise to a point of order. It is exactly this letter to the reading of which I objected on a previous occasion and the objection was upheld. I would submit Sir, that the reading out in the forum of Parliament of private correspondence particularly in a matter like this is objectionable and that was the point which I raised on the previous occasions. The reason is this. The State, i.e., the Government, has started prosecution against Mr and Mrs Teja. Now, they not being available in India extradition proceedings have been started. This extradition is a tricky business. It is a matter which falls under international law. The foreign court should be satisfied not only that there is a *prima facie* case but also that in the country to which extradition is ordered the party will get fair justice, natural justice

The Tejas are ferociously fighting against extradition in the American court and also in India. Recently, as has been made clear in the statement, they wanted to move the High Court. They have moved the High Court—it is pending—to quash the proceedings of extradition etc. In the meanwhile, they are building up a defence not only for the ultimate prosecution in India but also for extradition case which is pending in the American court.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) It is all according to your plan

Shri Govinda Menon I submit it is for that purpose that this private correspondence is being resorted to by the Tejas

श्री जयवंत शर्मा (बम्बई-दक्षिण) मन्त्री महोदय डा० लोहिया पर यह आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि वह तेजा का मदद कर रहे हैं। यह आरोप बिल्कुल गलत है।

Shri Govinda Menon I am not making any allegation against the hon. Member (Interruption)

श्री रवी राय (पुरा) श्री क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिंगम (मुय्यर) मन्त्री महोदय बताये कि डा० लोहिया किस नियम का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं।

Mr Speaker I am hearing the Law Minister. Let us hear him

श्री शशिभूषण बाजवेयी (खारगोन) यह सब कुछ इसा इरादे से किया जा रहा है कि धर्म तजा और उनकी पत्नी को मदद की जाये।

Mr. Speaker The Law Minister is raising a point of order. Let us hear him, (Interruption).

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मंत्री महोदय का पायंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर किस नियम के अंतर्गत है ?

श्री शक्तिबूचन बाजपेयी : क्या डा० सिन्घे की बकायत के लिए इनकी जफ़रत किना ? वह खुद अपनी बकायत कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शब्दों में बोलना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय किस नियम के अंतर्गत पायंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठा रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: If so many hon. Members are talking at the same time, it becomes difficult I have allowed the Law Minister to raise the point of order. Let us hear him

श्री मधु सिन्घे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस नियम के अंतर्गत यह प्रश्न पूछा जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: I think he is capable of pointing out the rule also Let us hear him His objection is that the letter should not be allowed to be read out

Shri Govinda Menon: What I was submitting was there is a pending case and anything which will prejudice the proper trial of a pending case is something which you, Sir, should not allow to be raised on the floor of this House. That is the sub judice rule. It becomes sub judice this way. It was read out on the previous occasion also. An examination will show that this is an attempt to prejudice the American court, and the court here later on, ultimately, against the prosecution, building up the defence. As I said the other day, Dr. Lohia, who appears to be very anxious to see that extradition is expedited, is really, without his knowing it, becoming an agent in the hands of the Tejas. Sir, I have written to you in the morning with

respect to private correspondence of this kind. In the other House, the Chairman had occasion to give a ruling ..

Mr Speaker: That is a different case.

श्री मधु सिन्घे वह हमारे ऊपर बंधनकारक नहीं है ।

Shri Govinda Menon: I do not say that it is binding on this House. But the reasoning there is binding on us because after all, it was done in another chamber of Parliament in Delhi. Sir, I submit that you should void references being made to anything which will affect the trial of this case. After all, the discussion sought for under rule 193 is on the statement made by the Minister of Shipping on the previous occasion. Any reference to anything outside that, particularly to private correspondence between the accused party and any member of this House is something which should be avoided. That is the point of order? . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Under similar circumstances, Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh's case, when it was sub judice, when two cases were pending in a law court in Bengal, allegations were made by the Home Minister and things were said here which should not have been said, and, Sir, you allowed them So, what right has he got now to raise this point of order . . . (Interruptions)

श्री शक्तिबूचन बाजपेयी वह धारनेबल मेम्बर थे इस हाउस के । यह तो गैरक्यूज है

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members to address me If they address among themselves, I will become a helpless spectator

श्री शक्तिबूचन बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हम देश का मुक्तिजन हैं जो हम देश को बचाकर बहार बसा गया जिसके पीछे हिन्दुस्तान की मुक्ति लगी हुई है उस मुक्तिजन को यहाँ बकायत नहीं करने दी जावनी । ये उनकी बकायत नहीं कर सकते ।

Mr. Speaker: On the point raised by the Law Minister have you anything to say before I give my opinion about it?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो आप इसका ध्यान रखेंगा कि काफी समय ऐसे व्यवस्था इत्यादि के मामलों में खर्च होगा, इसलिए बहस के लिए काफी समय आप को रखना पड़ेगा।

अब जो मंत्री महोदय ने पहले बयान दिया था उसका संछेप 8 प्राप निकालिये, जो मंत्री महोदय राव साहब ने पिछला बार बयान दिया था। सफा 8 में लिखा हुआ है :

"Shri T. N. Kaul did not meet Mr. or Mrs. Teja in London in September, 1966 and had no occasion to give them any advice."

यह मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं। उसी सम्बन्ध में मैं बोल रहा था। तो मंत्री महोदय अपने बयान में जो बात कह सकते हैं वह तो बिना कुन स्पष्ट है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बात कह ही सकता हूँ। इसलिए यह तो बिलकुल ही अपनी जगह पर ठीक है।

इसके प्रलावा में कुछ और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हर बार न्यायाधीनता, विवाराधीनता की बात कह दी जाती है। जो मामला इस समय विवाराधीन है वह केवल यह है कि क्या श्री तेजा और उनकी पत्नी ने देश को और जयन्ती विधिग कमनी को कई तरह के छोड़े दिये हैं, जाली दस्तावेज करके, कमीजन का दायरा मार कर के, कम्पनी की तरफ से जहाज खरीद कर के, और उसके ऊपर बयान बना, कर्टेचार्टर के ऊपर दायरा बना कर के, इस तरह जो प्रवालत के सामने प्रकट है चाहे अमेरिकी चाहे भारतीय वह तेजा जी और उनकी पत्नी की छोड़ेबाजी जानसाजी बाबी दस्तावेज इत्यादि का मामला है। केवल इतना ही मामला है। यह इतना बिलकुल

विवाराधीन नहीं है कि तेजा और उनकी पत्नी का इस सरकार के मंत्रियों और इस सरकार की नौकरशाही से क्या क्या सम्बन्ध रहे हैं और उस संबंध को अगर यहाँ पर बंद कर दिया जाता है तो मुझे इस बात का डर है कि जिस तरह से यह मामला पिछले कई सालों से दबता और छिपता चला आया है उसी तरह से भागे भी दबता और छिपता चला जायगा। यह मामला बिलकुल विवाराधीन नहीं है कि श्री तेजा का श्री धीरारजी प्रभा प्रवान मंत्री प्रभा श्री राव भद्ररा श्री कौल से कोई संबंध थे या नहीं, मिने या नहीं, सलाह उन्होंने क्या दी या नहीं वो श्री अमेरिका की प्रवालत किन किन बातों पर होंगे वह तो बहुत मैं बात प्राये प्रा जायगी जो कि सबकुछ आपके लिये बहुत सोचने लायक है कि इस सरकार को प्राय प्रभो से दुस्त कर दें बरना यह मामला अमेरिका में हमारा हंसा उड़ाने वाला हो जायगा। अब रह जाता है सवाल इनका कि ये लोग दोषी हैं। ठीक है, यह दोषी हैं। धीर मेरा भी विभाग इसी तरह जाता है कि इन्होंने दोष किये हैं। लेकिन मेरे विभाग में एक और अंश है कि इनके दोष के माब माब धीर भी दोषी हैं, इनके सामोदार हैं। जैसे इन्होंने अपने देश को और कमनी को लूटा है जालसाजी करके, उस दोष में इस सरकार के लोगों ने भी, मंत्रियों ने और नौकरशाही ने हिस्सा लिया है। तो इस संदर्भ के नामने जो बात प्रा रही है वह यह नहीं है कि धर्म तेजा दोषी हैं या नहीं। उससे मुझे को क्या मतलब पड़ेगा है। बल्कि मुझे को मतलब इस बात से है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक दोषी को तो पकड़ लें और दूसरा दोषी हाथ छुड़ाकर भाग जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब पकड़े जायें तो दोनों दोषी पकड़े जायें और हर हालत में प्राय का यह पहला सिद्धांत है कि जब कहीं कोई दोषी हो तो उसकी बात सुनो। जो पीछे पर लटकाया जाने वाला है उधर-उधर की बात सुनो। यह तो फाली जाने वाली

नहीं हैं। वह मामले तो कुछ घोर हैं। इसलिए जो भा प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं वह कहीं कहीं प्रदलित क सामने हैं नहीं। वह केवल ससर्तु के सामने हैं। वह भारत सरकार के राजकीय, आर्थिक और व्यापारिक जीवन स सम्बन्ध रखता है। उस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या बातें हुई हैं पिछले दस साल में और आप मुझ का मौका दगे तो बहुत ही, ददनाक किस्सा सामने लायगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस बहस को बिना किसी पूर्वज्ञान क चलने दे।

Mr Speaker The point is clear. There is nothing much for me to say. If some points are raised in the Minister's statement, if there is proof to contradict them, naturally they will have to make mention of it. About the letters I do not know what the letters contain and how they affect the court and all that. Therefore I am not able to say in advance whether they refer to matters that are *sub judice*.

I would suggest to Dr Lohia that he may, if he wants to contradict any statement, do that. About the letters, I would suggest let the letters be handed over to me. The rule is that before they are placed on the Table of the House, they are handed over to the Speaker so that the Speaker could study them and the Minister could satisfy the Speaker that they pertain to the case. Therefore I suggest that these letters need not be read. He can make a speech or make points pertaining to this. Let the letters be handed over to me and I will see whether they actually belong to the case or not. I cannot say off-hand what the letters are, what the contents of the letters are, and all that. I will consult the Law Minister also and Dr Lohia could also help me. If permissible, naturally I will have no objection to permitting them to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandhara): Will he quote any portions of the letters?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What you suggest is that if he wants to place them on the Table of the House, then, of course, hand them over to you and you, Sir, will study and decide whether it is a valid document to be accepted by you or not. But for the purpose of this discussion, he wants to quote some portions of the letters which may not be a *sub judice* matter.

Mr. Speaker. Whatever Dr Rao has said in his statement are the facts, it is not about the case or anything of that sort. Without touching the case, if he can point out something, he can do so. But the actual correspondence should be given to the Speaker so that he can satisfy himself. I will consult the Law Minister also and then decide which are to be placed and which are not to be placed on the Table of the House. If there is anything pertaining to the statement of Dr Rao, if there is anything to contradict, he can certainly do it.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visaknapatnam) You were pleased to say that you will consult the Law Minister also. In this connection, I suggest that the Chair should have its own independent parliamentary counsel.

Mr. Speaker: I will consult Dr Lohia and also the Law Minister. After all, the Law Minister belongs to all of us.

Shri Govinda Menon: Sir, I want to make one or two points here. Dr Lohia was saying that not only the Tejas but others also are to be co-accused in this matter. I respectfully submit to you whether on the forum of Parliament we are going to debate the question whether all the accused in the matter have been challenged and whether others have to be challenged?

With respect to the other matter also, whether he met somebody, etc., I respectfully submit that this is a parliamentary debate and there is a prospect

[Shri Govinda Menon]

tion pending, certain persons are arraigned as accused parties in the prosecution, and to say on the forum of Parliament that these two 'A' and 'B' alone should not be prosecuted and that others also should come in something which is not to be raised here. That will be *sub judice* and that will be attacking the *bona fides* of the prosecution. If the statement is made by the Minister and the statement is whether some officer met or did not meet Mrs. Teja in London, or not, are we going to take evidence in the matter here? We are here concerned with the statement made by the Shipping Minister and the point raised by Dr. Lohia as to whether the extradition proceedings are being proceeded with all vigilance, I submit, would be *sub judice* and may amount to what is contemplated by way of defence in the criminal case. You know, in criminal cases, all sorts of things will be helpful to the defence. If it is sought to be made out that the prosecution has not been fair to the Tejas, etc., that is something which will affect the course of the prosecution both in America and here.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to understand this from the Law Minister. A statement has been made here by the hon. Minister and I am sure that the hon. Minister has not said anything here which will prejudice the case because he knows the details of the case, what is happening in America and what is happening in India. If somebody is to say that a point made in the statement, and not about the case, is not correct, should he not be allowed to say that? If somebody says that what is contained in the Minister's statement is not correct, as he was pointing out about the request of the Enforcement Directorate and about something else also, should he not mention at least that much, apart from the other things? I will allow him only to that extent. We are discussing the statement of the Minister and if somebody points out to the Minister

that what is stated there is not hundred per cent correct, to that extent at least, should we not allow it? Because none of us know what is happening in America, at what stage the case is, what are the charges, etc. About the letters, I have said that they may be given to the Speaker.

Now I would request Dr. Lohia to proceed cautiously.

Shri Govinda Menon: The Minister has made a statement, but contradiction is that respect is not to be made by private....

श्री मधु लिमय : अरे फिर खड़े हो गये ? बँड जाइये, बहुत हद हो गई ।

Shri Govinda Menon: ...is not to be made by private correspondence between one of the accused parties and a Member, however exalted he may be. There should not be any contradiction by a private letter from one of the affected parties. That is my submission. (*Interruptions*).

श्री: शशि भूषण बाजपेयी: जो पत्र आप के सामने रखवा जा रहा है वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ और यह पिछली बार भी मैंने इस सदन में कहा था कि वहाँ मिसिज़ धर्मतेजा के दस्तख़त नहीं हैं और जब तक आप वैरिफ़ाई न कर लें तब तक उस को आर्थैटिक मानने का कोई हक़ नहीं है.... (व्यवधान)

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): On a point of order. This is something very important. I should be allowed to raise it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह काहे पर बोल रहे मुझे सख़्त एतराज़ है । मैं इस तरह से उन्हें बीच में बोलने नहीं दूंगा ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अरे भाई परेशान क्यों हो गये ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

Mr. Speaker: All right. Just one minute.

Shri Randhir Singh: I will take at least three or four minutes. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No, no.

Shri Randhir Singh: I have a right, Sir. My right should be protected. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लमये : मेरा प्वाण्ट और आर्डर है...

Mr. Speaker: All the hon. members may please sit down.

Wherever there is a doubt, I am myself requesting the Law Minister to clarify that. Why should members get agitated on that? (Interruptions). It is not as though I presume that I know everything; I am trying to learn from the Law Minister on behalf of the Congress Party, on behalf of the Government, and on behalf of the House. The Law Minister is there and I am myself requesting him to clarify. I have pointed out to him this thing and have asked him as to what should I do if this happens; here is the statement and if that statement is contradicted somewhere, what am I to do and all that. I am trying to learn. I do not understand why the members are getting agitated. If they do not want a discussion on this, that is a different matter. The ruling Party has the majority and they can defeat it and all that. So, may I request all the members to be orderly? My difficulty is that the more they raise these things, the more it is getting delayed. They should know that by all these things they are not helping the debate. After all, the Congress Party has also got some speakers here and I will certainly allow one or two of them to speak.

Shri Randhir Singh: Let me say this...

Mr. Speaker: I am on my legs. His name is also here.

Shri Randhir Singh: Allow me to speak, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Randhir Singh's name is also there in the list. I shall call him afterwards and he can also speak. He can certainly make whatever legal points he wants to make as a senior lawyer. I have no objection to calling him because his name is also there.

Now, may I seek the co-operation of all to permit me to proceed with the debate. Let not hon. Members talk across the tables because that is not going to help them.

Shri Randhir Singh may get ready with points and be prepared to speak on them when I call him.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं तो आपका टाइम बचा रहा हूँ, और कोई बात नहीं है।

The Deputy Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): He is unnecessarily wasting the time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia. I hope he will remember that the letters need not be read out but they may be handed over to me.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में जो कहा था उस सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई उद्धरण उचित होता है और आप मुझे उस को सुनाने देते हैं तो मैं सुनाये देता हूँ, वरना मैं अपनी तरफ से कहे देता हूँ। वह तो एक ही बात है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि श्री त्रिलोकी कौल श्री या श्रीमती दोनों तेजाओं से लन्दन में सितम्बर, 1966 में मिले नहीं और उन्हें किसी तरह की सलाह नहीं दी। इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती तेजा का कहना है कि :

Let me confirm the meeting between Mr. T. N. Kaul and me in London in early September, 1966 during which he had advised us to stay out of India...

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): What is the use of having raised the point of order earlier? The hon. Minister had also raised a point of order...

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to read wherever it is relevant to the point made by the hon. Minister. I have not permitted him to read the whole of it. He will read out only that portion which is relevant to the point dealt with in the hon. Minister's statement.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: But he is reading out from the letter again...

Mr. Speaker: Probably the hon. Member did not hear me earlier. The hon. Law Minister had raised the point earlier. I had said that the hon. Member could point out only those things which pertained to the points made in the statement and should not read out the whole correspondence. If the hon. Member wants to contradict what has been stated by the hon. Minister in his statement, certainly he can contradict it. Now, will the hon. Member kindly resume his seat? I have heard the Law Minister and I have said that the letters ought not to be placed on the Table but wherever the statement contains anything, the hon. Member has also a right to reply to it and say that such and such a point is not correct, and only pertaining to that point, he can refer to the letter...

Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul): He is reading out from the letter.

श्री एन. के. पी. सल्वे: मैं भी व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

Shri N. K. P. Salve: On a point of order. You had already given a ruling that the letter sought to be refer-

red to should not be referred to. Are you going back upon that ruling? If you are not going back upon that ruling, then he cannot read out from the letter as he is doing now.

Mr. Speaker: Let him sit down now.

श्री एन. के. पी. सल्वे: अध्यक्ष महोदय आप समझ सकते हैं कि मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर ही बोल रहा हूँ जिस में कोई मुझे टोके नहीं। तो यह बिल्कुल साफ कहना है कि चुनाव तक वह हिन्दुस्तान में न आये। और इस के साथ साथ यह भी कहा है कि:

"I do not see any earthly reason why he would deny seeing me since there was a witness to the meeting."

अब विटनेस भी है। क्योंकि मैं ने पहले ही पूछ लिया था यहाँ लोग कहेंगे कि ऐसी कोई कार्रवाई हुई नहीं, इस लिये अब खुद वह बतला रहे हैं कि और भी कोई धादमी था, उस के सामने उन्होंने यह सलाह दी थी कि जब तक चुनाव खत्म न हो जाये तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में वापस न आओ। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि श्री कौल ने ऐसी कोई सलाह नहीं दी थी। लेकिन यह बहुत ही महत्व का सवाल हो जाता है कि चुनाव तक क्यों न इन दोनों को आने दिया जाये, अगर यह बात सही है। अगर यह बात गलत है और तेजा लोग इस बात को कह रहे हैं अपने आप को बचाने के लिये तो कोई सवाल रह ही नहीं जाता है। लेकिन अगर यह बता सही है कि सरकार की तरफ से उन को हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रखा गया चुनाव तक, और अगर मैं सरकार के अपने ब्यानों, कामों और त.पि.कों से रा.सि. कर पूँ आप के सामने कि बिल्कुल यह बात सही है, तब तो आप जानेके कि यह मामला बड़ा ही गहरा है, क्योंकि आप देखेंगे कि श्री एन. के. पी. सल्वे ने अपने बयान में बताया है

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय का बयान पढ़ रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसी का खत नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ। मंत्री माने राव साहब :

"After all the requisite materials had been collected in this matter, the Central Bureau of Investigation filed a charge-sheet"—

Mind you, when?—

"on the 28th February 1967 in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate New Delhi ."

यह पाचवें सफे का आखिरी पंरा है।

का चुनाव खत्म हुए, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

श्री मधु लिखते सब मतदान 21 फरवरी को खत्म हुआ था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया सब वोटिंग 21 फरवरी को खत्म हुई थी। तो उन को सांगे मामले की तहकीकात करने में, सारी सामग्री इकट्ठी करने में उतने ही दिन लगे जितने चुनाव खत्म करने में लगन जरूरी थे, और जैसे ही चुनाव खत्म हुए उस के चार, छ., सात दिनों के अन्दर वह मामला उन्होंने अदालत में रखा। इन सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ी विचित्र बात और आती है कि एक तरफ सरकार का एक अंग इन तेजा लोगों से कहता है कि तुम अपनी मर्जी से हिन्दुस्तान में चले आओ और दूसरा अंग कहता है कि नहीं, हम तुम को अपनी इच्छा से वापस नहीं आने देंगे। तुम को हम जबर्दस्ती लायेंगे। यह भी एक बड़ी विचित्र चीज इन में हुई है क्योंकि एक अति माननीय उपप्रधान मंत्री जी का क्या था तेजा साहब के पास जिस में उन्होंने कहा था यह श्री मोरारजी देसाई का खत है, इस में वे दो पक्षों में कोई छेड़छाड़ नहीं। यह अगस्त 24, 1967 की बात है;

"You have asked whether we do not have faith in the US courts of justice. If the cause of action has arisen in India, there is no question of seeking remedies in other countries. You should have no apprehension about the judiciary in India. It would be much better if you come to India voluntarily and assist in the completion of the inquiries."

यह 24 अप्रैल, 1967 का खत है। इसी के साथ अन्त में आप को सरकार का जो एक खत, उनका नहीं, सरकार का एक खत पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ जो कि एक ज्वायंट मैसेज, मिनिस्ट्री आफ ट्रायपोर्ट एण्ड शिपिंग ने लिखा है। यह 22-1-67 का इतना है 24 अप्रैल, 1967 का।

"I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th May, 1967, addressed to Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Minister of Transport and Shipping.. and to say that since the Government of India have instituted extradition proceedings against Dr. and Mrs. Teja, the question of your being allowed to voluntarily return to India now does not arise".

भालूम होता है कि दो सरकारें हैं। एक तो प्रधान मंत्री की और दूसरी उपप्रधान मंत्री की। उपप्रधान मंत्री चाहते थे कि वह अपनी इच्छा से यहाँ चले आये ताकि सारे मामले को तहकीकात हो जाये और जो कुछ भी कार्रवाई करनी हो यहाँ कर लो जाय। इन सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात और कहनी है कि शुरू में जे जे मामला तेजा के खिलाफ किया गया था वह हिन्दुस्तान में या फौजदारी कार्रवाई का था।

Mr. Speaker: Use the English word also in such cases.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हो सके सुनिश्चित रखी जाये;

भाषि की शक्ति एक धक्का थोड़ जकर होसी है क्योंकि इनसे भावद कुछ मन की ग्विता भी था थाये ।

तो वह कोजदारो का मामला हो रहा था, और कोजदारो के साथ साथ एक सिविल मामला भी चल रहा था । वह मामला ऐसा नहीं था कि अन्वेषण को अदास्तन में पहले नहीं चल रहा था । पहले संभ्रमा चल रहा था, लेकिन फिर श्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि वह मामले जो उन्हीने अमरीका में चला रखे थे उनको बे छोड़ छाड़ दे, यहा चले आये और सब देख दाख ले । और उम खत का अमर पडता है तेजा लोगो के ऊपर । आखिर यह तो किया होगा कि सब चीज मोख विचार कर के अपना फैसला किया हीगा । फिर जब उम खत का अमर पडता है तब इस सरकार के दूसरे अंग का खत चला जाता है कि नहीं हम नुम्हे अपना मर्जी में महा धाने देगे, नुम्हे हम जबवैस्ती नेकर धारेंगे । अब आप ही बतलाइये कि अब अमरीका का अदास्तन के मामले यह दोनो खत जाँवेगे तब इसमें तलोजे क्या निकलेवे? वास्तव में मामला बडा खतरनाक है । खतरनाक यह है—अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ सौका बीजिये कि मैं अपना तरफ में एक बात आप को बतला द् ।

"... the fifth largest non-public sector company in India, with the expectation that the company's books would reveal transactions involving Mrs Indira Gandhi ."

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया यह बहुत ऊँचरी है । अब मैं अपना तरफ में बाल रहा ह् ।

Shri Govinda Menon: On a point of order. Your ruling was that with respect to specific allegations or statements in the Shipping Minister's statement, if a contradiction is required

and is contained in the letter, that sentence may be referred to.

Mr. Speaker: Please do not read.

Shri Govinda Menon: I wonder to what matter this is a contradiction. Let it not go on record.

Mr. Speaker: Please conclude.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया मैं खन वगैरह कुछ नहीं पढ़ रहा ह् । मैं ब्यबस्था का प्रश्न उठा कर अपनी राय दे रहा ह् ।

Mr. Speaker: Even then I gave you 15 minutes. There are so many of them to speak

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया बहुत समय इन लोगो ने ब्यबस्था का प्रश्न उठा कर ले लिया । अध्यक्ष महोदय, बर्त जगह उन्हीने अपने बयान में जो लिखा है वह बतला रहा ह् ।

Mr Speaker: Please do not

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया
"Details of persons entertained by Dr Teja during his stay are not available with the Government, but it is certain that no officials of this ministry were entertained by Dr Teja.

यह माने उनमें अपने बयान है । और यहा भी है कि

"We are not aware that any warrants for the arrest of Dr Teja was issued on ."

बह जो तरफका हांता है एक लिखने लिखान का । जब बह लिख रहे है बाग बाग, और सरकार का, नौकरशाहा का अथवा अन्वेषण का दोना नेताग्रा का तरफ में कोई भी अधिनन्दन स्वागत समारोह नहीं हुआ, तब मुझ हक सिन जाता है आपके हो कौमले के मुताबिक कि मैं इस को पढ़ कर सुनाऊ । लेकिन मैं पढ़ भी नहीं रहा ह् । मैं बाला आप को अपनी राय बतला रहा ह् ।

"Triloki Kaul certainly was apprehensive that such transactions if they existed and could be verified would injure Mrs. Gandhi's chances in the general elections. On the other hand, if the company were taken over with Dr. Nagendra Singh and C. P. Srivastava in command, all such evidence could be suppressed."

Mr. Speaker: This is what one party, the accused party says.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, यह मैं कह रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तर्क कर रहे हैं।

Shri Govinda Menon: In continuation of my point of order, this is exactly what I said, that none of these things should go on record.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तर्क के आधार पर कह रहे हैं। आप तर्क को काटिये।

Shri Govinda Menon: Don't raise your voice like that.

Mr. Speaker: The point is these points which they are saying are said on the floor of the House, it is their case.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना राय दे रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: This point is raised by them in a case in America or somewhere. By our supporting that, we will be strengthening their case. Therefore, may I request you to slip over that. You have read out the Deputy Prime Minister's letter. Nobody can take objection. You have read out our Government's letter. There also there can be no objection, because they are Government documents. You should not strengthen the point of view ex-

pressed by them, by the other party. Please conclude now.

Shri Govinda Menon: The Tejas are building up a case.

Mr. Speaker: I have objected to it.

Shri Govinda Menon: It should not go on record.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर आप समझते हैं कि मैं खत में से पढ़ रहा हूँ, तो मैं अब खत में से नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ। आप समझिये कि मैंने अपना भाषण तैयार किया है और भाषण के कुछ अंशों को मैंने लिख लिया है।

As a matter of fact Triloki Kaul has said that instructions had been sent to change the officers and destroy anything relating to the Prime Minister. He is certain about one person who knew of any dealings between the Tejas . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Muthyal Rao (Nagarkurnool): Sir, he is continuing to read from their defence, from that letter.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कैसे मालूम हुआ है वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर कह रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is his own speech and not any letter. Dr. Lohia should conclude now.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: It tantamounts to bypassing your ruling.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बात साफ हो गई। मामला साफ है। मैं यह फाईल आप के पास भेज रहा हूँ ताकि अच्छी तरह से पहुंच जाये।

Shri Muthyal Rao: He makes his speeches only in Hindi. It is not his speech.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खैर कहने के लिये तो मेरे पास बहुत है लेकिन मैं खुद भी एक दबा हुआ आदमी हूँ। कहने को तो इतना था कि बीस वर्ष बाद अगर सारे मामलों

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

का निचोड़ निकाला जाय तो एक लाजवाब निचोड़ निकलेगा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं। चास तीर से जो यह तेजा वाला मामला है इसमें मैं आप से भविष्यवाणी किये देता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि मुझे इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा हो इसलिये कि तेजा अपने मामले को दुनिया के सामने प्रच्छी शकल में रख पाये। लेकिन मैं भी कोई इतना बच नहीं हूँ। मैं भी जानता हूँ कि अगर मुझ को किसी तरह से इन तेजा लोगों के पिछने बीस वर्षों के कुकर्मों, पापों और देश की शूट को साबित करने का मौका मिल जायगा, तो मैं जरूर उसका इस्तेमाल करूँगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के नौकरशाह और हिन्दुस्तान के मन्त्री मेरा बाक्य सुन लें, क्योंकि विधि मन्त्री ने कहा था कि वह उनको अदालत में ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो अदालत में मामले को ले जाने का फायदा नहीं। आप जानते हैं कि अदालत के कटघरे में मन्त्रियों को नहीं खड़ा किया जा सकता। जहाँ तक मन्त्री लोगों का मामला है यह दोषी नहीं कहे जा सकते हैं। जहाँ तक विधि मन्त्री, प्रधान मन्त्री और दूसरे मन्त्रियों का मामला है, यह तो जब सरकार बदलेगी, और वह सरकार भी मामूली नहीं, कोई शक्तिशाली सरकार होगी, तब इन लोगों को अदालत के कटघरे में जाकर खड़ा करेगा, तब जाकर

(ब्यवधान)

आ रजवार सिंह (रोहतव) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह डा० तेजा इतना बदनाम आदमी है कि इस हाउस में से मानदार फोरम में अगर उसके बाबत डिस्कशन हो तो यह इस हाउस की तोहान है, और यह डिस्कशन भी ऐसा आदमी लाता है, ऐसा लाडर लाता है, जिसका मैं इज्जत करता हूँ। यह डा० लोहिया भी तोहान है कि तेजा का नाम उनके मुँह पर आता है।

मैं एक चीज पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका एहतदार करता हूँ, जब भी आप कहते हैं, मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, और

मुझे डर है अपने डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर का, अपने विप का और अपने लीडरों का। मेरी आवाज कई दफे पार्टी डिसिप्लिन में बंद जाती है, मैं उठ नहीं पाता। लेकिन जो बात मेरी मजबूत में नहीं आनी, वह यह है कि डा० तेजा अपने लिये इस हाउस के धूँ एडिटेस क्रिएट कर रहे हैं। यह एक फेक्ट है जिसका कोई जवाब मेरे दोस्त के पास नहीं है।

वह आदमी जब ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने आएगा, जब यहाँ आएगा या दूसरी जगह आएगा तो उसकी बड़ी प्रकट होगी, वह एक बात कहेगा कि मैं तो एन-डिफेंस आदमी हूँ। मेरा मामला एक-मेम्बर की मार्फत पार्लियामेंट में उठ चुका है, उसका जिक्र हो चुका है। डा० लोहिया एक अच्छे आदमी हैं, भली बात भी करते हैं। लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि उनको डिफेंस विटनेस नम्बर एक पेश करेगा और डा० लोहिया स्वाम स्वाम पेश हो कर इस हाउस की भी एक तरह से बद-हुरमती करेंगे। यह मामला सबजुडिस है। इसकी हाउस के सामने पेश नहीं किया जाना चाहिए था। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यह जबानी जमा खर्च की बात हो। लेकिन 352 दफा में बिल्कुल साफ इसके बारे में लिखा हुआ है कि कोई भी मामला, 35 (2) में जो मामला रीडिंग है और उस मामले में फस्ट इनफार्मेशन रिपोर्ट लाच हो चुकी है और उसमें जिस किसी आदमी का नाम लिखा हुआ है तो वह मुल्जिम की फेहरिस्त में आ जाता है और उसके बाद वह आदमी कोई बात करता है तो बतौर पेशबन्दी के करता है। इस चीज को ट्रिब्यूनल बैचिज की तरफ से आपके नोटिस में लाया जा चुका है और 1956 की इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग भी है और यही नहीं बल्कि मुल्तलिफ हार्ड काउंस की भी रूलिंग है, हरियाणा हार्ड कोर्ट की है, दिल्ली हार्ड कोर्ट की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब मसाला डिफेंस के लिए तैयार हो रहा है।

में आपके नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को सदन के सामने अगर डा० लोहिया न लाते तो बड़ा अच्छा था। लेकिन चूंकि अब वह इस चीज को ले आये हैं और हाउस के बक्कार को भी धक्का लगा है तो मैं अब कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी डाक्यूमेंट या कोई भी रिकार्ड हाउस की टेबल पर किसी मेम्बर की मार्फत न रखने दिया जाये और न ही एक्ज्यूज्ड के बैनीफिट के लिए उसको इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत दी जाए। इसके बारे में रूल है लेकिन मुझे उसका पता नहीं है। कोई भी यहां की स्पीच या रिकार्ड या टेबल पर रखा गया कागज ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जिसका मिस्यूज हो और कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि रिकार्डिंग, या कां जो डिप्लोमेशन है वह जो ज्युडिशल आफिसर है, जो प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर है, उसको इनपलुएंस न कर सके ताकि वह प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर अनफर्टड अपना माइंड उसमें दे सके।

Mr. Speaker: Now, there are a number of Members who want to speak. At least a dozen of them are there. I wonder how we shall proceed now. If there is no objection, I can give chance to one or two, and then request the Minister to reply.

Shri Govinda Menon: I would like to say a few words about the merits of the matter.

श्री मधु लिमवे: अब जो पांच पांच मिनिट दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: I have got names of 12 Members with me. Even if I give five minutes to each of them, it would take an hour more. I wonder if the House is prepared to sit till 8. P.M. The main case has been made out by Dr. Lohia. I can understand that one or two Members may be permitted to speak. Naturally, we would like to hear the Government also. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I will not take much time as

this matter has been discussed in this House many times before. About the sincerity of the Government, I very much doubt, because from the facts that we have before us, I doubt very much whether they are sincere in bringing Dr. Teja to book. The statement itself says.—I may read out only a portion of it—

“It is in the above circumstances that neither the Central Bureau of Investigation nor the Directorate of Enforcement could prevent the departure of Dr. Teja either on May 10 or on June 3, 1966”.

He has described—the Minister—in his statement; how, although there are materials available with the Government in different departments, there was no sufficient evidence before them to arrest him. That is all what he says. He says that the material was not sufficient to start a criminal case; that means there was sufficient incriminatory material about the activities of Dr. Teja. The question is, one cannot say that till June 3, they had nothing in their possession and they allowed that person to leave this country. He tells us in the statement that an ordinance was issued on the 10th June to take over the management of the company. But I would like to know whether it is not a fact; on the 6th June, the Government passed orders to take over the company; on the 10th June, a notification was issued; it was taken over. On the 6th June, the order was passed. Then, necessarily, they had sufficient material before them—it may not be sufficient to start a criminal case—but to prevent this man either under the Preventive Detention Act or the Defence of India Rules; under these measures, they should have prevented this person from leaving this country. That has not been done, fully well knowing that he has come here, met officials and discussed with them. There is no denying the fact that when he was in the Inter-continental Hotel in May and June, he had contacted not only officers, but emissaries of some ministers also. A

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

minister had run with his file to him. During the days he was staying here, is it not a fact that a Minister of State went to the Home Minister, appealing to him that nothing should be done and somehow or other this man should leave the country? This is a fact which has to be denied or Government should come forward with a statement saying that it is not true.

Secondly, I would like to know whether there was some officer in the Prime Minister's Secretariat—I mean the late Prime Minister—Jawaharlal Nehru—who was appointed by this company on a fabulous salary and after this company was taken over, that person today happens to be P.A. or Confidential Secretary or is attached to some Cabinet Minister or not. If they say that there is no connection, I would like the minister to deny that there was a person in the Prime Minister's secretariat who was appointed by Dr. Teja in the Jayanti Shipping Company and after the company was taken over, he has left the company and is now employed with a Cabinet Minister.

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Mr. Speaker: Your leader has just spoken. If at all, I have to call somebody from some other party.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप तो जानते हैं कि कितनी मेहनत करके पचासों का अजात मने रखे हैं। मैं नहीं बोलूंगा इस मामले में तो कौन बोलिगा ?

Shri Govinda Menon: On the facts of the case, the Shipping Minister will speak. I would like to say something regarding one or two points of law. The subject-matter of the discussion is whether genuine interest exists on the part of the Government or not in the matter of extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja. Extradition itself is a very difficult matter. It is a matter of inter-

national law and the foreign court should be satisfied that the parties will get a fair trial on being extradited to India. I am sure every section of the House, including Dr. Lohia, is anxious to see that the extradition proceedings are completed and the parties are brought to India for standing their trial. If extradition is difficult, it has been rendered more difficult by this debate on the floor of this House. (Interruptions). Derisive laughter will not detract from the importance of the points I am raising. It is for that reason that from time to time, even to the point of annoying you—but I tried to avoid it—I wanted to raise those points of order. The statement made by Dr. Lohia is likely to create an impression that there is lack of bona fide on the part of Government and it may create difficulties.

18 hrs.

The second matter is regarding Dr. Teja and Mrs. Teja voluntarily coming to India. It has been directed that their passport should be impounded and it has been impounded. Thereafter, he has been writing letters to various ministers here and others, stating therein, "I am willing to come back voluntarily." It is in reply one or other of those letters that the Deputy Prime Minister would have written to him. If a man says that he is willing to come voluntarily, the first reaction would be to ask him to come voluntarily and submit to the process of the court here. But the difficulty is this. Mr. and Mrs. Teja are moving heaven and earth to see that the processes of the court are avoided and obstructed. You will be pleased to see that on the 3rd July there was a petition in the High Court in Delhi to quash the proceedings of extradition. The person who wanted to come voluntarily to India is moving the High Court of Delhi to quash the proceedings. I have letters here to show the anxiety with which Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and the Prime Minister wanted

to see that that writ petition is dealt with properly by engaging the most competent advocates who would be available.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वः सव तरह से अपनी रक्षा कर रहा है। वह तो बेईमान है। इस वक्त तो इन लोगों के ईमान की बात है, उस के ईमान की नहीं।

Shri Govinda Menon: I may state here that my Ministry specially contacted the Solicitor-General who on account of vacation was at that time in Bombay and asked him to come down and appear for the State in the matter of the writ proceedings and see that the extradition proceedings are not quashed. It is those parties who wrote to the Deputy Prime Minister, the Shipping Minister and others "Why extradition, I am willing to come voluntarily". In order to enable him to come voluntarily...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने न्यूयार्क में जो एक्ट्रीबीशन का मामला दाखल किया था, वह 28 मई को किया था और तेजा लोगों का वापस आने का खत 24 मई को लिख दिया गया था। तो उनके पास काफी वक्त था। यह जो बार-बार मेरे ऊपर कहना चाहते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेहरबानी करके मेरे मामले को...

Mr. Speaker: The concerned Minister will reply. There is no point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जिस तरह आप दूसरे सदस्यों के व्यवस्था के प्रश्न सुन चुके हैं, उसी तरह आप इस बात को भी सुन लीजिए कि इसमें मैं कहां तक आता हूँ, क्योंकि मैंने उनको लिख दिया था :

"I want you both to be as frank with me as you can be. I know that
1573 (Ai) L.S.D.—10.

nobody likes to implicate himself. But your case has now reached an interesting stage. Unless I know full details of your dealing with the Prime Minister and with other ministers of the Government together with such direct or circumstantial evidence that you can give me, I am handicapped."

श्री जति भूषण बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अपनी सफाई दे रहे हैं। वास्तव में यह उनसे मिले हुये हैं। यह उनकी वकालत कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ, वह इस लिए जरूरी है कि मंत्री महोदय यह बताना चाहते हैं कि जैसे यह सिर्फ तेजा का मामला है, लेकिन असल में यह सिर्फ तेजा का ही मामला नहीं है, बल्कि यह इन लोगों का भी मामला है।

Shri Govinda Menon: The Indian passport of Mr. Teja was impounded. He has no passport now. If he wants to come voluntarily the passport will again have to be given to him. If he wants to come voluntarily he can come without the permission of the Government of India by approaching the appropriate authorities in the Embassy in America to get travel papers enabling him to come over to India. Therefore, there is no contradiction between the rest of the Government and the Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I want some guidance from the House. My Jan Sangh friend, the Member from CPI, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, some Members from the Congress all want to speak on this. Shri Limaye says he has laboured so hard on this. I thought it was a joint labour between Dr. Lohia and Shri Limaye and there was no separate labour. If I allow him, then I will have to give a chance to the Jan Sangh. Then, a number of Members on the Congress side are also anxious to put questions. But I cannot

[Mr Speaker]

possibly give opportunity to all of them. (interruptions) Shri Rang suggest, that I should request the Minister to give a reply.

श्री हुकुम चन्व कक्षाय (उज्जैन)
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राय हमे नी कुछ समय दीजिए।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Please allow us some time.

Mr. Speaker: All right, I will give them all opportunity to ask one question each. Now, Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार एन-फोर्समेंट डायरेक्ट्रेट ने सुबूत होते हुए भी फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन एक्ट के मातहत डा० तेजा को इस लिये गिरफ्तार नहीं किया कि धारडिगनम सालिसिटर ने मामले में भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री, श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी, ने धार० सी० दत्त के द्वारा उनको अनुचित ढंग से डाटा था। इसी लिए उन्होंने पूछा सी० बी० आई० अर्थात् गृह मंत्रालय से कि क्या वह इस बारे में कुछ करेगा। मरा सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से सदन ने सलफर के मामले को एक ससदीय कमेटी के सुपुर्व किया है, क्या उसी तरह मेरे इस धारोप की जांच करने के लिए कि एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्ट्रेट ने सुबूत होते हुए भी डा० तेजा को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया, सी० बी० आई० से कुछ विशेष कारणों को लेकर पूछा, मंत्री महोदय एक ससदीय समिति के सामने आने के लिए तैयार है उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में दो तीन मन्त्रियों की एक कमेटी तो बनाई। लेकिन क्या वह एक ससदीय समिति की प्रस्थापना के लिए तैयार है? मैं यह साबित करके छोड़ेंगा कि इन मामले में सरकार का हाथ था और उसने जान-बूझ कर डा० तेजा को नहीं बका।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Phabhan) Sir, on a point of order. It is the normal parliamentary practice that whenever a question as to the formation of a parliamentary committee is raised, it is addressed to the presiding officer and not to a member of the Treasury Benches, because the constitution of a parliamentary committee is solely within the purview of the Speaker of the House

Mr Speaker: I know it Who objects to it?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: So, the Minister cannot be expected to reply to that question

Mr. Speaker: Every body accepts it There is no point of order Now, if Shri Jyotirmoy Basu wants, to ask a question, I will allow him

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I will take only two minutes

Mr. Speaker No speech, please, only a question

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The Congress is committing a fraud on the people of the country (interruptions) My question is whether it is a fact that a Congress newspaper, the *National Herald*, had demanded Rs 10 lakhs from Dharma Teja as subscription If he had paid this amount, all this drama would not have been enacted (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: These are the things which will strengthen his hands in the case in America He will say "they asked me money, I did not give them, therefore, they have brought all this case against me .. (interruptions) Whatever may be the truth, he will quote this .. (Interruptions)."

When I am on my legs, other members, including those of the opposition should resume their seats

श्री मधु लिवये अध्यक्ष महोदय,
आप केस के नाम पर इन लोगों के हाथ तो
बन्धूत न कीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: This is the thing which he will quote in America. He will say that the Government of India made a demand for Rs 10 lakhs. What a fine evidence will it be for him!

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: We are hearing fraud and scandal day after day. Yesterday we heard the Asoka Hotel fraud. (Interruptions)

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बासुजी अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुट को दृष्टि में रखते हुए माननीय सदस्य के इस वाक्य को एक्सपोज़ कर दीजिये। यह एक पोलिटिकल फ्राड है। सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए जान-बूझ कर ये चीजे लाई जा रही हैं। ये सब वकील हैं धर्म तेजा के।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr Speaker: Will you kindly sit down. I am not allowing anybody. Dr Rao

श्री हुषन खन् कल्लुवाय आप मझे
मीका नहीं देगे? सब को आप ने दिया।

Mr. Speaker: Now I will adjourn the House and go if you do not want to hear him

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): Mr Speaker, Sir I am sorry that so much passion and heat has been brought into this particular question. I recognise that feelings are involved. There is some kind of a suspicion on the part of a number of hon. Members sitting in the opposite benches that somehow or other the Government had deliberately not wanted to take action against

Dr Teja, even though they could have arrested him and should have arrested him they allowed him to go away, that when he was voluntarily wanting to come back they gave him advice through their emissaries not to come back, that they are anxious to see that the extradition proceedings are delayed, that they are not serious in their intention of getting him back—in fact the suspicion is that Government did not want Dr and Shrimati Teja to return to India and face an Indian court for fear that the two accused may make some disclosures that might upset the stability of the Congress Government at the Centre. It seems to me that this is the suspicion that is behind not only the arguments and the techniques which have been adopted but also the passion that has been brought into this discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Not to upset you:

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I would very much like to request hon. Members to allow me to make my statement without interrupting me. Afterwards if there is anything I will reply.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think afterwards I am going to allow anything.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया देवी
प्रोफसर, जो भी दिया वह मिलेगा।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I have great respect for Dr Lohia and I am glad that he has now called me a professor and not a chokra.

I would like to make the categorical statement—I said it last time and I say it again—that the Government of India are not in the least bothered about any charges that Dr or Shrimati Teja may make in an Indian court of law. We are very anxious to have the Tejas back. Everything that I have done since I came and took charge of this Ministry—and I can prove it—has been to see that the utmost efficiency is exercised in the extradition of the Tejas.

(Dis)

[Dr V K R V Rao]

Then, Dr Lohia asked Is it not an odd coincidence that the extradition proceedings case was filed against Dr Teja on the 28th February, 1967, just a few days after the elections were over?

श्री० राम शर्माहर खेरि० अध्यक्ष
मोदय यह गलती कर रहे हैं। एक्स-
ट्रडीशन प्रोसीडिंस नहीं।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao I will do full justice to Dr Lohia because I do not want to take refuge in any kind of debating technology

The question was why so much time was taken to collect material Let us go into the facts There is no doubt that beginning from 1966 lots of complaints were being made about the Tejas I have gone through the entire debate I have spent many man-hours studying it It appears that in the beginning when charges had been made against them I gathered an impression on reading some of the speeches that this was considered to be a charge made by some shipping interests against some other successful shipping interests That was in the beginning If you go through the debate, you will find that the suspicion was that some other shipping interests were jealous of Teja's success—Teja was all right he was a very successful man—and therefore they were making charges against him

Then Government started getting information about the Teja company Ships were being held up wages were not paid and so on Government got naturally worried because Government had guaranteed a loan All the ships were mortgaged to the Government Nevertheless the Government was interested In the mean while a number of anonymous letters were sent As you know documents were handed over

Mr. Speaker: Only eleven ships are mortgaged to the Government, the other things are not

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The other things are not but the ships mortgaged are the biggest item The ships are mortgaged to us

Then, certain documents were handed over—the House knows it—and the documents first of all, were not signed and then denied You are familiar with these facts, the House is familiar with these facts I think, sometime under your distinguished Ministership within a few days of your taking charge of it, you took up this matter and discussed it with the Prime Minister and you immediately appointed a committee of inquiry to go into all these allegations and you also said that any document anonymous or otherwise containing charges against the Tejas should be sent to this committee for inquiry

Later on, I want to make it clear, there was a lot of suspicion that this man was mismanaging things and some took the view that he was swallowing money But there was no evidence of any kind The documents were not signed they were being denied Nevertheless the Government was making an investigation

Further there was a question to which a reference was made that certain documents were given to the Home Ministry I think, on the 7th of May and the Home Minister immediately got those documents investigated and examined by the C.B.I The C.B.I investigated the matter and they said that there was not sufficient material to enable them to register a case I think it is a healthy principle that we should not register a case against somebody unless the authorities who are supposed to have the power to do so are satisfied that there is a *prima facie* evidence for that.

Simultaneously, evidently, the same documents were handed over to the Enforcement Directorate of the Ministry of Finance. I am told some informer first gave information orally and then he was asked and he produced those documents. The Enforcement Directorate found that on the basis of those documents, they could not prosecute Dr. Teja. They had the powers to do so if they were satisfied.

Then, being moved by patriotic considerations and the feeling that though there was no evidence, evidently, there is something wrong—everybody has to function under the law—they wanted to know whether the C.B.I. could do anything to arrest this man. That was the purpose of the telephonic conversation that took place. They took it up with the Home Ministry. The documents were the same. The C.B.I. said, "We have already examined the documents and we have submitted the Report to the Home Minister."

A high-level Conference was held on the 15th May in which the Home Minister, the Minister of Transport and Shipping and some other people were present. On 19th May, a statement was made on the floor of the House by the then Home Minister, Mr. Wanda, and he said that this thing had been gone into and that there was absolutely no evidence to institute any criminal proceedings against Dr. Teja. That is a part of the record of the proceedings of the House.

Now, here comes the question when Dr. Teja came again on the 28th or 27th May and left on the 3rd June. The whole position was that nothing new had happened till the 3rd of June, indeed, till the 4th of August to make any branch of the Government of India to be in a position to register criminal proceedings against Dr. Teja. At the same time, if I may say so, I was not the Minister in-charge, I was not in the Government, and when I came here, I looked into all the files, the questions and answers in Parli-

ment and all that. I have gone into them thoroughly. Generally, the impression that I get is that there was a lot of bothering about, worrying about, as to what would happen to the Shipping Company that had enabled us to overfill the Third Plan target and that had earned a very good name—somehow we had to find the money to meet outstandings and somehow we had to save the good name of the Jayanti Shipping Company—and therefore, I think, the concerned people were not bothering so much about the person of Dr. Teja as about the entity of the Jayanti Shipping Company. This is the inference I draw..

श्री राज बनीहर लोहिया : पूरी बात बताओ—जो प्राय के दिमाग पर पूरा असर पड़ा ।

Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao: I am not saying that you must accept it. (Interruptions). I am not yielding. This is interrupting the trend of my thought. I have not written out my speech. I am not yielding.

This was the general impression that I got. Then till 3rd June, as I said, there was no evidence of any kind at all and Dr. Teja came and he left.

Now I should like to complete the story. I think, some reference was made about 8th June when the decision for take-over was said to be taken and on 10th June, orders were issued. I do not have before me the dates and all that, but it is my recollection that by 8th June Government had not decided anything; there were so many alternatives; Government were worried; a lot of discussions were going on as to how we should deal with the Jayanti Shipping Company; whether we should give loans to this company, or whether we should allow them to sell off some ships and allow him to pay off the debts or whether Government should take over the company. All these were discussed and ultimately out of the 7 alternatives, 4

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

were taken up, and then this was discussed, I believe, with yourself, who was then the Minister of Transport and Aviation, and the Minister of Finance and it was decided that the Cabinet should be advised that it should be taken over. This discussion took place on the 8th June, if I am not mistaken. In the evening of the 8th it was decided and on the 8th it was put to the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: The Law Minister was also there.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The Law Minister, the Transport Minister and the Finance Minister met and discussed and then came to the decision that there was no other alternative to take over and without losing any time, the Ordinance was passed and the company was taken over.

In fact, the Sukthankar Committee which had been asked to go into the details, themselves found that it was not possible to get any evidence; they were not getting any co-operation from the Jayanti Shipping Company officials and so on. They were also suspicious. Everybody was suspicious at that time, everybody was feeling that something was wrong; but nobody could lay his hands on what was wrong. After all, we are living under a rule of law and on a mere general suspicion it would be very difficult to take action against anybody. Then what happened? (*Interruption*) When the Sukthankar Committee made their report, they said that they were not in a position to charge Dr. Teja with anything criminal and that they would like a further probe to be made. We took over the Jayanti Shipping Company. I would like to take this opportunity to pay my personal tribute to Mr. Srivastava, who is the Chairman or the Managing Director of the Shipping Corporation. He is one of the most excellent officers that I

have come across. I am not prejudiced in favour of government officers because of my long background outside. I should say that he is one of the most efficient officers that I have met. After they took over the company, one by one they were able to get hold of the documents. As soon as they got enough documents, on the 25th July, they gave this information to the C.B.I.: they had now got information enough to file a case. Then we must remember that the various probes into the transactions of Dr. Teja, against whom a *prima facie* case has now been found by the New Delhi Magistrate, involved transactions in foreign countries. He had companies with headquarters in New York and in England and agents all over the place; he had offices all over the world and our CID officers had to go to several places abroad. This was what happened. Maybe, simultaneously elections were also going on and people's political fortunes were involved. You could not help it. Many unconnected things can happen during the same period of time. These people went round and collected all the information that was possible and came back. As soon as enough information was available, a case was filed. We should remember that we had to take evidence on commission. One of the cases which everybody knows is the Norwegian charter of a Jayanti ship. Here he was taking one shilling per tonne and was putting it in his pocket till we discovered it. We had to take evidence on commission, we did not know whether they will give evidence on Commission or not, whether they will come here or we have to send our officers. (*Interruptions*). All these things were to be resolved. Ultimately our officers went there and took the evidence and then the case was complete. Then the New Delhi Magistrate, I think, on the 27th April...

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : प्राप को
इम कित्से में प्रत्यक्ष मद्ददय, क्या मया प्रा
रहा है ।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: It will be useful because it brings down passions. It will be useful. It would take away the passions which have enveloped this particular case.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should be very brief, because the time is very limited.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Yes, Sir, Now, I shall come to the points made by Dr Ram Manohar Lohia

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह एम० एम० अफ्फा राव धर्म तेजा के शिपिंग कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर समुक्त समाजवादी के मेम्बर है? उनको आप जानते हैं या नहीं

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is only encouraging others also to put questions

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am afraid I do not have any knowledge of it

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia pointed out that there was some discrepancy between clause (b) and clause (c). In clause (b) it is said, the Enforcement Directorate did not have material to take action on their own. In clause (c), it has been stated that nevertheless, they rang up the Home Ministry to see if anything could be done.

I have already dealt with that point. It perhaps shows that besides people here, even in government service, there are officers who are anxious because they are bothered, because they think that he committed a crime and, therefore, the man must be caught, even though they themselves do not have the evidence to prove it. The discrepancy between (b) and (c) is completely rational, therefore, and in fact, there is no discrepancy at all really.

As regards (d), references has been made to the use of the word "specifically" I do not mind dropping that word. It is one of my faults that I use more adjectives than I should. I assure Dr Ram Manohar Lohia that I come into trouble generally because I use more adjectives than I should, I hope he will be quite satisfied now.

श्री म. सु. लिखरे पालियामेटरी
कमटी हो जाय तो यह सब मामला साफ हो जायगा। पालियामेट्री कमटी के बारे में आप कहिये।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am coming to that point

I have nothing more to add regarding what I have said about Shri T N Kaul. As far as that is concerned, we have made inquiries, and our information is that Shri T N Kaul did not meet the Tejas nor was there any occasion for him to give them any advice.

An Hon. Member. Who told the hon Minister that?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I have nothing more to add to what I have stated already on this.

Then, I have already dealt with the point why the charge-sheet was filed on the 28th February.

About his voluntarily coming in, I have already referred to it, and the Law Minister also has referred to it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ इटरनेशनल प्लेबोभाएच (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल छोकरे) जब सा, शप पैसा छोड कर नहीं भाते हैं तो यह इटरनेशनल प्लेबोभाएच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल छोकरे बड खतरनाक हो जाते हैं।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Regarding his voluntarily coming here, I would like to say with all the deliberateness that I have that there is no question of this gentleman wanting to come voluntarily

Shri Ranga (Sri Kakulam) Why?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I shall tell Shri Ranga the reason why I say so. The moment he went to the USA, he filed a petition in the USA for changing his temporary status into a permanent resident status. We came to know of it some time in January or February. Immediately we took action against that and we told the authorities concerned that we had already a case going on against him, a non-bailable warrant had been issued against him in October or so and therefore he could not be given a permanent resident status there and we wanted to get him back here. It was quite open for him to come back. In fact, he wrote a letter to me also. Somehow I think that that letter has not come to the notice of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: His reply has come already. He had asked his Secretary to reply.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: On the 24th April I got a letter, saying first of all how wonderful it was that I had become a Minister. If Dr. Teja had known what it was to be a Minister he would not have said it. He wrote to me saying how wonderful it was that I had been promoted and so on, and then he said that he wanted to come back voluntarily. When I got that letter,—and here I want the dates to be noted carefully

उस रात मनोहर लोहित एसा कह कर साबित कर रहे हैं कि बड़े चरमकाह हैं।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I want the dates to be noted. He wrote to me on the 24th April. I replied to him on the 6th May. The extradition proceedings were filed in the New York court, I think, on the 28th or 29th May. It was perfectly possible, I said, the whole case was sub-judice and I could not interfere into the conduct of the case and the course of the law. That was my letter. But certainly I said that it would be more dignified for him to come back voluntarily and face the charges rather than come as a result of extradition. I am quoting my very words.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why did he not tell him that he was going to be nominated to the Rajya Sabha?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not know what he is saying. Nobody has offered me nomination in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: Not you, but to Dr. Teja.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Then he got my letter. He did not reply. He had every chance to come back voluntarily. Then he wrote to the Deputy Prime Minister. He also said: 'Certainly come back voluntarily'. But he did not want to come back voluntarily—nothing of the kind. He wrote about conditions. On 24th May, he wrote another letter saying, 'I will come back. But I must be a free man. I must have personal cognisance. I am prepared to assist in a civil inquiry'.

How on earth could I give him any such assurance when there was a non-bailable warrant against him and, when already the court had said that he is prima facie guilty? So I sent it to the Secretary to ask the Joint Secretary to consult the Ministries concerned and send him a reply.

I say with all the deliberateness at my command that Dr and Mrs. Teja have no intention to return to this country voluntarily. If that were so, when the extradition case came, they would not have contested it. It was contested. They contested the legality of the documents. Our counsel had to argue on that and get the documents admitted. As the Law Minister has explained, he is now trying to get the proceedings here in a Delhi Court to get him back subverted and quashed.

As a matter of fact, it is perfectly possible even today, for Dr Teja to cut short the proceedings completely and say I have no questions to ask. I want to return to India. This was what happened when a case of extradition came in respect of an American sailor before a Madras Magistrate. The man said 'I do not want to ask any questions. I want to be extradited immediately, I want to go and face the judiciary in America'. There is nothing to prevent Dr Teja from cutting the proceedings short by saying that he wants to come back voluntarily. He has simply to say 'I do not want to ask any questions. I want to be sent back to my country as quickly as possible'.

We are very much prepared to hear him not only on A B C and D but on the entire Congress Party, on all the civil servants, may be even on the Members of the Opposition.

Therefore let us not take up a position which is going to make things difficult. I perfectly understand the feelings on this issue.

On the question of instituting a parliamentary committee, Government are not prepared to accept the institution of any parliamentary committee. The case is already under investigation before a New York Court and we hope to get him back very soon to face proceedings here under our law.

1573 (A1) L.S.D.—11

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक जवाब दीजिये। पालियामेन्टरी कमेटी चाहे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह पालियामेन्टरी कमेटी कैसे आ सकती है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : चोरो को पकड़ने के लिये। पालियामेन्ट का कटेन्ट कौन कर सकता है।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not have all the very extensive and intensive knowledge of the Constitution and parliamentary practice that Shri Madhu Limaye has. I have great admiration for him. I wish I were younger so that I could acquire those things.

श्री मधु लिमये तारीफ करके मार डालें।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: But as far as this is concerned, there is no problem. Charges have been made, evidence has been collected, there is *prima facie* guilt established, the New Delhi Magistrate has said so, we want to get him back here. When he comes, we want to try him according to Indian law.

Therefore, I would make this respectful appeal. I wish I could speak in my broken Hindi so as to get a hearing from Dr Lohia. Unfortunately I do not trust my Hindi sufficiently to make myself correctly understood.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भागे से हिन्दी बोला वरे तो हम तेजा का नाम लेना बन्द कर देगे।

डा० बी० के० शार० श्री० राव : मैं हिन्दी में बात करने वाला हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Is it a private bargain? gain?

डा० बी० के० आर० डी० दाम : मैं डा० लोहिया से बिनती कर रहा हूँ कि इस केस में हम सब लोगों को डा० तेजा और मिसेज तेजा को अपने देश वापिस लाना चाहिये और जब वह इंडियन प्रोर्ट पर आकर उतरें तो उसके बाद जो इंडियन ला की रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं उनको पूरा करना चाहिये। उनको क्षमता है कि उनके यहां घाने से सरकार को बहुत तकलीफ होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके घाने से सरकार को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी बल्कि जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स आफ इंडियन

ला हैं वही पूरा किए जाती हैं। मैं डा० लोहिया से अपील करता हूँ कि हम सब को एक काम करना चाहिए। उनको हम यहां खाने दें। फिर हम कोर्ट में जायेंगे। इस मामले पर यहां डिबेट करना ठीक नहीं है। इतना ही कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ।

18.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 26, 1987 | Sraavana 4, 1889 (Saka).